34 PAGES **THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.** PART 1 TO 12.

VOL. XXVII. ATLANTA, GA, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1895. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

WILL PLACE ON SALE TOMORROW

$40,000 Worth of Seasonable Dry Goods

Bought by J. M. High in the Northern and Eastern Markets the Past Two Weeks.

GOODS THAT ARE WORTH AT LEAST 40 PER CENT MORE

BUT BOUGHT FROM

SACRIFICED SALES

And We Intend That They Shall Be Sold in Atlanta on the Same Basis.

We will sell Monday 3,500 yards Corded Kai-kai Wash Silks, worth 50c, at.....25c Yard.

Silks

3,000 yards figured, striped and glace effects in fine Taffeta Silks, worth $1.50,

At 89c

A lot of striped and figured Taffeta Silks, lovely styles, worth $1,

At 59c

Grenadines

19 pieces Black Silk Grenadines, 46 inches wide, new and choice patterns, worth $3.50 to $6, any piece in lot for

$2 yard

Black Goods

11 pieces all wool Black Henrietta, usually 50c, now

29c yard

A lot of dress and skirt lengths, all styles, fine Black Dress Goods, very time to secure a bargain.

Half-price

Just received, 60 pieces black figured Sicilians and Mohairs, the popular successors to Crepons, and the most serviceable, stylish and best wearing fabric known to the trade,

49c to $2.50 yard

Colored Dress Goods

Choice of a counter of fine imported Novelty Woolen Suits, representing values from $10 to $20,

Now $5

9 pieces 45-inch Navy Blue Serge, cheap at 89c, Monday

50c yard

300 dress and skirt lengths, all styles, Colored Dress Goods

At one-third price

Dressmaking

Our Dressmaking Department will close in a short while. You had better get your orders in this week.

Embroideries

5,000 yards Hamburg, Cambric and Mull Embroideries, worth from 12½c to 25c yard,

Monday 9c

Ribbons

60 pieces Fancy Ribbons, three inches, a regular 35c value,

19c yard

125 pieces all Silk Satin Ribbons, worth 10c and 15c, Monday

5c yard

Handkerchiefs

A lot of Ladies' and Children's Embroidered and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 12½c,

For 5c each

A lot of Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, a strictly 20c value,

12½c each

Laces

A lot of cream and butter colored Laces, all the newest styles, were $1.50 and $2 yard,

Now 75c

Gloves and Mitts

A lot of Ladies' Kid Gloves, yellow with black stitching, worth $1.50

At $1.00 pair

40 dozen Silk Mitts, values as high as 50c, tomorrow

19c pair

Selling Monday, 5,000 yards 4-4 French Shirting Percales, in 5 to 10 yard lengths, worth 12 1-2c, at.....5c Yard.

White Goods

19 pieces 40-inch Apron Lawns, worth 25c,

At 10c

27 pieces heavy white Brocaded Duck Suiting, worth 25c,

At 12½c

A lot of remnants white India Linen, worth 12½c,

At 5c yard

2,000 yards Check Dimity, worth 25c,

At 12½c

Towels

100 dozen 21x40 extra quality fringed Huck Towels, regular value 25c, selling tomorrow

At 14c

71 dozen extra large, extra heavy Hemstitched Huck Towels, white and colored borders, easily worth 30c,

Monday 17½c each

50 dozen knotted fringe Damask Towels, worth 25c,

At 15c

Table Linen

29 pieces bleached Satin Table Damask, regular 89c value,

59c yard

9 pieces extra quality double bleached Table Damask, worth $1.50,

At 98c yard

Soap

A most wonderful bargain for one day, on Monday. For one day we will put on sale 5,000 cakes of finest Soaps, comprising the following renowned makes: Kirk's "Tar, Oil and Glycerine," Kirk's "Queen of the Bath," transparent, Kirk's "Sweet-scented Mayflower," Kirk's "White Lilac and Glycerine."

These Soaps we place on big bargain counter at Perfume Department and slaughter the entire lot at

5c a cake

Regular price 21c a box

Early comers will secure this quickly, as we are confident that an hour's sale will close the entire line. One box to a customer.

Belts

600 Ladies' all silk Belts, silver-plated buckle, worth 50c,

At 25c

400 White Metal Belt Buckles, usually sold at 25c,

5c each

Umbrellas

500 Ladies' and Gents' Gloria Silk Umbrellas, worth $2,

At 98c

A lot of Ladies' White Silk Sun-Shades, regular worth $2.50,

At $1.19

Hosiery Department

FOUR SPECIAL BARGAINS

That will go with a rush Monday. First come, first served.

65 dozen Gents' fine quality lisle thread Half-hose, double soles, sold at 45c,

Now as a leader, 25c

110 dozen Ladies' extra fine quality black lisle Hose, plain or novelty ribbed, white heels, toes and bands, at

3 pairs for $1

65 dozen Misses' French ribbed lisle thread Hose, very handsome finish—5½, 6, 6½, 7, 7½, at 25c; 8, 8½, 9 at

3 for $1

200 dozen Gents' extra fine quality black Half-hose, importers' samples, worth 25c, 35c and 50c. All on one counter at the low price of

19c pair

Gents' Furnishings.

Gents' fine French Balbriggan and India Gauze Shirts and Drawers, were 50c, now

25c garment

Gents' good bleached Pepperell Drill Drawers,

25c, worth 50c

Gents' imported French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, were $1.50 Suit, now

37½c garment

Gents' English superfine Gauze Shirts, worth 75c,

At 33⅓c

Gents' Club House Ties, worth elsewhere 50c,

Only 25c each

Gents' fine all Linen 4-ply 1900 Cuffs

15c

Gents' Lonsdale Muslin Night Shirts, just the thing for summer,

Only 69c each

Gents' fine Laundered Dress Shirts, worth $1.25,

Only 75c each

Straw Hats.

3000 Boys' and Mens' Straw Hats, good styles, worth 75c, $1.00 and $2.00 each, our price,

30c, 50c and 75c.

Basement Specials

Haviland China Dinner Sets, choice decorations, each set 110 pieces, our regular price $30.00, for Monday will place them on sale for $22.50 per set long as they last. Do not miss this chance.

Ice Cream Freezers, the best one in the market. Will freeze your cream in 5 minutes. Special prices to close out as follows:

4 quart $1.50, worth $2.50.

6 quart $2.00, worth $3.00.

8 quart $2.50, worth $3.50.

Only 23 Refrigerators left of our carload, and to make room for other goods will close them out at cost. We have the best dry air box made, as all our customers who have bought them will attest.

Remember we are headquarters for Mason's Fruit Jars. Having bought two carloads before the big advance, our prices on these are below the market. Special prices made for quantities. One car Jelly Tumblers at the low prices our house is noted for.

Shoes

We sell you Shoes tomorrow cheaper than they can be bought anywhere else in the south. The advance in leather makes higher prices in Shoes.

AT $1.50

We offer a lot of Ladies' Dongola Kid Button Boots, all styles toe and width, worth $2.50 and $3.

AT $2.00

A lot of Ladies' fine Shoes, all styles, that were $3.50 and $4.

AT $1.00

A line of Ladies' Oxfords, both black and tan, regular $1.75 value.

AT 75 Cents

A lot of Children's Shoes and Slippers, some worth as much as $1.50 a pair,

The above lots are to be closed out this week. To see is to buy, and buying is your personal gain.

Boys' Clothing

It's our intention to do away with this department. We have about two thousand dollars' worth now, and it consists of an elegant line of Boys' all-wool Cheviot fancy Cassimere and Duck Suits, well made and nobby styles. We ask you now for any Suit in stock just

Half-price

Second Floor

BARGAIN COUNTERS.

A lot of Striped and Figured Crepons, worth 8c,

At 5c

3,000 yards American and Merrimack Shirting Prints

At 4c

A lot of solid black Pacific Lawns

At 5c

120 pieces double fold Irish Lawns, worth 12½c,

At 8½c

A lot of blue ground Figured Lawns, worth 12½c,

At 8½c

A lot of French Percales, in short lengths, worth 10c,

At 5c

Striped and Figured Batiste, worth 10c,

At 6½c

2,000 yards Figured Cotton Challies

At 2½c

2,500 yards Striped Outing Flannels

At 2½c

A line of French Ginghams, worth 15c,

At 7½c

Two cases 10-4 bleached Sheeting, good quality,

At 12½c

Ladies' Waists

Ladies' pink, tan and blue Chambray Shirt Waists, yoke back, large sleeves,

At 59c, worth $1

Ladies' fine pink and blue Chambray Shirt Waists, yoke back, extra large sleeves,

At $1.25, worth $2

Ladies' black and white striped Satteen Shirt Waists, laundered collars and cuffs, extra large sleeves, pointed yoke back, special

At $1

Ladies' black China Silks Waists, extra large sleeve,

At $3.50

Ladies' fine Lawn Wrappers, large sleeves, ruffles over shoulder,

At $1.35, worth $2

Ladies' Lawn Dresses, all colors, made in the latest styles,

At $3.00

Misses' Percale Shirt Waists, large sleeves,

At $1.25

Selling Monday, 10 pcs. 45-inch all-wool Black Crepons, a strictly $1.00 value, at.....50c Yard.

Ladies' Dress Skirts.

A new line of Ladies' fine all wool black Dress Skirts, Novelty material, best style and finish, to go at $5.00,

Worth $10.00

A new line of Ladies' fine black Brilliantine Dress Skirts, best full style, organ pipe back, to go at $5,

Well worth $8.50

A line of all wool Cheviot Serge Skirts in black and navy, best tailor cut and finish.

Special at $3.90, worth double

Ladies' Fine Dress Suits.

A new line of Ladies' fine Novelty Wool Tailor Suits, select styles, silk lined and finished,

At $17.50, splendid value at $25

A new line of Ladies' fine all wool Serge Suits in black and navy, Eton and English Sacque styles, best tailor cut and finish, silk trimmed,

From $5 to $12.50, worth double

A new line of Ladies' fine tan and brown Tailor Suits, best style and finish, to go

At $7, worth $12

Ladies' Duck Suits.

A new line of Ladies' white Duck Suits, latest style, tailor cut and finished, to go at $2.50, $3.50 and $4.50, worth double.

A new line of Ladies' navy, navy and white striped and figured Duck Suits, beautiful nobby coats, full width skirt, best style and finish, $2.50 to $4.50, splendid values.

One lot of Ladies' striped and figured Duck Suits, good styles and colors, special at $1.98.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, LINOLEUMS.

Unheard of bargains to be offered in our mammoth Carpet Department this week. Interesting to hotels, boarding houses, offices, residences and to people that expect to furnish up for our great exposition. It will pay you to see us before buying elsewere.

25 Moquette Carpets, limited worth $1.10 a yard, to be sold a, 85c, made and laid.

30 Tapestry Brussels Carpets, limited, worth 90c a yard, to be sold at 70c, made and laid.

37 best quality all wool Ingrain Carpets, that everybody sells for 65c, our price limited to this number, is sold only 50c a yard, made and laid.

40 Ingrain Carpets, worth 40c yard, limited, at 25c yard.

Some very artistic things in fine Japanese and China Mattings here at 20c, 25c and 35c a yard laid.

150 rolls Inlaid Japanese and fancy jointless Matting, worth $10, for Monday only $6 a roll of 40 yards.

350 pairs more of those fine Lace Curtains just received, that were $3 a pair. Special run only $1.50 a pair.

375 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, worth from $2 up, to go in with the same lot at $1 a pair.

150 dozen fine Dado and fringed Shades, 38 inches by 7 feet long, they are good value at 75c, but for a leader we will sell at 50c each.

A lot of misfit Carpets, Moquettes, Body Brussels and Tapestry, to be sold at a sacrifice.

Awnings

The weather is getting hot and we have a complete line of Awning Stripes and Bamboo Porch Awnings. See us or telephone before placing your order.

Selling Monday, 3,000 yards "Fruit of the Loom" Bleached Domestic, five to fifteen yard lengths, at.....5c Yard.

J. M. HIGH & CO.,

Regulators and Controllers of Low Prices

Whitehall, Broad and Hunter Streets.

CHURCHES AND CHURCH NEWS

Doings of the Religious World at Home and Elsewhere—Atlanta Pulpits Today.

The fourteenth international convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, which has a membership in the various evangelical denominations of the world of nearly 2,500,000, will be held this year in Boston July 10th to 15th inclusive.

There will be 50,000 or more delegates in attendance, and the convention will be the largest gathering of Christian people ever held in the world. Out of this great membership of 2,500,000 Georgia is represented by about 10,000 Christian Endeavorers, and although some distance from the convention city, Georgia will probably have not less than 100 delegates at the convention.

Two Atlanta men, Mr. Archie B. Warner, 50 Hayden street, and Mr. Clarence Williamson, 44 East Hunter street, are to took after the interests of the Georgia delegates. Mr. Warner has charge of the excursion to Boston, and Mr. Williamson will look out for accommodations.

The rates to Boston and return will be one-half the regular fare from all parts of Georgia, and not only Christian Endeavorers, but any one desiring to go to Boston can use the tickets, which are good for the entire month of July.

The Boston convention committees are already fully organized and are hard at work on the details of the convention. The reception committee is composed of 800 young people of Boston and vicinity. They will be distinguished from the members of other committees by their white yachting caps, trimmed with a band of crimson, white and crimson being the convention of '95 colors.

At every railroad depot and at every steamboat landing in the city there will be a detachment of this big reception committee to watch for all incoming delegates and escort them to their church or hotel headquarters.

It will easily be seen that for 50,000 delegates the hotel spaces that can be obtained will accommodate comparatively few of them. It has been arranged, therefore, that there shall be church headquarters for all the states. All delegates from these states who have not secured through their excursion managers accommodations at the hotels will be escorted to church headquarters immediately upon their arrival in Boston.

The accommodation committee, composed of 300 members, is now at work canvassing the districts in the vicinity of all the churches that are to be headquarters. The best boarding houses or the homes of the members of the churches will be secured for accommodations. As soon as the delegates arrive at their church headquarters they will be given their convention badges and accommodation cards and members of the church committee will direct them or personally conduct them to their homes.

Many of the states with only small delegations will simply have church headquarters and be accommodated in pleasant homes. State delegations like that of New York, which will number 3,000, and other delegations of 2,500 to 500 will be divided as far as possible and many of them put in the hotels.

Georgia delegates will have as headquarters the Roxbury Presbyterian church in Roxbury, a part of Boston, and a very pretty suburban district. The church itself is a new structure and very pretty. Revi Dr. Kneeland is the pastor and the church has a very active Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

Roxbury is largely a place of residences for Boston business people and is a very old place. It is full of large estates and its quiet shady streets make it a pleasant summer home. The Roxbury Presbyterian church is situated on Warren street on the main line of electric cars that run into Boston proper and is in the midst of the most pleasant residential portion of the suburb.

The regular cross-town electrics pass the church door and these cars run direct to Merchanics' building, which is to be the main auditorium of the convention. The run from the church to Mechanics' building requires about twenty minutes.

In addition to Mechanics' building there will be two mammoth tents erected on Boston common. They are to be called "Tent Williston" and "Tent Endeavor," respectively and will each have a seating capacity of 10,000. The same cars that pass the Roxbury Presbyterian church and Mechanics' building also run past the com-



CHRIST CHURCH,
Where the Lanterns Were Hung for Paul Revere, April 18, 1775.

mon, so that the Georgia delegates will be able to get to the meetings on the common as easily as those in the main auditorium.

The main auditorium of the convention in Mechanics' building will seat 7,500 people. But this auditorium is but a small portion of the space that will be used in the immense building, that extends along Huntington avenue for almost two blocks. The whole of the large machinery hall that adjoins the audience hall will be used for booths for state headquarters, for press headquarters, etc., and the gallery of this hall will be used for a convention restaurant that will have a capacity for feeding 15,000 people daily and will seat 2,000 at one time.

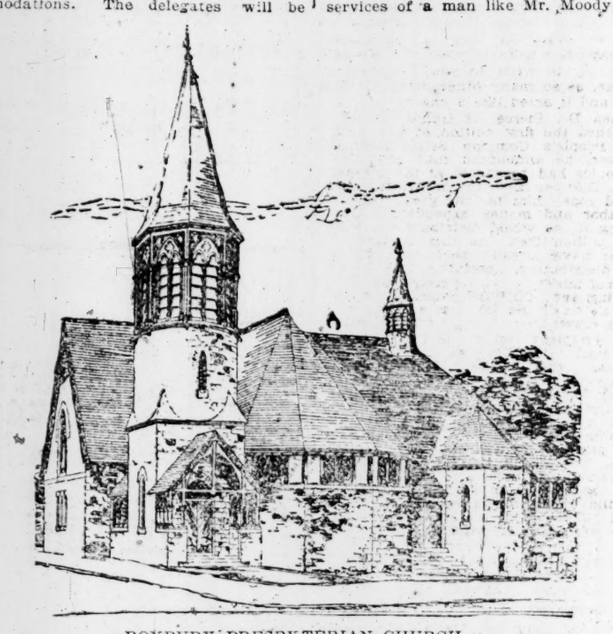
There is also a large dance hall over machinery hall and this will be the headquarters for Massachusetts, there being necessity for the Massachusetts societies as hosts of the occasion to use considerable room for committees, etc.

Some of the states will share headquarters with sister states where there are small delegations from each of them. Each space set apart for headquarters in machinery hall is about 22x24 feet. Machinery hall is about 250 feet long and on one side is almost as broad.

Many of the states are to decorate their booths in Mechanics' building in some way representative of the state. Georgia, Florida and Alabama are to have the same booth for official headquarters. Florida, especially, will decorate its portion very handsomely and Georgia and Alabama are to do something in this direction.

The Georgia delegates will be well cared for by their hosts at the depot and at the church. The easiest way for Georgia delegates to go to Boston will be by boat direct from Savannah. From the wharf of the Savannah steamers in Boston it is very easy to get to the line of cars that run to Roxbury. The reception committee will be on the lookout for the steamer, no matter if it is 11 o'clock at night before she reaches her dock.

At the church a church committee will be in waiting and one or two members of the regular convention accommodation committee will be there to attend to accommodations. The delegates will be



ROXBURY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Where the Atlanta Delegation Will Make Their Headquarters.

given opportunity to register and the official convention badges will be given them. As quickly as possible then they will be escorted to their boarding places.

During the days of the convention the church will be open day and night. There will be every convenience for the delegates. There will be a temporary post-office and delegates can have their mail go direct to the church. There will be stamps for sale and newspaper wrappers and mucilage will be furnished all who wish to send home copies of the daily papers containing the convention reports.

There will also be writing tablets and plenty of paper and ink for correspondence. In this way the church will have practically all the conveniences of a hotel, where all the delegates of a state can congregate, and yet they will only be paying boarding house rates and have pleasant homes during the convention.

The south will be better represented at the international convention this year than ever before. Owing to rather more conservative methods in church work in the south the Christian Endeavor Society has not grown so rapidly in that portion of this country as in the west and northwest. Great interest has been aroused within the past year, however, and the sunny south will have several thousand of her delegates at Boston.

In Tennessee, especially, the interest in Christian Endeavor has been very great lately. The state has a membership of nearly 23,000 and the managers of the Tennessee excursion expect to take about 300 delegates to Boston. Texas, too, will send a great many delegates, and Virginia, with a membership of only 8,000 or thereabouts, expects to contribute 200 to the great throng of 50,000. Florida has quite a number of active Christian Endeavor Societies and their delegation of perhaps forty or fifty will go all the way by steamer from Jacksonville to New York.

There is probably not a more interesting city in the country than Boston and there is a great deal for the visitor to see. The convention committee intends to give every delegate the opportunity of seeing all there is to see in the best way possible. Pilgrimages will be made to the historic spots in the city. The Old North church in the tower of which the lanterns were hung for Paul Revere on April 18, 1775, will be visited; the Old South church, equally interesting, will be visited, and Fanueil hall, the old "cradle of liberty," the old state house, the site of the Boston "tea party," etc., will be visited by special pilgrimages.

Excursions will be made to the historic towns of Concord and Lexington, where the first battles of the revolution were fought. Concord was the home of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Louisa M. Alcott and Thoreau and the graves of all of them may be seen in Sleepy Hollow cemetery there.

Cambridge is just across the Charles river from Boston. There Harvard college is situated and the old elm under which Washington first took command of the American army, July 3, 1775, stands opposite Cambridge common. The homes of Longfellow and Lowell are in Cambridge, and in famous Mount Auburn cemetery in the same city these two great American poets and many other famous men and women are buried.

Excursions are also to be made to Plymouth, where the old Plymouth rock upon which the Pilgrims landed in 1620, may be seen, and the old witch town of Salem will be visited on the same day that the excursion is made to Concord and Lexington. An excursion will be made to Portland, Me., the birthplace of the Christion Endeavor movement, and from there an excursion will be made to the beautiful White mountains of New Hampshire.

IN ATLANTA'S PULPITS.

Dr. Hawthorne's pulpit this morning will be occupied by Mr. Frank W. Barnett Everybody in Atlanta knows this brilliant young theological student who is preparing to enter the Christian ministry. It was the original purpose of Mr. Barnett to devote his talents exclusively to the legal profession, but endowed with a mind peculiar in its structure and marvelous in its capacity of thought, he preferred the philosophy of the law to its practice, and the study of its great underlying principles to the more dramatic display of the courtroom. In order to gratify his taste for European travel and to prosecute his literary and scientific studies in the old world he spent two or three years of his life in France and Germany and thoroughly mastered the best literature of those countries, becoming familiar with their arts and sciences. Returning to America he entered immediately upon the practice of his profession, but was subsequently persuaded to give it up in obedience to a higher call. Having made up his mind to enter the ministry of Christ he lost no time in making his arrangements to enter the Southern Baptist Theological seminary at Louisville, Ky. The recent lectures of Mr. Barnett at the Central Congregational church of this city on "Crime, Its Causes and Its Cure," were full of profound thought and practical suggestion. They were intensely enjoyed by the large and cultured congregation that attend that church and the subsequent announcement that Mr. Barnett had made up his mind to enter the ministry was hailed by them with great rejoicing. Everybody should hear Mr. Barnett this morning at the First Baptist church.

The regular monthly meeting of the Evangelical Ministers' Association will be held in the lecture room of Trinity Methodist church tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. The meeting promises to be one of unusual interest and every minister in Atlanta is expected to attend. Preparations for the coming of Mr. Moody will be discussed and the erection of a temporary auditorium, in this connection, will come up for consideration. Mr. Moody will be in Atlanta for several weeks during the exposition, and he expects to carry on a vigorous religious campaign. It is quite unnecessary to say that he will be cordially sustained and supported by the ministers of Atlanta. They all recognize the fact that in order to reach the masses it is necessary to procure the services of a man like Mr. Moody and to hold gospel meetings in a spacious tabernacle or auditorium. Hundreds of irreligious men have a peculiar prejudice against the house of God, and while they are willing to hear a distinguished minister preach the gospel, they prefer to hear him somewhere else than in a church.

The interest in the meetings of the Evangelical Association seems to be steadily increasing. At each meeting a religious topic is discussed, and the exercises are intended to promote the spirituality of the members as well as to dispatch business. Dr. Atkisson, the president of the association, begs that all the ministers in the city attend the meeting tomorrow morning.

Rev. R. O. Flynn, the pastor of the Presbyterian church at Kirkwood, Ga., will address the meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon. Mr. Flynn is one of the most brilliant young men in the southern Presbyterian church, and his style as an orator is magnetic and impressive. A solo entitled "In Native Worth" will be rendered by Mr. C. Y. Heutheysen. The music will be in charge of Professor B. C. Davis.

Last Sunday morning an editorial appeared in this column on the worldliness that has crept into the church and the waste of time that was brought about by wrangling over theological discussions, that were calculated to make the world no better and the understanding but very little wiser.

The need of the world today is for a broader and more Christ-like Christianity.

Along this line Dr. C. P. Williamson, the pastor of the First Christian church, will preach this morning on the topic, "A Non-Sectatian Church the Need of the Present Day." Dr. Williamson will, no doubt, discuss the subject in a manner that will not only deeply impress his hearers but one that will do the subject full justice. As a deep thinker and a man of intense spirituality, Dr. Williamson has no superior in the pulpit of Atlanta and he will no doubt be greeted with a large congregation this morning.

The Bible conference, to be held at Old Point Comfort, in Virginia, this year, beginning on the 11th of June and lasting for one week, will be one of the great religious events of the summer. The officers of the conference are: Rev. A. C. Dixon, D.D., president; Rev. George C. Needham, Massachusetts, vice president, and Rev. John De Witt, Brooklyn, secretary. Among those who will take a part in the exercises are several of the most distinguished teachers and evangelists of the country.

Bishop Atticus G. Haygood will preach at Payne's Memorial church this morning at 11 o'clock. This announcement will be gratifying to the many friends and admirers of Bishop Haygood in Atlanta. Eloquent, earnest, broad-minded and spiritual the bishop has always been a power in the southern pulpit and his voice never fails to command profound attention. For several weeks Bishop Haygood has been in ill health, but he is rapidly improving and his eloquence in the pulpit has lost none of its inspiring effect. During his stay in the city, Bishop Haygood will be the guest of Rev. W. L. Wooten, the pastor of Payne's Memorial church.

The musical arrangements for the international conference of Epworth Leagues, in Chattanooga, Tenn., are fast assuming definite shape. Every Tuesday night rehearsals are held in the First Methodist church. There will be at least a thousand voices in the chorus at the time the conference is held. The conference meets on the 27th of this month and continues for four days.

Today begins the third week of a series of very interesting revival meetings at the Third Baptist church. The interest appears to deepen and broaden at each service. Quite a number have joined the church and will be baptized tonight. The meetings are being conducted by the pastor and may be continued for two or three weeks. The entire community is becoming thoroughly aroused and great results are expected.

At the Barnett Presbyterian church, Marietta and Hampton streets, on Thursday night, May 30th, at 8 o'clock, the Rev. L. B. Davis was installed pastor. The Rev. E. H. Barnett, D.D., presided, preaching from the wonderful announcement of the Greeks. John, xii, 21: "Sir, We Would See Jesus," and propounded the constitutional questions. The Rev. A. R. Holderby, D.D., delivered the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. T. P. Cleveland, D.D., delivered the charge to the people. The services were very interesting and instructive and impressed the people.

At a meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Atlanta, Thursday afternoon, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, At the last meeting of the Evangelical Alliance of Ministers of Atlanta a resolution was adopted requesting all the ministers in Atlanta to preach a special sermon on temperance and against the liquor traffic on the second Sunday in June, this action being taken in compliance with a special request from the Georgia Prohibition Association, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Atlanta that we most heartily approve the action taken by the ministers' alliance and sincerely hope all the ministers in the city will comply with the request, as we believe such a combined effort will result in arousing a great moral wave of indignation against this curse of civilization, the deadly enemy of society, of the home and of the church."

There will be an all-day singing and basket dinner at Antioch church, one mile east of Clark university, today. Everybody is expected to carry their old Sacred Harps and full baskets.

Next Tuesday evening, in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, an interesting lecture will be delivered by Dr. R. J. Poulton. Dr. Poulton has been in Los Angeles, Cal., and has recently come to our city, hoping to be able to make a long stay with us. The subject of his lecture is, "The Power of Thought and Its Influence and the Need of a Practical Philosophy in This, Our Age."

Baptist.

First Baptist church, Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, pastor. An address at 11 o'clock a. m. by Mr. Frank Barnett.

Services at the Second Baptist church: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m., by the pastor, Dr. Henry McDonald, and services at night at 8 o'clock. Young Men's prayer meeting every Monday night at 8 o'clock and regular church prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock.

Central Baptist church, corner West Fair and Peters streets, D. W. Gwin, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9 a. m. Superintendent, L. M. Landrum. The usual services through the week.

Third Baptist church, 31 Jones avenue, J. D. Winchester, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9 a. m. J. H. Harwell, superintendent. The ordinance of baptism will be administered at conclusion of evening service.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmore streets, Rev. C. N. Donaldson, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. P. L. Allen and W. H. McClain, superintendents. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Society Christian Endeavor Tuesday night. Sacrament of the Lord's supper after morning service.

Sixth Baptist church, corner Mangum and West Hunter streets, A. C. Ward, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., W. M. Perryman, superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. All cordially invited.

East Fair street Baptist mission church, East Fair and Boulevard, Rev. H. D. D. Straton, pastor. Services at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m. Cordial invitation extended to all these services.

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Inman Park Baptist church. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Two services every day through the week, at 4 and 7:45 p. m. All are cordially invited to these meetings.

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Methodist.

First Methodist church, corner Peachtree and Houston, John B. Robins, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. by Rev. W. F. Cook, D.D., and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m., H. E. W. Palmer, superintendent. Class meeting at 4 p. m. Seats free. All invited.

Trinity church, Whitehall and Trinity avenue, R. J. Bigham, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by Rev. J. W. Heidt, presiding elder. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. A. Hemphill, superintendent. Usual weekly night services. Everybody made welcome.

Park street Methodist church, Park street, West End, Rev. J. W. Roberts, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. by the pastor, and at 8 p. m. by Rev. B. H. Sasnett. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m., W. W. Lambdin, superintendent. Church reunion Wednesday night.

Payne's Memorial church, W. L. Wootten, pastor. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. by Bishop Atticus G. Haygood, of Oxford, Ga. Sacramental service at 8 p. m. Young people's meeting at 3:30 p. m. Class meeting at 4 p. m. Epworth League Friday night at 8 p. m.

Marietta street Methodist Episcopal church, R. H. Robb, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., F. R. Hodge, superintendent.

Merritts avenue church, Merrits avenue between Peachtree and Courtland streets, P. A. Heard, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. by Rev. H. Crumley, agent orphans' home, and at 8 p. m. by Dr. I. S. Hopkins. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., E. H. Frazer, superintendent. Daily services through the week at 9 a. m. and at 8 p. m.

Walker street Methodist church, junction Walker and Nelson, Rev. J. H. Eakes, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. C. Turner, superintendent. Communion at morning service. Seats free. All are invited to come.

Boulevard Methodist church, corner Boulevard and Houston street, Rev. T. R. Kendall, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor, and at 8 p. m. by Rev. W. F. Cook, presiding elder. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Decatur street mission church, 376 Decatur street. Services at 8 p. m. by Rev. R. S. Stephenson. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m., C. H. Burge, superintendent. Services every Sunday and Thursday nights. Everybody invited to these services.

Presbyterian.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street, Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D. pastor. Services 11 o'clock, a. m. and 8 o'clock p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., H. T. Inman, superintendent.

Kirkwood Presbyterian church, Kirkwood. Services at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., H. F. Emery, superintendent. A cordial welcome to all.

The Barnett Presbyterian church, Rev. L. B. Davis, pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. and 3:15 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night 7:45 o'clock. A most cordial invitation to any who desire to come.

The Barnett Presbyterian Church Ladies' Social Club will meet Monday night at 8 o'clock, June 3d, in the lecture room of the church. A cordial invitation to any who desire to come.

Congregational.

Central Congregational church, Rev. R. V. Atkisson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Everybody is cordially invited.

First Christian.

First Christian church, Rev. T. P. Williamson, D. D., pastor. Subject of morning discourse, "A Non-Sectarian Church the Need of the Present Day." The service at night will be illustrated by a lesson on the blackboard. Everybody is invited.

Episcopal.

St. Luke's, Holy communion at 7:30 a. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Morning prayer sermon and holy communion at 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 8 o'clock p. m. Rev. J. L. Scully, who is in charge of St. Luke's church, will officiate at all the services. Seats free. All cordially invited.

St. Philip's (Episcopal) cathedral, Rev. A. W. Knight, dean. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Holy communion at 7:30 and 11 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m., by Rev. W. J. Page. Evening prayer and sermon at 8 p. m., by Rev. W. J. Page.

Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Decatur—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Lay services at 11 a. m., and evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 p. m., by Rev. Mr. Barnwell.

Chapel of the Incarnation, West End—Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Plum street—Sunday school at 3 p. m. Services at 7:30 p. m.

Chapel of the Holy Redeemer, Fair and Walker streets—Sunday school at 3 p. m. Services at 7:30 p. m.

Mission of the Holy Innocents, North Atlanta—Sunday school at 3 p. m.

Mission of the Holy Comforter, Washington Heights—Sunday school at 3 p. m.

East Point—There will be a special Whitsunday service at 11 a. m., conducted by Rev. Mr. Barnwell.

Unitarian.

Church of Our Father, Church and Forsyth streets, William R. Cole, pastor. Services at 11 a. m., by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., H. M. Currier, superintendent. Subject of discourse: "The Positiveness of Paul's Morality." All are invited.

Lutheran.

St. John's German Lutheran church, corner Forsyth and Garnett streets, Rev. F. H. Meuschke, pastor. Services at 11 a. m., by the pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m., A. Koppe, superintendent. Pentecost will be celebrated. Ladies' Aid Society meets Sunday at 3 p. m.

First English Lutheran church, Y. M. C. A. hall, Rev. L. K. Probst, pastor. Services at 11 a. m., by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Rev. L. K. Probst, superintendent. Strangers cordially welcomed.

Christian Science.

Christian Science church, in the Grand, Peachtree street. Services at 10:45 a. m. Experience meeting Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

New church worship of the Lord and the preaching of the gospel according to the heavenly doctrine, commencing this morning, at 11 o'clock, at the Cooledge building, room No. 27. Entrance to building, 23½ Marietta street, near Broad.

Salvation Army.

The Salvation Army, corps No. 2, will have special meetings in their hall, No. 148 West Mitchell street, as follows: 10:30 a. m., holiness meeting; 3 p. m., a Christian's praise meeting; 7:45 p. m., a salvation meeting. The afternoon and night meetings will be led by Ensign and Mrs. Miles. Cornet, guitar and vocal music in abundance. All are welcome.

A PROSPEROUS FIRM.

Messrs. Eiseman & Weil to Enlarge Their Store.

It has been said by one of Atlanta's best citizens that no firm ever started in business in the city and looked after it closely but that succeded. The career of the firm of Eiseman & Weil, at No. 3 Whitehall street, evidences in part the truthfulness of this assertion. Beginning in a modest way a few years ago, they have kept adding strength to strength till now they are to be pleasantly located in a great big building where they can accommodate their growing trade. Their entire store is to be remodeled, more ground space taken in, and the two stories above will be fitted up in a most elegant manner. This shows the work of two of Atlanta's young and enterprising men. They merit success, and success they will have.

Now, as the bricklayer and carpenter will soon go to work on the store, the goods that are in stock must be sold or disposed of in some manner. Accordingly a great clearance sale will start tomorrow and the goods will be sold at nominal prices. It is an opportunity for you to buy summer clothin for few dollars, and you should not miss it. It is too good a thing for the people to last long; so the first to come will get the choicest selections. Remember the sale begins tomorrow.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

Are you going off for the summer? If so, call at the Southern railway ticket office and get a new summer excursion folder. It gives all the information. june-1-6t

ONE MONTH'S TREATMENT NOW,

Aided by Summer's Healthful Nursing, Is Worth Two Months of Up-Hill Doctoring Against the Rigors and Blizzards of Winter.

BEGIN TREATMENT NOW.

Asthma Complicated with Bronchitis and Catarrh.



David E. Blackstock, 372 Edgewood avenue, says:

"I have been a sufferer from catarrh for many years. About six years ago it developed into an aggravated case of bronchitis, complicated at times, with violent asthmatic attacks. During all this time I have been under the care of a number of celebrated physicians, besides having spent considerable time in a famous hospital. I have used many so-called patent medicines, but gradually and constantly my condition kept growing worse. Two years ago my physician advised me to change climate, telling me that that promised more than anything else. That it was no use for me to take medicine, it would only be a case of 'a fool and his money parting,' and that if I remained where I was I would continue to grow worse. I took his advice and changed climates. I found that it was, indeed, a case of a fool parting with his money in following my physician's advice. Changing climate did not relieve me one particle. I was again compelled to seek medical advice.

"Having read considerable of the Copeland Medical Institute, and having met quite a number of people whom they had cured, I concluded to put myself under their treatment, with the result that I felt relieved from the first treatment, and with all due respect to my former medical advisers, I obtained more relief from the Copeland treatment than I had ever experienced in all the years I had been under medical treatment attention. Their remedies all agree with me and seem to be just what my system requires.

"I find that they are graduates of the best medical colleges in America, and commend them to all as being skillful and faithful physicians and true gentlemen."

Noon-hour session for busy people.

During the Month of June

DR COPELAND'S SPECIAL PRESCRIPTION GIVEN AWAY. HIS FAMOUS LIVER, KIDNEY AND BLOOD CURE POSITIVELY FREE TO ALL OLD AND NEW PATIENTS DURING the MONTH of JUNE.

On Sundays, during the summer months, our offices will be open from 9 to 11 only.

By the Copeland Perfected System of Mail Treatment you can be cured at home. Write us a history of your case and we will diagnose it for you free.

Symptom blanks and valuable treaties on Catarrh and kindred diseases sent free to any address.

Copeland Medial cIstitnute

Rooms 315 and 316 Kiser Building, Corner Pryor and Hunter Streets.

W. H. Copeland, M. D. F. E. Howald, M. D

OFFICE HOURS—9 a. m. to 6 p. m.
SUNDAY—9 a. m. to 11 a. m.

CARPETS.

We are showing this week a nice line in new colors in fine goods. The prices are now so low that it will pay to invest in the best, and yet for a room or a number of rooms when economy is desired, we have the goods which are the best of their kind, at prices from 40c to 60c per yard. Both in Tapestry, Brussels and Ingrains. See our stock before you buy a Carpet.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

The prettiest lot in Inman Park, and also one of the finest lots on Ponce de Leon avenue, at auction before the courthouse Tuesday, June 4th, at 11 o'clock. W. H. Nutting, administrator.

McCROSKEY'S

Cohutta Springs Hotel

Murray County, Ga.,

BY M. D. L. McCROSKEY.

DAILY MAIL.—Will meet guests at Cohutta Station, on E. T., V. and Ga. railroad, with conveyance, on notice. Write the day you will be at station.

This celebrated place is now ready to receive guests for the season.

The fine miniral waters, the climate and scenery, are as fine as can be found in Georgia.

Forests, cliffs, mountains, large river, boating, abundant fish, game, etc.

Terms, $5 per week; children under twelve, half price.

Address M. D. L. McCROSKEY,
Cohutta Springs, Murray County, Georgia.
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EXTRACTED
Without Pain.

By Drs. Couch and Belyeu, who are the most successful operators in the south. Office—161½ Edgewood avenue, next door to Lyceum theater, Atlanta, Ga.
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FRED. G. PAINTER
47 Thomas St. - ATLANTA, GA.
Fresco Painter and General Decorator.

Will be pleased to make estimates on all classes of Fine Work.

Do not forget auction sale of finest lot in Inman Park and one of the most desirable lots on Ponce de Leon ave. Tuesday, June 4th, at 11 o'clock, before courthouse. W. H. Nutting, administrator.

Presents for June weddings at Lycett's. New designs.

MEETINGS.

Notice!

A call communication of Gate City lodge, No. 2, F. and A. M., at 1 o'clock sharp this (Sunday) June 2d, to escort the remains of Brother John W. Parks to the train. All members and visiting brethren are earnestly requested to attend. By order of J. STOVALL SMITH, W. M.
ALBERT P. WOOD, Secretary.

20 per cent Discount In Furniture.

$50 gets our gem, the 5-piece, all-over stuffed Silk Broc Parlor Suits, always declared unmatchable at $62.50. $60 gets out Silk Damask all-over stuffed 5-piece parlor suits, the latest and best for $75 we can have made. As this unheard-of discount on fine goods lasts only a few days, it will pay you to buy now.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.
sun tues

Scrofula on His Head

Which became a mass of corruption, spread so that it got into our little boy's eyes. The sores



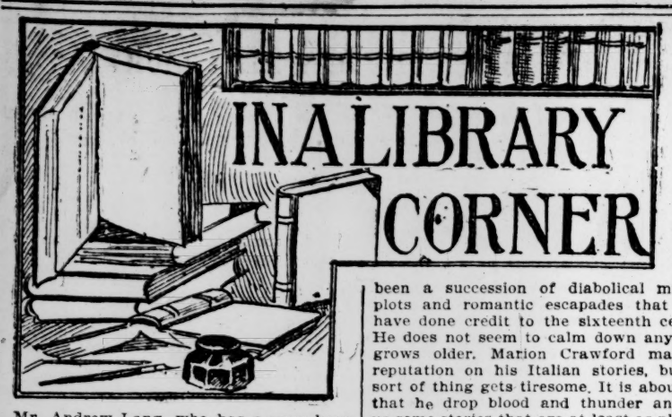
Clarence D. Crockett

spread over his neck and we thought he would be blind. The doctors failed; we gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla. Several bottles cured him after we had despaired of his ever getting well. He is now a bright and healthy child. D. M. CROCKETT, JR., Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Even when all other preparations fail. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills should be in every household.



Mr. Andrew Lang, who has a very keen eye for literary weakness, says that it seems impossible for any one to ardently admire Count Leo Tolstoi without rushing into print at least twice a year to say so. Another characteristic symptom of the Tolstoi mania, according to Mr. Lang, is that it is impossible for an admirer of Count Leo to say anything good about him without at the same time abusing somebody else. These two symptoms give a sure diagnosis of the Tolstoi mania, and in Mr. Howells we find a chronic case. He is not afflicted quite so seriously as Professor Boyeson, who rejoices in two given names that would have long since bowed down a less robust personality. Professor Boyeson in a recent article in one of the reviews bolsters up Tolstoi by ripping all other authors up the back, except those whom he terms "the great realists." He advances the idea that the youth of the country are and have been fostered in a false taste for romance, and suggests that the great realists, including Tolstoi, be put in the hands of boys and girls. Professor Boyeson, it seems, labors under the delusion that the young people have been cut off from these running streams of literary excellence, and are only awaiting a chance to devour bodily all of Tolstoi's endless monotony.

Mr. Lang also makes merry over Professor Boyeson, and regards the idea of a boy preferring "Anna Karenina" to "Robinson Cruso" as an exquisite joke. Possibly Professor Boyeson would not advise the young people to read the "Kreutzer Sonanta." It would be a restful sight to see a boy twelve years old buried in the endless tangle of irrelevant details that seem to make up about two-thirds of Tolstoi's narratives—I say narratives because the word seems to suit better than story. A story conveys the meaning of something interesting, and would therefore be inappropriate in speaking of Tolstoi. Mr. Howells says that whenever he opens a page of Tolstoi's, he at once becomes aware "of the thrill and glow of wonder" that filled me when I first began to read him; but then it must be remembered that Mr. Howells has good staying qualities, acquired in writing his own stories.

Mr. Howells, however, writes stories that are entertaining. They are not real, although all his hopes are pinned to the term "realism." If his novels are true realism, the present generation, of which he writes, will go down to history as the most placid and superficial in the history of man. The realists may justly contend against stories of war and adventure. Such stories describe only one phase of life. But the story of the human heart, which is the only story of enduring interest, cannot be told in superficial incident. There is no life so barren but that in it there has sometimes been a depth of emotion worthy of the tragic muse. Mr. Howells is a rare stylist. He is more "clever," almost, than any writer of today. But he is so fearful of overdoing something that he underdoes everything. He has no tragedies, and when all has been said, tragedy is life. A wise man once said that Grover Cleveland was so upright that he was swayback. As is Mr. Cleveland in politics, so is Mr. Howells in literature. The pity of it is that he cannot be brought to realize his failing. He is so busy pointing out the many faults of others that he has no time to listen to his many critics, who really admire his work, but feel that his genius is smothered under a blanket of his own construction. Surely life—the life that he so insists must be delineated as it is—is not the placid thing he makes of it. Neither is it the tiresome thing that Tolstoi makes of it. If Tolstoi could shake off his fearful ability to introduce useless details and make fifty pages out of ten, it might be well enough. If he had a grain of the genius of his greater countryman, Ivan Turgenev, for never using a superfluous word, then indeed his stories might take on the semblance of life and motion.

Count Leo Tolstoi has written a new story, and William Dean Howells has written the introduction. This furnished a good text for the foregoing comments. The story is, "Master and Man," and the introduction is eulogistic. Mr. Howells goes to some pains to tell what a master Tolstoi is, and how he "thrills" everytime he reads him. The story is a good story. It is quite as good as any of the brighter short story writers of the American magazines are writing. It is a story of a selfish man, who goes out in a snowstorm and freezes to death. When brought face to face with death, the cultivated avarice and selfishness of a lifetime vanish, and the master and man meet on a common footing as human beings. The dormant impulses of the race take control in the final crisis, and the master dies for the man. It is a beautiful and pathetic story, and if it had been told by some of our bright short story writers, it would have been very fine. Tolstoi tells the story in about ten pages, but he writes one hundred and fifty pages before he gets to the story. It is true the one hundred and fifty pages are filled up with incidents about the characters of the real story, but the incidents have no bearing whatever on the story. They are trivial and irrelevant. Mr. Howells's introduction tells us a great deal about the new work that is quite true. The endless detail doubtless charms Mr. Howells. He at least sees no fault in it, of if he does, he says nothing about it.

(Published by D. Appleton & Co. For sale at Lester's.)

It is nothing unusual for Marion Crawford to jump from a series of studies of New York life right into the middle of Italian plots and mysteries. His "Casa Braccia," advance sheets of which have been sent out by The Century, surpasses even some of his earlier Italian stories in mystery and gore. Mr. Crawford can write a good story of civilized people if his plot be laid in New York, but once let him get in Italy, and forthwith the schemes and machinations of the Borgias fade into insignificance compared to the devilish ingenuity of his characters. For a Scotch doctor to fall in love with a nun and elope with her, after placing the body of a dead peasant girl in the bed, and then setting it on fire so that people will think the nun was burned up and that he had eloped with the peasant girl, would seem sufficient for a plot to most people. But Mr. Crawford merely uses this as an introduction—a sort of curtain raiser to the real story.

The apparent purpose of "Casa Braccia" is to beat up the early hisory of Mr. Paul Griggs, of whom we get a fleeting glimpse in "The Ralstons." Mr. Griggs is a remarkable young journalist, who can tear a pack of cards in two with little effort, break up silver dollars, drink a Scotchman under the table, fall in love with another man's wife and preserve a continuous and sustained silence and immobility of countenance that would excite the envy of a graven image. At the present stage of the story Mr. Griggs is engaged in the pastime of kissing the other man's wife, and devising plans by which to break the man's neck.

Judging from Mr. Crawford's novels, life in the Italy of twenty years ago must have been a succession of diabolical murders, plots and romantic escapades that would have done credit to the sixteenth century. He does not seem to calm down any as he grows older. Marion Crawford made his reputation on his Italian stories, but this sort of thing gets tiresome. It is about time that he drop blood and thunder and give us some stories that are at least as plausible as "Saracinesca," and that he give us a rest on the sensationalism of the "St. Ilario" and "Casa Braccia" type.

Mr. T. C. DeLeon does not like to be known as the author of "The Rock or the Rye." Not that "The Rock or the Rye" is not the cleverest travesty that has been written in this generation, but Mr. DeLeon has done better work, and he does not like to be placed in the attitude of the statesman who began his career by telling jokes and could never afterwards in his most sober statements prevail on people to take his words in earnest.

This is said, apropos of a new edition of Mr. DeLeon's "Four Years in Rebel Capitals," which is quite the best inside story of life at the south during the war that has been written. Like everything that Mr. DeLeon writes, it is very charming in style, and I know of no more thrilling description of scenes within the lines, during and after a great battle, than his graphic account of Richmond just preceding and after the battle of the first Manassas—not even Thackeray's description of Brussels at the time of Waterloo. That was a piece of imaginative work seldom equaled in fiction, but it is fiction, while Mr. DeLeon writes of what he saw and heard himself. It is not surprising that when the book first appeared four years ago, it met with immediate success. It is easily the best thing Mr. DeLeon ever wrote, and its graphic sketches of the rise of the confederacy, and the leisure side of life are told with a charm that is somewhat rare in these latter days. I know of no new book that is as apt to prove as interesting as the "Four Years in Rebel Capitals" to those who have not read it.

Guy Boothby seems to have laid claim to the outcast life of the South seas—a territory which, while Stevenson lived, was all his own. Judging by the stories of life in these island paradises, it must be a garden of Eden "where all save the spirit of man is divine." "A Lost Endeavor" tells a forlorn story of these social outcasts, men and women who have fallen from their first estate, and found beneath the southern cross a haven where no one challenges an assumed name, or asks who you were or what you did yesterday. "The Marriage of Esther" is another story very much on the same line—a story of two outcasts from civilization, who were strangely met as friends on Thursday island. One of them died for the other, and the other one had grace enough left to appreciate the sacrifice. One was a victim of circumstances, and lost his high estate at home to save a woman's reputation. The other was just naturally a liar and a vagabond, but the woman in the case marries the liar and the vagabond, who turns out better than was to be hoped, though everybody feels that he was still a liar and a vagabond at heart. (Appleton's Town and Country Library. For sale at Lester's.)

The Scribners have issued the "Early Travels and Adventures of Henry M. Stanley" in two volumes. In these two volumes Mr. Stanley tells of his adventures in America and Asia in the early part of his wonderful career as a traveler. There have always been a great many people who have professed to take Mr. Stanley's accounts of his doings with a large pinch of salt. It is possible that he has touched up some of these early experiences of his, but if he has done so, he has done so in the interest of his readers, and there is no harm in making a thing a little more interesting, so long as there is no willful perversion of facts. Corroborative detail is a great thing when judiciously used. Like everything that Stanley writes, his early travels and adventures are interesting. The American part of the travels and adventures are mostly from the plains, where Stanley led a somewhat checkered career as a newspaper correspondent between the close of the war and the beginning of his travels in the east. His Asiatic experiences are by far the most interesting part of his early career. The work serves very well to show in what sort of school the greatest traveler the world has ever known received his training, and it is not lacking in interest of its own, aside from its presage of the future of the man. (Scribners. For sale at Lester's; two volumes, $3.)

"Into the Highways and Hedges," another recent issue of the Town and Country library (Appletons), is a kind of George Eliot-Mrs. Humphrey Ward novel, the heroine being a young girl who is different from other people, and who consequently gets into hot water. She falls over a cliff in an unguarded moment, and is rescued by a wandering dissenting preacher, who has mistaken his religious fervor for divine inspiration. He takes her home, where they arrive late at night. Her aunt, a most unusual old lady, turns her out of the house in a rage. She goes off and marries the preacher, adopts his fervor and is most miserable. The story continues in this train to the end. It is a story that reveiwers delight to call "strong" and "powerful" or "intense," which may mean anything. If there were any crying need for a story on this line, this one would fill the want very well, but as the market is already somewhat overstocked with unusual and strong-minded young heroines who go off at tangents on religious fads, and as the story is not absorbingly interesting, we can get along very well without dipping into it. (For sale at Lester's.)

NEWTON CRAIG.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

Order of Circuits, with Number of Cases Undisposed Of.

Atlanta	17	Cherokee	10
Stone Mountain	7	Rome	16
Middle	3	Tallapoosa	6
Augusta	8	Coweta	2
Eastern	6	Flint	9
Macon	11	Ocmulgee	9
Northern	17	Chattahoochee	11
Western	11	Pataula	3
Northeastern	10	Southwestern	8
Blue Ridge	5	Albany	4

Proceedings Yesterday.

No. 20. Atlanta circuit. Gress Lumber Company v. Second National bank of Louisville. Withdrawn.

No. 21. S. A. Morris et al. v. Georgia Railroad and Banking Company. Argued.

No. 23. Theophilus Kates v. Pullman Palace Car Company. Argued.

No. 24. James D. Collins v. Mrs. I. P. Boring. Argued.

No. 26. Aldine Manufacturing Company v. W. C. Warner et al. Argued.

Adjourned to Monday at 9 o'clock.

Thousands write that they have been given health and strength by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the great blood purifier, consequently is the true nerve tonic. It gives renewed vigor.

First-Class Private Boarding.

At Mrs. J. W. Sawyer's, 117 Haywood street, Asheville, N. C. Short walk to postoffice, asphalt pavement all the way, street cars pass every few minutes, rates reasonable, june 2—4t sun

PERSONAL.

The M. M. Mauck Co., wallpaper, paints, shades, glass, picture frames, Atlanta.

C. J. Daniel, wallpaper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

MURDERED BY INCHES.

A Married Woman's Marvelous Rescue from the Shadows of the Valley of Death.

The following startling disclosures of a New England woman would baffle belief were not the positive proofs at hand. Lost for nearly a year to her family and friends, tortured by most agonizing trials into a mere living shadow, the restored wife and mother now makes public the particulars of her rescue.

Her trouble dates back to a year ago last June, when worry and overwork brought on a condition of mental depression from which, do what she would, she was unable to free herself.

Her family noticed that she seemed to lose all energy. Next her strength gave way. Then she began to waste in flesh, until the wrinkled skin of her face hung from her cheek bones. Her elbows were



98½ POUNDS, AUGUST 16.

sharp. She could not bear to rest them on the table. It seemed as if nothing but her skeleton was left. Seeking health abroad, by the advice of her physician, she failed so fast that her husband did not recognize her when he met her on the deck of the returning steamer. Her children were frightened at the "strange woman." Eminent specialists who were now consulted sent her to a Rhode Island sanitarium. According to her own words, such were her sufferings and so hopeless her condition that whenever she lay down to troubled sleep she hoped that she might never wake. The most tempting food seemed like bitter medicine. Her brain only a machine for measuring pain. Her only thought that she was being murdered by inches. No help from seashore or mountains. No relief from doctors, medicines or hospitals. A grain of hope from Swedish massage. She seemed to gain, but found that it was due to heavier clothing. Another relapse. Her disease an unfathomable mystery. Every doctor had a new name for it.

It was in this stage that she heard how the life of Jennie V. S. Wilcox, M. D., of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., had been saved by the treatment discovered by the founder of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y.

Gained Over Forty Pounds.

With the readiness with which a dying mortal catches at a straw, this poor woman, given up by her family and acquaintances as lost to the world, took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for one week and stopped growing worse. She continued its use a second week and actually gained two pounds. The third week her weight increased nearly three pounds. The fourth, five pounds, and such were her continued strides to health that when she had taken five bottles of this wonderful nerve nourishing and vitalizing medicine she had gained over forty pounds. In a little more than three months her disease, which no one at home or abroad could heretofore understand or master, was cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It transformed her from a skeleton weighing 98½ pounds to a perfectly healthy, happy woman weighing 143.

Marvelous as the restoration of this lady no doubt is, the cure is not an exceptional one as far as Dr. Pierce's great remedies are concerned. Their public and privatte records show that in every state of the



143 POUNDS, NOVEMBER 25.

union, as well as in foreign lands, thousands of people have been brought back from the shadow of death to strength and vigor. Dragged down by coughs, hemorrhages and wasting diseases, they have found a flesh-builder, blood-maker and nerve-nourisher in the "Golden Medical Discovery."

The case of a well-known Michigan lady furnishes an instance:

Gained Over Forty Five Pounds.

Mrs. Fred Kempson, of Cambria, Hillsdale Co., Michigan, writes to Dr. Pierce: "When I began to take your medicine I could not do any work to speak of. I was in such misery that many times when I lay down for the night I have prayed never to see the light of another sun. It was almost death to me to stand on my feet when I began to use your medicines. I weighed 103 pounds. I have taken in all ten bottles of your Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, six of your "Golden Medical Discovery," and today I am well and weigh 148½ pounds and am doing the work for my family of nine."

Gained Thirty-Five Pounds.

Mrs. Sarah E. Snead, of Clio, N. C., writes: "Will you please accept a few lines from me thanking you for your skill in preparing your medicines and placing them within reach of the suffering. I have a daughter, Miss M. H. Snead, who has been very low, was almost given up by two physicians who treated her with their best skill, and did not receive much benefit. She was first attacked with pneumonia and pleurisy in very bad form and was taken with a very bad cough, which kept growing worse and worse, until finally it seemed as though she had consumption very bad. The physicians prescribed cod liver oil, but to no benefit. Mrs. Miller, a neighbor of ours, recommended Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to me with very strong faith, as she had been in the same condition and was cured by its use. I procured two bottles and she grew better. She hasn't felt any return of lung disease in over twelve months. She was nothing but a skeleton when she took the first dose, but today she weighs 135 pounds. I thought it my duty to write to you in regard to her case, as so many other medicines had failed, and it acted like a charm."

When Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., published the first edition of his work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, he announced that after 680,000 copies had been sold at the regular price, $1.50 per copy, the profit on which would repay him for the great amount of labor and money expended in producing it, he would distribute the next half million free. As this number of copies have already been sold, he is now distributing, absolutely free, 500,000 copies of this complete, interesting and valuable common sense medical work ever published—the recipient only being requred to mail to him at the above address this little Coupon with twenty-one (21) cents in one-cent stamps to pay for the postage and packing only and the book will be sent by mail. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. It contains over 1,000 pages and more than 300 illustrations. The FREE EDITION is precisely the same as those sold at $1.50 except only that the books are bound in strong manilla paper covers instead of cloth. Send NOW before all are given away. They are going off rapidly.

COUPON No. 150.

SUMMER EXCURSION RATES.

The Southern Railway HJas Out a Complete Summer Folder.

Beginning June 1st, the summer excursion rates go into effect to the resorts all over the country, both seashore and mountain. The rates are about the same as last summer and heretofore a great many of these tickets have been sold by the Southern railway line. The Southern reaches nearly all of the resorts and does a large summer excursion and tourist business. Early in the season the rush of tourist business is to the seashore resorts, St. Simon's, Cumberland, Morehead City, etc., and later a great many people go to the mountains of western Carolina and East Tennessee, as well as to the resorts of the west and northwest. The Southern railway has issued a very handsome and complete summer excursion folder, which can be had upon application to the ticket agents of the road. This folder is complete, giving a description of the resorts and hotels, hotel rates and also the summer excursion rates. It is a nice piece of advertising and will do a great deal toward adding to the summer business of the Southern railway. junel-2t

STRAW HATS,

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

AND

LIGHT-WEIGHT UNDERWEAR,

TODAY.

A. O. M. GAY & SON

18 Whitehall.

AWNINGS.

If you need an awning for home or office see and price our goods. Will have measures taken and furnish lowest estimate on any work desired.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

STILSON-COLLINS JEWELRY CO.,

55 Whitehall St.,

Make a specialty of reliable and standard goods.

Maier & Berkele

JEWELERS.

The Largest Stock of Fine DIAMONDS In the South, And the Lowest Prices. 31 Whitehall Street.

Wool Dress Goods.

In all the latest weaves and colors. The immense variety in this department renders it impossible to name the weaves and prices, but if you will examine and price with us for a Wool Dress you will note the merit in ours, while the prices are in many instances lower and in none higher.

Come this week.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

HAWKES CRYSTALIZED LENSES TRADE MARK

A. K. HAWKES, Manufacturing Optician

12 WHITEHALL STREET, ONE OF THE OLDEST HOUSES IN THE UNITED STATES. Established 1870.

Special Styles of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses made to order.

"No Fit-ee, No Take-ee."

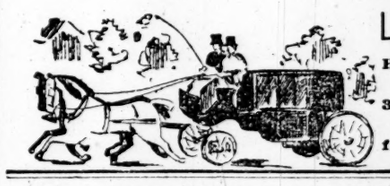
If we don't give you a good fit in our $10 Suit you needn't take it. We'll let you look at it in our fine triple mirror which "cannot tell a lie." They're made in as good style as our $20 Suits, are all-wool and fast color. Value in clothing counts and we make a point of giving the best values of anybody.

STEWART, COLE & CALLAWAY.

Clothes, Hats, Haberdashery

HARRISON & HERREN

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.



Handsome carriages and trusty drivers always on hand.

37 and 39 Ivy Street. 'Phone 176.

After June 5th will be prepared to furnish a first-class Tallaho service.

A LARGE LINE OF STERLING SILVER BLOUSE SETS, BELTS, GARTERS

And other indispensable Summer Novelties just received. Our Sterling Silver 925-1000 fine and not like that sold by twelve large dry goods stores in New York—some only plated and none up to the standard, and for which they were indicted by the grand jury; the moral of which is, if you wish to purchase Jewelry buy from a jeweler.

MAIER & BERKELE JEWELERS.

GRAND OPENING

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.,

At their New Store, 75 Whitehall Street.

Music from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 7 to 10 P. M. Monday

After much tedious and expensive work we have at last completed the remodeling of our old store and now bid the public welcome to our grand opening on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. . . . . .

We have secured an orchestra for the occasion which will dispense sweet music in the morning from 10 until 12 o'clock and in the evening from 7 to 10 o'clock. . . . .

We believe that we have the prettiest and best equipped store in the State for our business and want every one to visit us on the above named days. . . . . .

On Monday we will present to each customer a box of delicious candy and will serve to the ladies a glass of ice tea made from our new brand, "CEYLONIA."

Our new mill for pulverizing Coffee will be in operation and any one wishing to see it work will be accommodated. It grinds as fine as flour if wanted and no one need find fault in the future on the score of not having their coffee pulverized. . . . . .

Our stock of presents for Tea and Coffee tickets is a large one and has been selected specially for this purpose. Special presents of high value will be given with each purchase of one pound of Nectar Tea, Baking Powder or Spices of any variety. Our store opens at 9 o'clock and from then on every one is welcome. We have been steadily at work for weeks, both night and day, in remodeling our store and under the skilled manipulation of the Company's special artist and decorator, the old store has been transformed into a thing of beauty which we trust will prove a joy forever to our many friends. Remember that each purchaser receives a handsome box of candy as a souvenir of the occasion on Monday. Tuesday and Wednesday we will furnish special attractions which will be announced later.

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company

75 Whitehall Street.

PIERRE M. BEALER, Man.

TITLES WRITTEN IN BLOOD.

By JOHN BOIFEUILLET.

CONSPIRACY, Forgery and Assassination Interwoven with the History of the Dodge Lands.

Macon, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—The titles to the Dodge lands in Georgia are written in blood.

Assassinations—sensational court scenes—prison bars—wrecked lives—abandoned homes—thrilling incidents—startling episodes—defiance of officers—conspiracies and murders—diabolical schemes and infamous plots—forged deeds and fraudulent papers have often been the accompaniments and results of Dodge's efforts to establish his ownership to certain large tracts of land lying in the pine and wiregrass section of the state.

Yet, his investments here have, also, aided in the material development of Georgia, contributed to the substantial growth of the commonwealth, increased population, built cities, augmented wealth, enlarged commerce, encouraged new enterprises, promoted industries, constructed railroads.

The history of Dodge's lands is full of excitement. Commencing in 1833, the story runs to the present hour with unceasing interest. In the preparation of this article, I have gleaned much valuable information from the pages of a pamphlet published in 1891 by Mr. Marion Erwin, styled "The Land Pirates," which bears principally upon the great conspiracy trial of Luther A. Hall, et al., in which Mr. Erwin was of prosecuting counsel.

In October, 1833, a number of capitalists of Portland, Me., formed a co-partnership association under the name of the Georgia Lumber Company for the purchase of extensive landed interests in Georgia, a section of the state then but sparsely settled, and possessing a wealth of the finest pine forests in the world. The company sent to Georgia three agents, Abram Colby, Stephen Chase and Samuel E. Crocker, who purchased for the Georgia Lumber Company from Peter J. Williams large tracts of land in originally Wilkinson county, but now being in the counties of Dodge, Telfair, Laurens and Montgomery. Said lands so purchased had in the main been granted by the state direct to said Peter J. Williams, but some of them became his property by purchase from George L. Demming, Samuel Rockwell, John Mitchell and others who received grants from the state to the same. The purchase amounted to some three hundred thousand acres, which covered a very large part of the counties above named. Colby, Chase and Crocker took the deeds to these lands in their own names, but shortly afterwards they executed a deed from themselves to the company for which they had acted as agents in making the purchase, and with whose funds the purchase was made. The Maine capitalists obtained a charter for their company from the Georgia legislature, incorporating them as a land and timber company under the name of the Georgia Lumber Company. Upon the lands thus purchased, the company erected a large sawmill and began the business of a lumber company, and for a number of years continued to prosecute said business. The original site where the said mill was located is still well known, and the location of said mill gave the name to the town of Lumber City, which is now one of the principal towns in that section of the state. All the deeds under which the Georgia Lumber Company held its title were recorded in the counties in which the lands were situated. Various towns have been built upon the lands, and the title to the lots in such towns and villages is delivered under and through the title above mentioned. Among these towns are Eastman, Chauncey, McRae, Jacksonville, Normandale and various others, including the town of Lumber City, to which allusion has already been made.

The Company Failed.

The Georgia Lumber Company became indebted to the Western bank of New York, at Rochester; finally failed in its business, and the title to its lands passed into the state of Indiana, which obtained its title in the following interesting manner:

It appears that the state of Indiana, through its financial agent, resident in New York, became the owner of certain shares in a financial enterprise in which the principal security consisted of the lands belonging to the Georgia Lumber Company; and that afterwards the promoters of said enterprise, who were likewise officers of the Georgia Lumber Company, to-wit: Elisha B. Strong, president, and Simeon B. Jewett, secretary of the Georgia Lumber Company executed a mortgage to the state of Indiana to the lands belonging to the Georgia Lumber Company in order to secure the indebtedness due to the state of Indiana; and afterwards the Georgia Lumber Company, having been unable to pay the debt, the company, by its officers, executed and delivered to the state of Indiana a deed to all its lands in Georgia. Afterwards these lands were by an act of the general assembly of Indiana authorized to be sold, and in due course the title to the lands was passed from the state of Indiana to Martin R. Green, and by successive links in a long chain of title, passed finally, in 1877, into the ownership of George E. Dodge, of New York. Later, George E. Dodge sold and transferred these lands to his brother, Norman W. Dodge, by whom they are at present owned.

Shortly prior to the civic war of 1861, a railroad was built from Macon to Brunswick, known originally as the Macon and Brunswick railroad, latterly as the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, and at the present time is a part of the great Southern railway system, topping the rich timber and turpentine region of Dodge, Telfair and Montgomery counties. The right of way of said railroad through the counties was obtained through said lands and is still held under the above mentioned title. After the close of the late war, the title to the said lands formerly owned by the Georgia Lumber Company having been regularly conveyed from Martin R. Green to William Pitt Eastman, of New York, the latter from time to time, as other predecessors in his title had done, added to said lands formerly owned by the company other tracts of land so as to make the body of lands more compact, and on April 13, 1875, William Pitt Eastman conveyed by a single deed the entire body of lands to the Georgia Land and Lumber Company. The name of this concern was almost identical with that of the old Maine corporation—"The Georgia Lumber Company."

Extensive Operations.

The Georgia Land and Lumber Company immediately entered upon the conduct of a large and extensive business, running railroads through various portions of the lands, and erecting turpentine distilleries and sawmills. The title to the lands passed from the Georgia Land and Lumber Company to George E. Dodge and from George E. Dodge to Norman W. Dodge, as before stated. The Dodges erected sawmills of immense capacity, and built railroads running out twenty or thirty miles into the pine forests and maintained merely for the purpose of transporting timber to the mills. Besides the large influx of population due to the development of the country, and made necessary by the extensive timber and turpentine business, quite a large portion of the native population of these counties found lucrative employment in cutting and supplying timber under contracts with Dodge or his agents. The immense development of the naval store business in Georgia, the growing demand for Georgia yellow pine timber, the development of the export trade from Brunswick and Savannah to South America, all conduced to the rapid advance of the value of timber lands in Georgia, and Dodge now found himself the reputed owner of 468 square miles of land, yielding a rich income and growing in importance and value.

Disorders Incident to War.

The disorders incident to the late civil war, for many years made it impracticable for the owners of the lands to do more than pay taxes on it, and scores of land squatters made inroads upon the possessions and established their home with little regard to the legal rights of others. Under the law of Georgia, mere possession by residence, or fencing or cultivation of a lot of land for twenty years, under claim of ownership, will give the squatter a prescriptive title; and a mere color of title, a deed from a man who has no title at all, with possession under it for seven years, will give it in its practical operation, a prescriptive title superior to that of the true owner of the legal title, unless the true owner, when he brings his suit against the squatter, can show that the latter actually knew that the person from whom he bought had no title or other fraud—facts which it is seldom practicable to prove. Dodge soon found it policy to these cases where a squatter had been in possession of a lot of land for twenty years, and where the possessor met the legal requirements of prescriptive title to make no contention for it; but the development of the country had caused a more recent influx of a horde of squatters from adjoining counties who scattered themselves over his lands and began to look for some means, fair or foul, by which they could keep their unlawful holdings. A class of land sharpers began to ply a lucrative trade with the squatters; deeds to any particular lot desired by a squatter were antedated and probated by some notary public in the scheme to get the seven years color of title; sometimes they were forged outright, and it has been developed that there were men whose business it was to furnish for a consideration an entire chain of forged deeds to any lot desired. The result of this has been that Dodge has had to bring innumerable ejectment suits against the squatters in the local courts with the chances of losing the case by means of antedated deeds operating as color of title, or a cleverly executed claim of forged deeds or other causes.

Hall's Fraudulent Scheme.

In the year 1883, Luther A. Hall and Oliver H. Briggs, then residents of the county of Dodge, devised a plan, and in connection with various other persons, attempted to carry out a fraudulent scheme to defeat George E. Dodge's title to the land. Hall's attention was called to he fact that Colby, Chase and Crocker, who purchased the immense body of land in 1833, had taken the titles in their own names, and that the deed from them to the old Georgia Lumber Company was defectively executed so that it was not entitled under the law of Georgia to be recorded in the offices of the clerks of the superior courts in the several counties in Georgia in which it was recorded and the original of said deed was lost; and there was nothing upon the face of the papers to show the real facts, to-wit: That Colby, Chase and Cracker had purchased said lands with the money of the Georgia Lumber Company, and that the conveyance made by them to the company was merely an execution on their part of the agency and the trust which accompanied the deed made to them, and the deed by which they sought to carry out the trust by conveying the lands of the Georgia Lumber Company. It occurred to him that in law the legal title to these lands was still in the heirs at law of Colby, Chase and Crocker and if he could acquire the right of such heirs, the whole of this vast domain would be his. He engaged with him in his undertaking, Oliver H. Briggs and H. G. Sleeper, and under the firm name of Briggs, Hall & Sleeper the enterprise was pushed forward. The heirs at law of Colby, Chase and Croker executed powers of attorney to Briggs, Hall & Sleeper, and afterwards executed what they alleged to be a conveyance of said lands to one Silas P. Butler, and Butler executed powers of attorney to Briggs, Hall & Sleeper; and under said powers of attorney, Briggs, Hall & Sleeper executed deeds and bonds for title to various persons who took or attempted to take possession of said lands under said documents. Their real etate office at Eastman was doing a thriving business.

Judge Speer's Decree.

In the meantime Mr. George E. Dodge was not standing idly by while his property was thus being summarily disposed of. Availing himself of the provisions of the constitution and laws of the United States which give jurisdiction to the federal courts of controversies between citizens of different states, Mr. Dodge filed a bill in equity in the United States circuit court at Macon, praying a decree upon the validity of his own title, and asking a perpetual injunction against Briggs, Hall & Sleeper, the purchasers of title from them and the Colby, Chase and Crocker heirs. There were seventy-nine defendants to the bill. At the trial Mr. Dodge produced the original contract of association made in 1833, of the members of the old Georgia Lumber Company, the minute book showing the appointment of Colby, Chase and Crocker as their agents to visit Georgia and make the purchase, and a certified transcript of a suit from one of the superior courts of Maine, from which it appeared that after the purchase of the lands in Georgia, a suit was brought between the members of the association for a settlement, and Colby, Chase and Crocker formally acknowledged that they had purchased the lands for the company with the company's money, and a formal settlement between the parties was decreed by that court more than fifty years ago. The proof was made before Judge Emory Speer as chancellor, and a final decree was rendered by the United States circuit court on April 5, 1886, declaring the title of Mr. Dodge good and valid and forever enjoining Luther A. Hall, his associates and those claiming title under him from interfering in any manner with said lands.

Forged Chain of Title.

For two or three years after this decree and injunction nothing more was heard of Briggs, Hall & Sleeper in connection with the lands, but suddenly Luther A. Hall blossomed out again, and with other persons in confederacy with him, continued to seek to defeat Dodge's title and possession and continued to issue forged and fraudulent documents, and advanced the idea that these lands still belonged to the state of Georgia and championed the right of the squatter to occupy them at pleasure. Hall, it was charged, would furnish free to a squatter in Dodge, Telfair, Laurens and Montgomery counties, a complete but forged chain of title to any lot, or any number of lots he might desire, so long as the value did not exceed $2,000, that being the minimum limit of the jurisdiction of the federal court. A suit for a less amount than $2,000 cannot be brought in the United States court. Squatters would be told to erect some cheap shanty on the property and go into the possession of the lots, the understanding being that if Mr. Dodge brought suit in the state court to eject the squatter Hall would defend the suit as attorney, taking half the land, if successful, as his fee.

These acts and doings on the part of Hall having been discovered by Mr. Norman W. Dodge, who had now succeeded his brother in the possession and ownership of the land, he proceeded against Hall in the United States court by attachment for contempt for the violation of the decree and injunction.

Illustrative of the Scheme.

The following letters, the originals of which were put in evidence at the trial, were attached to the petition for the rule, as illustrative of the scheme:

"Eastman, Ga., August 24, 1889.—Mr. H. T. Stuckey. Dear Sir—Enclosed find list of land in the sixth district. Any of these lots that you can get in possession of I can hold against the world. These lands belong to the state of Georgia, and we are a part of the state. I do not think we should let Dodge have them. I will represent for half of what we make. Have nothing if I am unsuccessful. There are not many lots in this district, and if you wish to look after lots in other districts I will send numbers. Interest your friends in this, but be careful not to talk too much; we will be safe in this matter. As soon as you are in possession of a lot let me know to whom you wish deed made. Obedient, L. A. HALL."

"Eastman, Ga., September 6, 1889.—Mr. H. T. Stuckey: Enclosed find list as requested; work these lots for all you can. Get into possession of all you can, though we will not put over $2,000 worth in one name. * * * Obedient, L. A. HALL."

"Eastman, Ga., November 22, 1889.—Mr. Louis Knight. Dear Sir—Enclosed I send you copies of deeds as I wish. Get up the deeds just like these, except as to the age, and send them as early next week as you can, and I will make it all right with you. Write me what day you will send them.

"L. A. HALL.

"P. S.—I will send more soon."

In the original letter to Knight was enclosed also a roll of unruled dingy white paper, and on a small slip of paper were these words:

"Use this if you can, as soon as possible, and send me. I have sent for some that is better. L. A. HALL."

The original of these letters, which fell into the hands of Captain John C. Forsyth, the resident agent of Mr. Dodge at Normandale, was used against Hall with overwhelming effect at the hearing on the rule before Judge Speer. Hall was found and adjudged to be in contempt by violation of the injunction as charged and was imprisoned in the common jail of Chatham county, Georgia, for a period of five months.

Hall was prosecuted by Clifford Anderson, Richard K. Hines and W. B. Hill. He was defended by Marion Erwin. During the contempt hearing Hall became guilty of perjury. Against the advice of his attorney he took the witness stand to make a statement relative to a certain deed and perjured himself. After his release from the Savannah jail the grand jury found a true bill against him for perjury. He was prosecuted by Hon. J. L. Hardeman, acting for Mr. Marion Erwin, who had been appointed district attorney and could not consistently prosecute the man for a charge that grew out of a contempt case in which Mr. Erwin had defended him. Hall was convicted, but did not serve sentence, as it had then developed that Hall was implicated in the Forsyth conspiracy. In the perjury case Hall was defended by A. O. Bacon and Dessau & Bartlett.

Hall No Ordinary Man.

Luther A. Hall is no ordinary man. He possesses a strong intellect, and was a good lawyer, and at one time was very popular with the people of Dodge county. He is a man of some personal magnetism and exercised a considerable influence in his community until the unfortunate land troubles. He accumulated about 15,000 and could have been a power for some good among his people. He had the honor once of representing his county in the legislature. He was generally spoken of as Colonel Hall. Hall in his childhood suffered the misfortune of having his face horribly burned, causing the loss of one eye, over which he always wore a patch. This accident disfigured him greatly. Hall is quite a large man, weighing at the present time about 300 pounds. He was very fond of his two daughters, attractive and intelligent young ladies. They attended their father closely during the conspiracy trial.

Behind Prison Bars.

Though placed behind iron bars in Savannah, this did not check Hall in his alleged land grabbing scheme, and he commenced to correspond with persons on the outside. The following are copies of two of his letters:

"In Jail, Savannah, Ga., March 24, 1890.—Messrs. Clark & Norman: Well, you know I am here a victim to a merciless prosecution for acting in behalf of the people. I have spent all the money which I had defending myself and am here penniless. I am getting on about as well and cheerfully as any man under the circumstances. I wish somebody would run Henry T. Stuckey out of that county. He lied about me and betrayed confidence. It is a question whether the Dodge crowd or the people will rule. They have commenced on me and now they will undertake to do as they please with the people. Encourage the people to stand up for their rights. Let me hear from you and oblige. L. A. HALL."

"In Jail, Savannah, Ga., March 24, 1890.—Mr. J. R. Freeman. Dear Sir—As you are aware, the court held me in contempt and sentenced me to five months in jail. Tell all the boys to not be scared at all. I will be out to help them after a while. * * * The judge was willing to fine me, or change from imprisonment to fine, but Sexton and Forsyth would not consent. Wishing you well, I am your friend,

"L. A. HALL."

Candidate for the Legislature.

Hall's term in the Savannah jail expired on September 1, 1890. He went home immediately and became a candidate for the legislature at the election in the ensuing month. He made speeches in every district in the county, posing as the friend of the people and represented that he had been imprisoned and suffered for their rights. He placed his candidacy squarely on the issue of Dodge against the people. In one of his speeches on the hustings he is represented as having advised the squatters that whenever Mr. Dodge's agents went upon the lands decreed to be his by the federal court, but of which they held possession, to "meet them with shotguns and leave their carcasses for the buzzards to pick, or cram them down gopher holes." Hall was defeated for the legislature by a large majority.

The Conspiracy Formed.

Shortly after Hall's release from the Savannah jail and before the election for the legislature he formed a conspiracy with several persons who had prior to that time been his confederates in the land grabbing scheme to assassinate Captain John C. Forsyth, the valued and trusted agent of Norman W. Dodge, and who had been principally instrumental in originating and carrying out the prosecution under which Hall was found guilty of contempt.

Hall's arch associate in the conspiracy was Wright Lancaster, who was sheriff of Telfair county at the time of Hall's release from jail. He was thirty years old and a leader among the country people. Some years before this his father was slain by Ed McRae, ex-sheriff of Telfair county, in a personal difficulty, a circumstance which embittered Wright Lancaster and his brother John against McRae and helped to intensify the ill feeling which they bore against the Dodge company, in whose employment McRae was afterward engaged. Wright Lancaster accompanied Hall in his canvass of the county for the legislature. In August, 1890, Wright Lancaster formed a partnership with Mr. J. L. Bohannon, a respectable citizen of Pulaski county, and entered the sawmill business.

Lem Burch was another of the conspirators. He had been engaged in the land grabbing business, not being content to make a living on his farm. There were three lots of land in his neighborhood that he wanted. To one of these lots he obtained a forged deed from Wright Lancaster for $25. This was witnessed before a notary public, and laid away as color of title. To two other lots he obtained complete, but forged, chains as title, running back to the original grantee from the state. Several of these deeds which at first glace might, from discoloration, be taken for ancient documents, when held up, so that the light might strike through them, exhibited water marks belonging to manufacturers of only recent date. Burch himself stated on the witness stand that he had purchased one chain from Lucius Williams, who, he said, was engaged in the business of furnishing titles to squatters as desired. This statement was made during the conspiracy trial in 1891, and was indeed significant in the light of the evidence that was brought out this week in the habeas corpus hearing of the deputy marshals charged with the murder of Lucius Williams, to which fuller reference will be made later on in this story. Bohannon desired to buy three heavily timbered lots from Burch, but Burch asked $600 a lot for the timber. Bohannon thought this was too high and reported the matter to his partner, Wright Lancaster, who advised Bohannon to leave the matter to him to work, as he knew how Burch had got the title to the lots and could get them cheap. Burch leased the lots to Lancaster for a consideration. Dodge had a title to these lots. By this time Wright Lancaster had got himself so deeply involved in the land troubles that he seemed to have come to the conclusion that something desperate had to be done to overthrow Mr. Dodge in the successful assertion of his rights, or he himself would be overwhelmed when his trespasses on the Dodge lots were brought to light. Thrown in intimate relations with Luther A. Hall, practicing in the court of which he was sheriff, out of their desire for revenge, the hope that by striking terror into the hearts of Mr. Dodge and his agents the former would be forced to abandon the prosecution of the rules then pending in the federal courts, desist from further proceedings to carry the decree in favor of his title into execution and make terms and concessions at their dictation, sprang the diabolical plot which ended in the assassination of Captain Forsyth.

After Wright Lancaster had obtained the lease from Burch he had the latter informed that Mr. Dodge's agents had learned of the lease and was going to have Burch put in jail on account of it. Burch went in great fear to Lancaster and begged for a revocation of the instrument. Lancaster would not consent to it but suggested to Burch that the way out of his trouble was to be found in the murder of Mr. Dodge's agent, Captain John C. Forsyth, and that he, Lancaster, knew the men who would do the deed. He would send them to Burch's house and contribute to their support while lying in wait to do the work, which they would do for $600; he, Hall and others would contribute, and Burch must contribute.

Another of the conspirators was Charles Clemens, a young man of Telfair county, who, with his brother William, had been convicted in the superior court of Coffee county of robbing an old man of $1,200. They were sentenced to six years in the Georgia penitentiary. The case was appealed to the supreme court. In the meantime they gave bond in the sum of $2,500 with Wright and John Lancaster as security. The supreme court in February, 1890, affirmed the decision of the lower court, and Clemens and his brother failing to respond, their bond was forfeited. The principal witness for the state in the robbery case was a raftsman, Shelton Powell. The principal witness for the defense was a negro, if negro he may be called, known as Rich Lowry, alias Rich Herring. He belonged to a peculiar mixed race of people who have their principal habitat at a small town in North Carolina known as "Scuffletown," from the characteristic disorders of the population. They are said to be a mixed race of white, Indian and negro blood, and are usually designated as "Scuffletonians." Lorwy came to Georgia from North Carolina. His mother was a mulatto, but he claimed to be, on his father's side, a nephew of the notorious North Carolina outlaw, Henry Berry Lowry. The bond of the two Clemens had been forfeited. It was the duty of Wright Lancaster, as bondsman, and sheriff, to return them to court. But he had other uses for them. They could serve him in the conspiracy.

One day while Shelton Powell was floating down the river on his raft he was shot through the back by some unknown person, and fell upon his raft, not dead, but a hopeless paralytic for life. Bedridden and poverty stricken he was visited by Charles Clemens, who promised Powell $100 if he would give him an affidavit retracting the testimony delivered against him in court that he might use it with the governor in obtaining a pardon.

In September, 1890, Charles Clemens and Rich Lowry took up their abode at Burch's house, and planned how to kill Captain Forsyth. The night before going to Burch's house, Clemens spent at the home of John Lancaster, and Lancaster the next day carried Clemens in his buggy nearly to Burch's house.

Blood Money.

Clemens and Lowry were to be paid $300 apiece for murdering Captain Forsyth. The subscribers to that fund were:

Wright Lancaster, $200; Luther Hall $100; Lem Burch, $200; Louis Knight, if he could, $100. Total, $600.

Louis Knight had just previous to this been ejected at the suit of Mr. Dodge from a lot of land which he held in possession, and had become greatly incensed at Captain Forsyth, who prosecuted the suit as Mr. Dodge's agent. He was doubtless governed by motives of revenge in subscribing to the fund.

Wright Lancaster visited Charley Clemens at Burch's home and all the plans were perfected for the murder of Captain Forsyth. Rich Lowry was to do the active work, but there was one drawback to this. Lowry and Clemens did not know Forsyth even by sight. On October 1st, the day Hall was defeated for the legislature, Burch, Clemens and Lowry went to Chauncey, where they had heard Forsyth would be that day. Burch pointed Forsyth out to Clemens and Lowry.

The Foul Assassination.

Captain John C. Forsyth was a most excellent man. He was brave, intelligent, courteous and honorable. He possessed the high regard and personal esteem of every person who knew him, except a few land grabbers he may have offended by asserting the rights and claims of Mr. Dodge. He resided with his charming wife and lovely sixteen-year-old daughter in a comfortable home at Normandale, a pretty village on the Southern railway, in Telfair county, only a short distance below Macon. Here were established large lumber mills. The beautiful and progressive town was named in compliment to Mr. Norman W. Dodge.

The assassinators selected the night of October 7, 1890, for their foul deed. Clemens and Lowry left Burch's house about 4 p. m., which was distant six miles from Normandale. They reached the outskirts of Normandale just as the shades of night were falling fast. They secreted themselves for awhile and after darkness had fully covered the earth with its mantle, Rich Lowry started out alone to Captain Forswyth's house on his murderous errand, leaving Clemens in hiding in an abandoned shanty. A drizzling rain was falling. The stars were shut out from the face of the firmament, and all nature was silent and gloomy—fit night for so foul a deed.

Rapidly and noiselessly the Scuffletonian made his way to the bright and happy home of Forsyth, which was so soon and suddenly to be plunged into darkness and sorrow. Captain Forsyth had just finished supper and after telling his wife he had to go to court at Macon on the early morning train he went into his library, lighted a cigar, sat down in a rocking chair with his back to the piazza, and commenced reading a newspaper. Stealthily Lowry crept upon the front porch. The sash of the window was down and the shutter open. Within a few feet of him sat his unsuspecting victim. Slowly the Scuffletonian raised his double-barreled breech-loading shotgun, ran his eye along the barrel, pulled the trigger and the leaden charge of buckshot went crashing through the glass, and entered the back of Captain Forsyth's head, penetrating the brain. The loud report of the gun brought the household rushing into the room. His young daughter was the first to reach his side.

"Tell mamma to come." These were the last words that ever fell from his lips. His agonized wife reached his side in a moment. His closing eyes gave one look of recognition and he fell into unconsciousness. He reclined as if asleep in the chair, where he was sitting when shot. Medical aid was quickly summoned, but he was past human assistance. In a few hours the light of life went out and John C. Forsyth was dead. On St. Simon's island he sleeps, where the mournful sea ever sings a dirge over his grave.

The horrible news of his tragic death flashed far and wide and produced a great sensation. The community of Normandale was much excited and cried for vengeance.

Bloodhounds were put on the track of the assassin, who had leaped from the porch after the fatal shot, leaving the imprint of his stocking feet in the earth of the flower beds, made soft by the drizzling rain. The trail was followed to the outskirts of the village, where the dogs seemed baffled. Clemens and Lowry had taken off their shoes at this point, saturating their feet with turpentine, and thus throwing the hounds off the scent. Clemens had come from the shanty and joined Lowry. The next morning a band of young men followed the footprints in the damp earth. The trail was followed across the country five miles to within one mile of the house of Lem Burch, where the posse for some reason abandoned the pursuit. A second posse afterwards took up the trail at the house where Clemens and Lowry spent the night This led in the direction of and quite near to the house of Andrew J. Renew, a party from whom Lem Bunch had purchased a lot of upland with a forged chain of title. It is said that when Renew saw the posse approaching the house, he called for his rifle, and, opening fire on one of the posse, was shot dead in return.

Lost an Eye.

There are some who think that Louis Knight shot Forsyth. About the time of the murder Knight had the misfortune of having one of his eyes mysteriously "pop out." It was testified by some of the witnesses on the conspiracy trial that on the night of the assassination an examination of the piazza of Forsyth's house, from which the deadly shot was fired into the room, revealed the fact that the broken pieces of the pane of glass through which the shot was fired were scattered over the floor of the piazza for several feet back from the window, indicating that the person who fired the gun may have received upon his person broken glass, thrown back in the reaction. It was currently rumored that the doctor who attended Knight had taken a piece of glass out of his eye; but the doctor was not found, and there was no evidence upon that point at the trial.

Stricken with Paralysis.

On the day after the murder, Lem Burch was stricken with paralysis. To add to the horror of his situation, Lowry sent him word that if he didn't pay him at once for the bloody assassination, he would murder him and his family. Burch asked Wright Lancaster to pay the $200 which he had subscribed; but Lancaster put him off by saying that he had to pay Clemens's bonds. Burch finally borrowed $100 somewhere and sent it by Henry Lancaster, a cousin of Wright Lancaster, to Lowry. This only appeased the Scuffletonian for a while, and he demanded the balance of his money. Burch then begged Wright Lancaster to cancel the lease upon his lands, that he might use that as a collateral to raise funds to pay the assassins, but Lancaster refused. Then it was that Burch, in despair, told Lancaster: "When you look upon my grave and see my orphan children, you can say to yourself, 'I am the cause of their ruin.'" His next effort was to collect the $100 promised by Louis Knight, but Knight said he was unable to pay anything. In October, Burch visited Eastman and collected from Luther A. Hall the $100 that he had subscribed to the blood fund, though Hall at first refused to pay anything. Andrew Cadwell, a brother-in-law of Burch, borrowed $100 in Eastman for Burch. On returning home, the hundred dollars paid by Hall and the hundred borrowed by Cadwell in Eastman were sent by Burch, through Henry Lancaster, to the assassin. This made a total of $300 that Burch had sent to them, to-wit, the $200 he had originally subscribed, and Hall's $100. There were yet $300 due to, namely, Wright Lancaster's $200 and Louis Knight's $100. It was testified this week in Macon, before Judge Speer, by Newt Wells, in the habeas corpus hearing of the deputy marshals, that Williams had told Wells that he had deposited his check for $300 with Wright Lancaster and L. A. Hall as a contribution to the fund to be given to the murderers of Forsyth. It may have been with the aid of Williams's check that the balance of the $300 was raised that Burch had been trying so desperately to collect. It has been whispered during the past few days that Williams's $300 check was traded in Macon.

How the Criminals Were Caught.

James Moore was the brother-in-law of Wright Lancaster, and the latter placed him in possession of some lands to which the titles were forged. Mr. J. L. Bohannon, the partner of Lancaster in the sawmill business, but who up to this time knew nothing of the bad character of Lancaster and his connection with the assassination of Forsyth, staid at the house of Moore while Lancaster was recovering from a stab he had received in a personal difficulty with a man by the name of Clarke. Moore, thinking that the interests of Lancaster and Bohannon were the same, unwittingly confided to Bohannon the entire story of the assassination of Forsyth. Bohannon was horror stricken at all the inside details of the plot and the part that his partner had played in it. Moore advised Bohannon to talk so as to let the suspicion of guilt which had attached to Andrew J. Renew remain where it was. Bohannon went to his old father and told him what he had heard from Moore. His father advised him to lay the matter before Mr. Obedy, who had succeeded Captain Forsyth as Dodge's general agent, and come to Macon and see Walter B. Hill, of the firm of Hill, Harris & Birch. Mr. Hill has for long years been the eminent counsel for Mr. Dodge, and has represented vast interests with signal ability and fidelity. When Mr. Hill heard the thrilling story from Mr. Bohannon he communicated the matter to United States District Attorney Marion Erwin. Warrants were issued, and just one month after the assassination of Forsyth United States Marshal W. P. Corbett arrived in Macon with Luther A. Hall, Wright Lancaster, John K. Lancaster and Lem Burch as his prisoners.

Burch's Confession.

Mr. Marion Erwin thus tells of Burch's confession:

"The arrest, the knowledge of his guilt, the load upon his conscience, had so preyed upon the mind of Lem Burch that terror was pictured in every lineament of his features. He complained of feeling ill, and of symptoms indicating a return of the malady, paralysis, from which he had hardly recovered. He was brought temporarily into the office and a physician sent for. From the very first the conviction seemed to possess him that I knew the entire facts of the case. Sinking into a chair, he begged me to tell him if we had captured Lowry. I replied we would have him he might be sure. 'Yes, yes,' he said, 'the United States will get it all. I am a ruined man, without hope in this world or the world to come. My God! My God! How could I have been led into this terrible crime? I have been in a living hell. I am equally guilty with them. I kept the murderers at my house. I agreed to help pay them for the deed and I did contribute to their payment. I am ruined, ruined, ruined, but I will tell you all.' Burch then narrated to me the history of the conspiracy and the parts played in the terrible tragedy by the various actors. His story completely corroborated the confession made by Moore to Bohannon. As his story progressed, with wild, haunted look the man had in his excitement half risen from his chair, but the strain was too great. As he reached the conclusion his speech became thick, his arm fell helpless and he sank back in his chair paralyzed on one side. He was placed in the hospital cell at the jail. Two days later Charles Clemens was arrested, and he also confessed the part he had taken in the murder, and his story, as far as it went, fully corroborated the previous confessions of Moore and Burch. He was, however, but the tool of the conspirators, and was not let into the deeper secrets of the plot. A week later Louis Knight was arrested and lodged in jail to await trial."

But What of Lowry?

But what had become of Rich Lowry during all this time. He went to Montgomery county soon after the murder and exhibited considerable money, fine clothing and a gold watch. He engaged to take a raft of timber to Darien and started down the river only a few days before the officers reached Montgomery in search of him. He ascertained in some manner that the marshals were hunting for him and he disappeared from view. His whereabouts are unknown to this day. Whether he is in hiding in the dense swamp of Montgomery county or has taken up his abode in his native state of North Carolina is something that may never be known. There are many who think that immediately after the killing of Forsyth Lowry himself was slain by some one of his fellow assassins for the double purpose of escaping the payment of the blood money and to seal his lips forever as a witness against them. They believe that his carcass has long ago been devoured by the buzzards and his bones are bleaching in the swamps of Telfair. A reward of $1,750 has been offered for his arrest. Several times individuals have been arrested for Rich Lowry and brought to Macon for identification, but none of them was the Scuffletonian. Lowry boasted that Forsyth was his ninth victim, and that the murder of one man was but a breakfast for him, and to kill a man was nothing more to him than shooting a beef.

A Memorable Trial.

The case was presented to the grand jury of the United States court. Lem Burch turned state's evidence. True bills were found against the following parties: Luther A. Hall, Wright Lancaster, John K. Lancaster, Charles Clemens, Louis Knight, James Moore, Lem Burch, Rich Lowry and Henry Lancaster. The two last named have never been captured.

Forsyth was killed on October 7th. The assassins were arrested November 7th and their trial commenced before Judge Emory Speer, of the United States court, on December 8th, two months after the murder. It was a most memorable hearing. So important and interesting a case had never been heard before in Macon, or in Georgia. The courthouse was packed with spectators during the thirty days of the trial. They listened to the entire proceedings with close and unabated attention. The result of the trial was awaited with feverish interest, not only in this section, but throughout the north.

Lem Burch pleaded guilty, Wright Lancaster, John K. Lancaster, Luther A. Hall, Louis Knight and James Moore pleaded not guilty, and Charley Clemens standing mute, a plea of not guilty was entered for him by direction of the court. Mr. Marion Erwin says in The Land Pirates:

"It was, I think, the purpose of Mr. Hugh V. Washington, who had been appointed by the court to defend Clemens, to let a plea of not guilty be entered for his client, in hopes that the evidence would show that Clemens acted under duress to such an extent as would at least induce the jury to recommend imprisonment for life instead of the death penalty, a power which is invested in the jury by the Georgia statute fixing the punishment for murder, but which is not invested in the court, as it should be, when a plea of guilty is entered. If that was not his purpose the course pursued by him at least subserved that end."

Mr. Washington, though a young man, is justly regarded as one of the ablest and most eloquent advocates at the Macon bar. A brilliant array of counsel was retained by the other prisoners in their defense. They were represented by Major A. O. Bacon, Mr. Washington Dessau and Hon. C. L. Bartlett, of Macon, and Mr. C. C. Smith, of Hawkinsville, now judge of the Oconee circuit. Major Bacon has since become a United States senator and Mr. Bartlett is congressman for the sixth district of Georgia. At the request of District Attorney Marion Erwin, Hon. Fleming duBignon was appointed by the United States attorney general special counsel for the government to assist Mr. Erwin in the prosecution of the conspirators. It is said that Mr. duBignon's fee was $1,000. Those gentlemen prosecuted in an able and fearless manner. Where so many eminent counsel were engaged the clash of intellect was necessarily brilliant. The impetuous Bartlett and impulsive duBignon frequently came in contact, and the distinguished court itself often took part in the dazzling mental pyrotechnical display. All the scars of that conflict have not yet healed, but I draw a veil over the personal features of the case.

The then district attorney informs me that the indictment was drawn upon the provisions of sections 5508 and 5509 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which in substance provides that if two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any citizen of the United States, because he had exercised, or was at the time exercising, a right secured to him by the constitution and laws of the United States, they should be punished for the conspiracy by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than ten years; and that if in the execution of the purposes of such a conspiracy any other felony is committed, the offender should be punished for such felony by such punishment as is affixed to such felony by the laws of the state in which the crime is committed.

The indictment charged in several counts that the conspiracy was formed by the defendants to injure and oppress, threaten and intimidate Mr. Norman W. Dodge because he had exercised the right secured to him by the constitution and laws of the United States, to bring the rules for contempt against Hall and others, before mentioned, and because he was then in the exercise of the right of pressing in the United States court the two rules against Hall, which were still pending, and was in the general exercise of the right of bringing rules against all the other defendants to the original bill violating the injunction of the court. It further charged that in pusuance of the conspiracy Rich Lowry murdered Mr. Dodge's agent, Captain John C. Forsyth, and that the other defendants were accessories before the fact to the murder.

Demurrer to Jurisdiction.

The defendants demurred to the indictment upon several grounds, the most important of which was that the matters therein charged do not constitute an offense or offenses against the laws of the United States, and do not come within the purview, true intent and meaning of the act of congress, approved May 1, 1870, entitled an act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States, and do not constitute offenses cognizable by the circuit court, and are not within its powers and jurisdiction.

Defendants' counsel strenuously argued that the murder of Captain Forsyth was an offense against the state of Georgia, and should be tried in a superior court of the state. Judge Speer held that the matter of the indictment was within the purview of the United States statute, and within the jurisdiction of the United States court.

Three days were occupied in arguments on demurrers and preliminary motions, five days in impaneling the jury, a list of 400 jurors having been exhausted before a panel was obtained, sixteen days were occupied in hearing the testimony of the witnesses, numbering nearly 150, who were examined for the prosecution and defense. Three days were taken up by the arguments of counsel and the charge of the court. At the conclusion of the testimony the court allotted six hours to the prosecution for argument and eleven hours to the defense. The case was opened in a masterly way for the government by District Attorney Marion Erwin. He was followed for the defense by Hugh Washington, Dessau, Bartlett, Smith and Bacon in the order named. DuBignon closed for the prosecution.

The Verdict.

The case was given to the jury on Saturday afternoon. On Monday afternoon the jury brought in the following verdict:

"We, the jury, find the defendants, Charley Clemens, L. A. Hall and Wright Lancaster, guilty as charged, and we recommend them to the mercy of the court, imprisonment for life; and we find the defendants, John K. Lancaster and Louis Knight, guilty on the conspiracy counts only; and we find the defendant, James Moore, not guilty."

The following were the jury: L. P. Askew, foreman; Herman Hertwig, B. C. Kendrick, S. D. Jackson, W. R. Ivey, R. H. Barron, G. W. Wright, C. D. Pearson, E. J. Freeman, J. C. Flynn, W. H. Whitehead and Oscar Crockett.

The next day the courtroom was packed with humanity to hear the sentences imposed by the court. Luther A. Hall, Wright Lancaster and Charles Clemens were sentenced to imprisonment for life in the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus, O.; Louis Knight to ten years, and John K. Lancaster to six years. In a few days they were behind the iron bars of the Ohio penit

ject matter of this bill embraces several hundred thousand acres, amounting to at least

One Million Dollars.

so the importance of this suit can be readily seen.

Judge David Roberts, an eminent lawyer of Eastman, says that a large number of the defendants are the very best citizens of their respective counties who utterly condemn Hall and his methods. He further says that "most of these defendants are claiming these lands under prescriptive titles, where their possession has been open, notorious, continuous and uninterrupted for a period of fifty or sixty years and a large quantity of land is now occupied by the third generation from the ancestor in whom the title first originated. Others are claiming under sheriff's deeds, under which the land was seized and sold over fifty years ago; under executions against the Georgia Lumber Company, Mr. Dodge's predecessor in title and while the title was in the Georgia Lumber Company. Others are holding part of the land under deeds from the Dodges themselves."

The Suit Is Now Pending.

Defendants' attorneys are Bacon & Miller and Stead & Wimberly, of Macon; Thomas Eason, of McRae, and Smith & Clements, of Eastman. Defendants' attorneys have filed a demurrer to the bill. They claim among other things that it is a misjoinder of parties. They say further that the bill is multifarious and joins together independent causes of relief against distinct and independent defendants in possession of independent and distinct parcels of land and claiming and holding the same by independent rights and claims of title, and being each wholly disconnected with all acts of alleged trespass on the part of all other defendants, and living in different communities of different counties and having no community of interest and being guilty of no common act or series of acts. And the joinder of said numerous defendants in one and the same bill works great and serious injury and detriment to these defendants and each of them, and is burdensome and oppressive.

They demur also as to jurisdiction. Judge Speer has not yet decided anything in the case. Argument on the demurrer commenced a week or so ago, but was interrupted by sickness of counsel. Argument will be resumed and finished in a day or two. The remaining speakers are W. B. Hill against the demurrer and A. O. Bacon for it. The other counsel in the case have already spoken. It is understood that if Judge Speer overrules the demurrer, the defendants will appeal to the appellate court at New Orleans.

Much Blood in It.

This bill has already been the cause of much bloodshed, and is being attended with almost as much excitement as accompanied the injunction against Luther A. Hall. As Hall was the central figure in the former proceedings, so Lucius Williams, until he was shot to death last week, has been the principal actor in this latter drama.

On July 13, 1894, Deputy Marshal Georgin White went to Telfair to give Lucius Williams notice of the filing of the suit. Williams told him that he and other deputies could serve a thousand such papers and he would pay no attention to them. Later in July White again went to Telfair to serve a rule nisi for injunction on Williams and order to show cause before Judge Speer at Macon why he should not be enjoined from trespassing on land claimed to be owned by Dodge. Williams said to White: "I thought I told you not to come back here with any more court papers to serve on me. I don't care a d—n about them, and I don't propose to pay a particle of attention to them. I am not going to court, so you had better not come down here any more. If you come again it will be a question of who can pull the trigger first. If you are quicker than I am I will die, but if I am quicker than you are, you will die. You shan't arrest me or any of my sons, and if you or any of your deputies attempt it, I will kill you and them, and if any of those Dodge people attempt to cut any more timber, I will kill them. I am seventy years old, and have but a short time to live, anyhow, and I don't care for results. I am not going to Macon to the United States court, for I would be sent to the penitentiary."

On December 9th, Deputy Marshals Kelly and Poor went to Telfair to arrest Williams. They came upon him unawares, and arrested him, while his gun was several feet from him. He attempted to draw a knife to cut the deputies, but they handcuffed him and prevented it. They started off with Williams, but a number of his friends, with guns, met the party in the road and rescued Williams.

Tom Young Killed.

On January 18th, while Tom Young, a negro, was at work on land in Telfair county claimed by Dodge and from which Williams had been enjoined by order of court, Young was fired upon and received a fatal wound. It is alleged that those who were in the party who did the shooting were Lucius Williams and his sons, John M. and Stephen Williams. It is charged that the fatal shot was fired by Stephen, better known as "Punch" Williams. Newt Wells testified in Macon this week that right after the assassination of Tom Young, Lucius Williams said to him: "Dodge's men have been going on my land and I have run them off, but I had to put a 44 into the belly of a d—n nigger before I could do it."

Soon after this United States Marshal Howell, at the head of a posse of thirty deputies, entered Irwin county for the purpose of going over into Telfair to arrest Lucius Williams and his sons, John M. and T. Jack and Stephen, on the charge of murder, conspiracy, etc., and to arrest several other parties charged with aiding in the rescue of Lucius Williams from the deputies. A number of arrests were made, but as Lucius and John M. and Stephen were in hiding in a swamp they were not captured. On the trial of the arrested parties before Judge Speer, D. O. Kelly, a son-in-law of Lucius Williams, was sentenced to jail for four months for aiding in the rescue. His term will expire in a few days. Tug Fussell was put under a bond of $5,000 to keep the peace. All the others were dismissed, with the exception of T. Jack Williams. He was given a preliminary trial before United States Commissioners Erwin on the charge of shooting and killing the negro Tom Young. It was in evidence that he was present at the time of the assassination, but did not shoot. His gun was leveled, however, ready for shooting. He was put in jail, but afterwards was released by Judge Speer on a bond of $13,000 for appearance and to keep the peace.

Williams a Fugitive.

Lucius Williams became a fugitive from justice. With his two sons, John M. and Stephen, he spent most of his time in swamps, hiding from deputy marshals. He had bedding and cooking utensils there. He swore never to submit to arrest, and said he would cut his own throat before he should be taken to Macon for trial. Williams said the court didn't want him, either on account of contempt or the shooting of Tom Young, but simply desired him because of his complicity in the assassination of Forsyth. He said he didn't propose being sent to the Ohio penitentiary to serve for life with Luther Hall. Members of his family begged him to cease evading arrest and go to Macon to stand trial. But he would not hearken to them.

Attorney General Olney authorized United States Marshal Harrell to offer a reward of $300 for the arrest of Lucius Williams. Dodge supplemented this with a reward of $200, and also offered a reward of $200 for John M. Williams and $200 for Stephen Williams, making a total of $900 for the three men. Deputy Marshals John Kelly and George Thomas went to Telfair in the latter part of last April to try and capture the Williamses. One day Kelly saw Lucius Williams going into a swamp. They exchanged shots with Winchester rifles and, though the men were 248 yards apart, Kelly's ball grazed Williams's cheek. Williams then disappeared from view. Thomas returned to Macon, but Kelly remained on the search in Telfair. He found that Cohen and Bob Garrison, of Telfair, were willing to enlist with him in the capture of their uncle, Lucius Williams, and they were commissioned as deputy marshals. The relations between the Garrisons and old man Lucius were not friendly. Lucius had threatened to kill them. Newt Wells, a rather elderly man, of Telfair, to whom allusion has already been made, was also commissioned as a deputy to aid in the arrest of Williams. There was a family connection between the two men, and they had been friendly. Wells is now under a $200 bond for his appearance at court to answer to the charge of aiding in the rescue of Lucius from the marshals last December.

On May 20th instant, Kelly, Bob and Cohen Garrison and Wells surrounded John M. Williams's house. This was shortly after the noon hour. Lucius Williams, John M. Williams and a neighbor, Sam Grace, were lying down on the front porch. John Kelly, standing about thirty-five yards from the house, and partly concealed by a small cotton house, hailed the men and told them to rise and consider themselves under arrest. John M. Williams and Grace moved rapidly into the house. Lucius arose with his rifle in his hand and started toward the door. Just as he reached the door he raised his gun and fired at Kelly. Kelly fired at the same instant with a load of buckshot. One ball entered Williams's left jaw and another struck him on the left side of the forehead. Neither was a fatal wound. A party on the inside of the house attempted to shoot at Kelly from a window, and Kelly sent a load crashing through the sash.

A Duel to the Death.

The marshals turned in a regular fusillade on the house. Eighty-two bullet holes in the dwelling tell the extent of their firing. How all the inmates of the house escaped death is a mystery. There were in the house John M. Williams, Stephen Williams, Mrs. John M. Williams and baby, Miss Nellie Vickery and Sam Grace, not counting old man Lucius.

All escaped the flying missiles. On entering the house, after leaving the front porch, Lucius went to a side window and attempted to shoot one of the deputies. During the thickest and hottest of the fight Lucius Williams went out on the back porch and down into the yard on a side of the house that was unprotected by deputies, and the desperate man, who had determined to fight to the death, shot from around the corner of the house at Kelly, who was partly concealed behind the cotton house. They had a regular duel and exchanged several shots. But alas for the old man! In his anxious desire to kill Kelly he exposed too much of the left side of his person. Kelly fired and Lucius fell mortally wounded with three bullet holes in and near his side, toward the small of the back. He died the next day. He had been a gallant confederate soldier, was a man of intelligence and some good traits. But in an evil hour he became a land-grabber in contempt of the law, and a fugitive. He bade defiance to the courts and has paid the penalty. Immediately after the shooting of Williams John M. and Stephen Williams surrendered. The marshals brought them to Macon. The marshals were accompanied here by Sheriff Alligood, of Telfair, who arrested them on a warrant charging them with the murder of Lucius Williams. The coroner's jury in Telfair rendered a verdict of murder. District Attorney Gray and Mr. Marion Erwin, representing the deputies, sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Speer. Colonel J. W. Preston, of Macon, was leading counsel for the prosecution. Solicitor General Tom Eason, of the Oconee circuit, representing the state of Georgia, assisted in the prosecution. The hearing on the writ of habeas corpus commenced on May 24th, before Judge Speer. Much public interest was aroused and the courtroom was packed with humanity during the entire proceedings, which lasted five days. The prosecution demurred to the jurisdiction of the United States court, and said that the deputies had committed an offense against the laws of the state, and should be tried in the superior court of Telfair county. Judge Speer overruled the demurrer, as he had done in the Hall-Forsyth conspiracy trial. He declared that Lucius Williams had been indicted by the grand jury of the United States court for the murder of Tom Young, whom he killed on land from which Williams had been enjoined by order of the United States court. A bench warrant had been given to Deputy Kelly for the arrest of Williams, and while in the execution of the warrant he had been fired upon by Williams, and on Kelly's returning the fire Williams received his death wound. Judge Speer quoted numerous decisions of the United States supreme court to sustain his position of jurisdiction, notably the opinion in the celebrated Nagle case from California, where Nagle, acting as a bodyguard to Justice Field, of the supreme court, shot Judge Terry dead as Terry was in the act of assaulting Field.

The Deputies Set Free.

The theory of the prosecution was that Williams was shot while asleep on the front porch. This idea was not sustained by the evidence. The case came to a close on Wednesday of this week. In the presence of a dense throng of interested humanity Judge Speer rendered his decision acquitting the deputies of all blame, and declaring that they were not guilty of murder or any other offense. He ordered that they be given their freedom, and he further ordered, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the law, that the deputies shall not be interfered with by any other officers or any other court on account of the killing of Lucius Williams. Judge Speer delivered a very able and elaborate charge. At times he was dramatic, and always interesting. His review of the evidence was intensely graphic, and one could almost fancy he heard the shot of the guns and saw the bleeding wounds of Lucius Williams.

There was talk to the effect that the state of Georgia will be petitioned to appeal from Judge Speer's decision to the United States supreme court on the question of jurisdiction and the doctrine of state rights.

John M. and Stephen Williams are in jail in Macon to await trial on the charges of obstructing the process of the courts, conspiracy and the murder of Tom Young. They are young men, aged about twenty-two and twenty years each, respectively.

With the acquittal of the deputies ended another act in the Dodge drama.

What will the shifting scenes reveal next?

The Demurrer Argued.

Macon, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—This morning argument was resumed and concluded on defendants' demurrer to the omnibus injunction bill of Dodge against Lucius L. Williams and 300 other defendant. W. B. Hill spoke against the demurrer and A. O. Bacon argued for it. Judge Speer reserved his decision, but intimated that he would sustain the demurrer and dismiss the bill. The principal point of the demurrer is a misjoinder of parties. If the demurrer is sustained Dodge's next step will doubtless be to bring separate suit against each of the 300 defendants where the amount involved is not less than $2,000, which is the minimum sum for which suit can be brought in the United States court.

The Leather Trade and Trust.

From The New York Herald.

Leather has gone up in England and the English journal, The Shoe and Leather Review, says "the reason" for the rise of price "is to be sought in the condition of business in America." This journal adds:

"During recent years we have absorbed such large quantities of American leather, and we have come to depend so seriously upon the United States for our supply, that higher prices in America reflect very rapidly upon the English market, both as to imported and home-produced material."

The American public seem to be profoundly ignorant of this fact. Of sole leather alone we have been selling to England more than $25,000,000 a year, and the United States bureau of statistics reported in 1893:

"In the English market the United States was the largest supplier of leather, undressed, as well as dressed, and in undressed leather no foreign country, and, indeed, the entire import from foreign countries cannot compete with the imports from the United States."

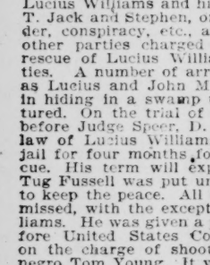
Our leather manufacturers, by the aid of free hides, are indifferent to competition. So flush is the American leather trust that the American trade journal, Shoe and Leather Facts, says:

"The liberal amount of speculation in the securities of the leather trust, and the tremendous enhancement of its shares, is one of the startling features of the situation. The estimated profits to the shareholders, by reason of such enhancement, is already variously estimated at figures considerably beyond the $10,000,000 mark."

Upon what possible pretext our new tariff gave the leather manufacturers from 10 to 30 per cent "protective" duties on their products is inconceivable. What "protection" do they need? None whatever. All leather should have been put on the free list. But, if we can judge by the recent utterances of "protectionist" journals, the new congress will be asked to give all the trusts, including the leather trust, still higher "protective" duties than the new tariff provided.

"Scratch my Back"

Is the cry of thousands afflicted with distressing irritations of the skin, and who live in ignorance of the fact that a warm bath with



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and a single application of CUTICURA the great Skin Cure, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure when physicians hospitals, and all else fail.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

MISS PRATHER'S RESIGNATION.

The Public School System Loses a Good Teacher.

Among the several resignations of good positions in the city schools which have been handed to the board within the last week, the one of most importance in every way is that of Miss Eva Prather from the second grade of the Girls' High school. Miss Prather resigns public work to accept a position in the home school of her mother, Mrs. J. S. Prather. In this resignation the public schools lose their most scholarly teacher and the private schools of the city gain the most prominent woman in the educational work of the state. By birth Miss Prather is an Alabamian, yet her connections in Georgia are of Georgia's best citizens—people of solid worth and business standing—and the ancestry which she honors is purely southern and of the best southern type. Her education was begun by her graduation with honor from the Atlanta schools, but she holds several other diplomas and certificates of proficiency in special branches, all taken with honor, one of these being from the University of Nashville. Among the teachers of other states she is known through her helpful and earnest educational articles, one of which, a paper on the pronunciation of Latin, originally written as an essay, to be read at the Saturday meeting of teachers, has been twice reprinted and is often called for as the standard short paper on the subject. Another paper on "The Teaching of Mathematics in Secondary Schools," written several years before, with an equally simple intent, received almost as wide notice; and last year a series of short papers, written for The Southern Educational Journal, almost doubled its circulation, the publisher being offered forty subscriptions in one day for a reprint of the first three articles, and the editor being requested to sell the privilege of republishing them to A. F. Palmer, of The Penman, as soon as the series ran out in his own paper. Though Miss Prather's reputation as a skillful teacher was not made in the Atlanta schools, yet it is in these schools that there is most reason to be proud of her work. During the eight years of her teaching in them, from the lowest grade to the principalship of a grammar school and as far as the second grade of the high school, her popularity has been that accorded to a celebrated teacher. No patron has ever complained of her work. All classes speak of her with praise. Children plan for years ahead to get into her classroom, and always leave her with regret. "Tact, ability, earnest effort have characterized her every year." The places she has held have been won by her personal worth and the esteem of her patrons.

A few days ago the patrons of Miss Prather's class unanimously presented a petition to the teachers' committee, asking that she be permitted to teach their children ahother year, and of this, Miss Prather says in her resignation: "So much do I appreciate and love this class that only my affection for them has held me to a position which under other circumstances I would have given up in January, and if there were a vacancy above me which I could honorably obtain, I should be tempted against my better judgment to ask for it that I might still have the pleasure of instructing such talented and noble-hearted young girls."

"To the Board of Education of Atlanta, Ga.—Sirs: We, the undersigned patrons of the second grade B of the Girls' High school have found in Miss Eva H. Prather an efficient and acceptable teacher for our daughters.

"By her gentleness of manner and by the care and accuracy of her work she has won a just popularity throughout the school and city. We ask therefore that she be promoted with her present class to the third grade of the Girls' High school. Respectfully,

"T. P. Cleveland, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church; W. J. Garrett, C. H. Arnold, A. T. Heath, Alexander Beck, Henry M Reid, W. T. B. Wilson, D. W. Pope, C. H. Lewis, R. A Monteith, P. F. Smith, William Dorney, Edward C Brown, W. F. Manry, Thomas E. Veal, F. M. Stocks, E. G. Willingham, J. L. Hollingsworth, W. H. Frizzell, Alex Mattison, A. C. Williams, L. S. Morris, M. J. Morris, Mrs. J. A. Hill, M. Taylor, W. M. Crim, D. S. Looney, W. E. McFail, Mrs. N. R. Keeling, Mrs. J. A. Carroll, T. C. Turner, Mrs. C. Menko, S. Benjamin, Miss M. Fitzgerald, guardian; Alfred R. Ashby, Rufus M. Nix, Mrs. T. E. Ragland, Mrs. B. Peck Dugas, R. T. Bowie, J. R. Polak, R. S. Ruse.

"May 30, 1895."

Nothing Succeeds Like Success.

The successes achieved by men and things are not always based upon merit. But a success well merited and unprecedented in the annals of proprietary medicine, should these ever come to be written, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a botanic medicine, discovered nearly half a century ago, and the leading remedy for and preventive of malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints, dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness.

ATTENTION B. P. O. E.

Half Fare for the Round Trip to Cumberland Island.

For the reunion of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Southern railway will sell round trip tickets from Chattanooga, Atlanta and Macon to Cumberland Island, Ga., and return, at the rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold on June 9th, good to return until June 15, 1895. Apply Southern railway ticket agent, Kimball house corner. Through Brunswick sleeper leaves Atlanta 9:10 p. m., arrives Brunswick 7 a. m., connecting closely with steamer for Cumberland island. may26 28 31 jun2 4 8

The Seashore Express.

The great seashore express for Brunswick, connecting closely with boats for St. Simon's and Cumberland, leaves Atlanta at 9:10 p. m. daily, arriving in Brunswick at 7 a. m. over the Southern railway. This is the only through direct line under one management from Atlanta to Brunswick. Apply Southern railway ticket office for summer excursion rates and sleeping car accommodations. june-1-6t

Complete Summer Folder.

For a complete summer excursion folder of the Southern railway, apply to the Southern railway office, Kimball house corner. It gives all the information. june1-6t

Are you going off for the summer? If so, call at the Southern railway ticket office and get a new summer excursion folder. It gives all the information. june-1-6t

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june2-13t sun

INSURANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

Superintendent Pierce of the New York insurance department has just issued the preliminary text of the second part of the thirty-sixth annual report, embracing the statements of life and casualty insurance and assessment companies, from which it appears that the condition of life companies doing business in New York state in 1894, compared with 1893, is as follows:

Year..	1893.	1894.
Number..	32—	33
Assets..	$971,857,224—	$1,056,331,683
Reserve..	839,859,858—	900,666,558
All other liabilities...	15,448,180—	15,924,580
Total liabilities..	$855,308,038—	$ 916,591,138

The general term of the New York supreme court has sustained the judgment of the lower court that all fire insurance companies doing business in the city of New York shall contribute toward the cost of the fire patrol. The Metropolitan Lloyds was the one demurring, on the ground that the law was unconstitutional. This decision compels the eighty Lloyds in New York to help pay the expenses of the fire patrol.

Attorney General Hancock has given notice that he will appeal from the decision of Judge Bookstaver, of the New York supreme court, in which he denied the application for the appointment of a receiver of the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation of New York, and gave the latter thirty days in which to make good the alleged impairment of its capital.

Dr. Edward Curtis, medical examiner of the Equitable Life, delivered an interesting scientific address before the Life Insurance Association of New York at the Insurance Club on Tuesday evening.

The Lincoln Fire Insurance Company of Springfield, Ill., has given notice of intention to organize for a fire, marine and tornado insurance business with $200,000 cash capital.

The American Fire of New York has withdrawn from the states of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Horatio S. Stephens, in point of years of service the senior life insurance company officer in the United States, has resigned the vice presidency of the Penn Mutual Life of Philadelphia. He was born in that city in 1822, and became bookkeeper of the Penn Mutual in 1851. He will be succeeded by Harry F. West, a member of the board of trustees.

Archibald C. Haynes, who recently resigned the management of the metropolitan department of the Equitable Life, has been appointed general agent of the Union Central Life of Ohio, for New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia.

Frank H. Platt has been appointed New York manager for the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Baltimore, which was recently admitted to do business in New York state under legislation obtained at the last session of the legislature.

A cable dispatch announces the sudden death of Charles E. Bignold, secretary of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society of England.

When John Davenport, auditor of the New York board of education, died last month he was ninety-one years of age. He was insured in the Mutual Life in 1847 for $3,000, and a few days ago the company paid his heirs $9,611, after furnishing forty-nine years of insurance protection.

Insurance Commissioner Merrill, of Massachusetts, devotes the principal part of his report for 1894 to the new Mercantile Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. He reviews the causes leading to their organization, and states that while the causes were legitimate, no one will contend that conditions demanded so large and sudden an increase in new mutuals. He shows that while 20 per cent of the premiums of these companies was received on Massachusetts business, only 7.77 of the losses occurred on Massachusetts risks. This great disparity might in the end be overcome, he says, but "it is a matter of extreme doubt whether one of the corporations will be able by any process of law to collect an assessment in states where they are not authorized."

Judge McAdam, of the New York superior court, has appointed George B. Rhoads, at the request of the majority of the directors, temporary receiver of the New York Bowery Fire Insurance Company, and fixed his bond at $50,000.

Up to May 6th the Suffolk Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Boston, now in the hands of a receiver, had collected but $1,638 in Massachusetts and $1,425 in other states of the total assessment of $50,000, which had been called for. At that date the company's total liabilities were $39,300.

The Ohio supreme court decided that the law passed at the last session of the legislature of that state, requiring liability companies of other states to deposit $50,000 each in Ohio as a condition of doing business therein is valid. The Fidelity and Casualty of New York, Union Casualty and Surety of St. Louis, Standard Life and Accident of Detroit, and other companies decided to test the validity of the law with the result stated. The Travelers' of Hartford and Standard Life and Accident have notified the insurance department of Ohio that it will comply with the law. The Fidelity and Casualty, and Union Casualty and Surety, however, have declined to comply, and will cease transacting liability business in that state.

Judge Canty, of the Minnesota supreme court, has rendered an opinion that the Minnesota standard fire insurance policy is unconstitutional, for the same reason given by the Pennsylvania supreme court, that the legislature could not delegate its authority to the insurance commissioner to create a law. Meanwhile the state is without a legal standard form.

The fire premiums received by the Caledonian of Edinburg from its world's business in 1894 amounted to $2,440,040. The fire claims were $1,593,940. The total funds were $9,120,875.

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The rooms lately occupied by the Exposition Company. Will arrange to suit tenants. Apply Business Office Constitution.

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Such Prices as We Are Now Offering Are Not Everlasting.

New importation of the celebrated Prima Donna Corsets at One-Half Value.

500 White Lawn Waists worth $2.00. .....At 50c
Infants' and Children's Hats, Caps, Bonnets and Underwear at Half Price.
500 Corset Covers, neatly and richly trimmed, worth $1, At 50c
Swiss Ribbed Union Suits, worth $1.50.....At 88c

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100 dozen Ladies' Fast Black Seamless Hose.....At 10c
100 dozen Ladies' Fast Black Seamless Hose, 35c quality, At 21c
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Large variety Infants' and Children's Hosiery at Half Price.

- - GLOVES - -

25 dozen Black Silk Mitts.....At 15c
25 dozen Black Silk Mitts, worth 35c..... .....At 20c
10 dozen Colored Silk Gloves, worth 50c.....At 15c
One odd lot Kid Gloves, worth 75c to $1.25.....At 25c
All our choicest Kid Gloves that sold at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.25, have been marked down to.....75c
Select your Evening Gloves and save half the price.
Real and imitation Laces greatly reduced.
Dainty and Fine Embroideries at one-third their value.

Spool Twist	1c	Boys' Night Shirts	25
Spool Silk	2c	Boys' Dress Shirts	25c
25c Dress Steels	10c	25c Windsor Ties	15c
Germantown Yarn	5c	50c Windsor Ties	25c
Saxony Yarn	5c	5c Hair Pins	1c
20c Whisk Broom	10c	10c Pins	5c
20c Dressing Combs	10c	25c Sun Bonnets	15c
Ice Wool	15c	15c Velvet Braids	5c
Embroidery Silk	2 1-2c	10c Dress Braids	3c

= ART DEPARTMENT =

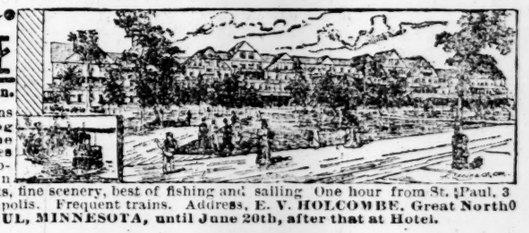
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A Baby Will Yell

If you don't give it something to eat to go to sleep on. We are all more or less big babies and the nutrition of ROYAL PALE BEER soothes the physical system, while the hops quiets the nerves and minds. Doctors prescribe it daily for the cure of insomnia. If you toss, turn and tumble in bed two or three hours before you finally go to sleep, you'll be sure to rise in the morning rattled and fussy. Save your nerve forces and powers by drinking a bottle of ROYAL PALE BEER before retiring.





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When you ask for Royal Pale Beer, be sure you get it. Do not accept any other because some one says it is just as good. Kept on draught by all our customers. We bottle it for family and hotel use.

FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK IN THE WORLD OF SOCIETY.

The week has been crowded with entertainments of all sorts.

The lawn party and the Capital City Club reception were the most brilliant.

At the latter entertainment the toilettes worn by the ladies were simply gorgeous.

Mrs. Joe Thompson appeared in a yellow satin brocade, trimmed with jet, and wore her hair in the now popular style of extreme simplicity, that is, combed smoothly from her face and coiled low at the nape of the neck.

Mrs. J. Frank Meador appeared in an elegant gown of white satin brocaded in lily of the valley design, and carried an immense bouquet of American beauty roses.

Miss Isma Dooly looked remarkably pretty in a white and black silk ball gown.

Mrs. Sarah Grant Jackson wore a long gown of white satin with American beauty roses, and was much admired.

Mrs. Welborn Hill and Mrs. Judge Tompkins looked remarkably well in airy summer gowns of smart pattern, and Miss Iza Glenn was quite attractive in a white chiffon.

Mrs. John Cutler wore a superb blue silk trimmed with duchess lace, and Mrs. Robert Collins appeared in a handsome Paris gown of white moire and gold embroidery.

Miss Emily English and Miss Julia Lowry Clark were also conspicuously pretty in handsome new gowns.

***

One of the most stylish and becoming dresses worn at the lawn party at Brookwood Tuesday afternoon was a smart frock of dark green boucle with bodice of blue silk, covered with open work embroidery of brown linen. The graceful little woman who was gowned thus is one of the prettiest young matrons at the Kimball house.

***

A brilliant success was the musical reception given at the handsome residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Grant Wednesday last for the benefit of the musical committee. The parlors were crowded to their utmost capacity with the most fashionable and cultured audience, which seemed in perfect touch and sympathy with each performer. The programme was quite varied, each number being a gem in itself. The first number was a duet for tenor and contralto, most artistically sung by Mrs. Charles Sheridan and Mr. William Owens. These two singers always delight their listeners. Mrs. Sheridan's sweet contralto voice was especially touching in that dear old song, "Sweet Alice Ben Bolt," which she sang by special request. Aside from her musical ability, Mrs. Sheridan's personality always endears her to those who are so fortunate as to know her. Mrs. Jarnigan sang a sweet love song in a most capable manner. Her recitation, "Mammy's Li'l Boy," was most exquisitely done.

Mrs. Grant Jackson recited "Aux Italians" with fine effect. She was dressed most beautifully in a white crepon with lilac ribbons.

Mr. I. M. Mayer rendered a piano solo in that finished, artistic way as only he can do. Since his residence in Atlanta Mr. Mayer has shown himself a most capable artist, standing as he does at the head of this musical center. His selections are always fine, pleasing the most critical. Mr. Mayer played the accompaniments for the singers in a thoroughly pleasing way.

Miss Littlefield sang a solo, "Just in the Old Sweet Way," which elicited much applause.

Mrs. Frank Pearson's beautiful lyric soprano was simply entrancing in a solo which was so vociferously applauded that she was forced to respond to the encore. Mr. Pearson's magnificent barytone was heard to excellent advantage in the famous sextette from "Lucia," as was also Mrs. Pearson's soprano. Her work here was highly dramatic, showing her voice to be specially adapted to such a high class of music.

Atlanta should feel proud to claim such singers as Mr. and Mrs. Pearson. While listening to the liquid music of Mrs. Pearson's voice one feels lifted out of this world of thought and care into the higher realms of art, so delicious is the quality of her tones.

Much credit is due Miss Lillian Goldsmith, whose selection of the participants made this musicale the most enjoyable of the season. Mr. Will Black acted as master of ceremonies. Quite a large sum was realized. Some of the people noticed among the audience were: Mrs. B. W. Wrenn, Mrs. Sam Stocking, Mrs. A. E. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Black, Mrs. Henry W. Grady, Miss Gussie Grady, Mrs. H. H. Smith, Mrs. Will C. King, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Romare, Mr. and Mrs. John Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Meador, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Meador, Mr. and Mrs. Cawthorn, Mrs. Richmond, Mrs. Forrester, Miss Lilly Orme, Miss Joan Clarke, Miss Annie Howard, Mrs. Ed Barnes, Miss Bostick, Miss Romare, Mrs. Mayer, Mr. James Swann, of New York; Mrs. Dick Johnson, Judge and Mrs. Tompkins, Miss Mamie Goldsmith, Misses Stocking, Hammond, Ray, Cunningham, Clarke, Mr. Peter Grant, Mr. Quil Orme, Eugene Black, Frank Orme, Lowry Arnold, Will Matthews and others.

***

The North Side Euchre Club was delightfully entertained by Miss Eppie Nutting on last Friday afternoon. Miss Lois Meriwether received the first prize and the second was won by Miss Annie Fitten. The next meeting will be held at Miss Bessie Shaw's, on Houston street.

***

Mrs. Joseph Thompson entertained the Washington correspondents at a delightful garden party Tuesday afternoon at Brookwood. The grounds were made into a scene representing fairyland with its tete-a-tete tables decorated with ferns and its gay little tents and summer houses. Hundreds of guests were entertained with the most lavish hospitality and the afternoon being balmy and full of sunshine, the time was happily spent.

The Fifth Artillery band was stationed on a distant hill and played sweet airs that are popular, and such a profusion of bright flowers bloomed everywhere that the scene was really beautiful.

Mrs. Thompson herself looked unusually handsome with a chic gown of pale blue Dresden silk trimmed with black satin and white chiffon, and captivated every one by her cordial, unaffected manner and bright, interesting speeches.

***

Mr. Garrard Glenn will compliment the young men of the graduating class of the Boy's High school with a reception on Tuesday evening.

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It is with no inconsiderable pleasure that the privilege is enjoyed in this issue of The Constiution of presenting a portrait of Miss Ida Archer, who is the recognized belle of Texas. At the recent reunion of confederate veterans at Houston, Tex., Miss Archer was, indeed, an adornment to the social side of the gay season in that pretty Texas town, appearing as the sponsor for the governor's staff. Governor Charles Culberson, of that proud and picturesque empire of the southwest, and who is a very striking and handsome man, brilliant and most engaging in his extraordinary powers of conversation, was atended at the encampment by his staff, as honorary escort, headed by General Mabry, himself a handsome man. Miss Archer was sponsor attendent and lent loveliness to all the social functions and public receptions.

Miss Archer is a queenly young woman in all her rare possessions of charm and personal magnetism, and yet partakes of the winsome style of a petite, girlish debutante of the flowery blond type. With all these mingled fascinations, with hair as soft and light as thistledown and rich in its light golden hue; with eyes blue and soulful as the deep blue waters of the sea and complexion as fresh and pink as the shells those waters give up; with rare intellectual force and lofty attainments in all the finer arts, music, literature, painting and the like, she richly deserves to be called the queen of loveliness of all that beautiful empire of pretty women, where the lone star beams brightly.



MISS IDA ARCHER, of Texas.

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The presence in the city of Miss Will Allen Dromgoole, the well-known writer, has been the occasion of much pleasure to all who have been so fortunate as to meet her. Miss Dromgoole is the guest of Miss Beck at Capital Female college. She came to Atlanta for the purpose of delivering the address before the Alumnae Society and her paper was an exceedingly interesting one. Last night Miss Beck gave an informal reception in honor of her distinguished guest, at which literary Atlanta was present. Miss Dromgoole, by request, read several extracts from her writings, and Mr. Hills recited. The affair was charming in every respect, and the evening was most delightfully spent.

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The concert and recital to be given Monday evening, beginning at 8 o'clock, at the residence of Captain Dallas, 220 Gordon Place, West End, will be a delightful affair. Mrs. Bessie Miller Oton, the peerless queen of elocutionary art, whose fame as an artist is national, will be assisted in the musical parts of the programme by Mrs. Randolph, Miss Louise Romare, Miss Littlefield, Professor Mayer and others, thus insuring the excellence of the musical feature of the entertainment. Mrs. Oton has selected for this occasion some of the choicest gems of her repertoire, and a rich intellectual treat is in store for all fortunate enough to be present at the unique and brilliant entertainment. To an Atlanta audience it is almost superfluous to speak in praise of Mrs. Oton—our people have long ago surrendered, heart and soul, to this gifted child of genius, and a royal welcome is always sure for her when she comes, but to "the strangers within our gates" who may not have had the pleasure of hearing her before, all who attend this entertainment tomorrow evening will pass an evening of delight the memory of which will be fragrant to them for years to come. Not because the critics place Mrs. Oton in the front rank of American artists because of her talent in interpreting literary masterpices do her Atlanta friends specially love Mrs. Oton, but particularly because she is a woman of noble soul—a true type of southern womanhood. She deserves the crown she wears.

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Thursday night a large and appreciative audience attended the concert given at the convent of the Sisters of Mercy for charitable purposes. The best musical talent in the city was represented as well as the admirable participation of a number of the pupils studying at the convent. Mrs. O'Brien sang delightfully several charming ballads. Although her voice in its richness and volume is suited to the grander harmonies of sacred song and opera, its cultivation renders it adaptable, and her rendition of ballads is always most pleasing.

Mrs. Dykeman's clear and sweet soprano was heard to its best advantage. Mr. Howell played with his usual success, and Mr. Brown furnished the necessary merriment with several of his inimitable recitations.

The occasion marked the first appearance in Atlanta of the famous Beasely children, of California, who, with their parents, are making a tour of the south. They are four attractively pretty girls, the oldest not sixteen and the youngest but nine years of age. They all have wonderful musical talent, and almost from their infancy it has been developed. The father, himself, a capable violinist, superintended their education until their age warranted their leaving home and studying in the convent of the Sacred Heart, of Chicago. There they had the advantage of the best musical instructors, from whom they bring the highest recommendations. Their rendition of the quartet from "William Tell" was remarkable. The four violins seemed united in the harmony of one, and this one selection proved their artistic powers. The eldest of the four sisters, Miss Jennie Beasely, played several violin solos, accompanied by one of her sisters, that proved her a finished musician, while the selections of the three younger sisters were equally remarkable.

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The outlook at Sweetwater park is that the season will be a most delightful one. Already a large number of well-known southern people have engaged rooms for the season and as usual there will be quite a large contingent from New Orleans and the low country. A number of Atlanta people will be among the guests during the warmer months and the Sunday exodus to this most popular resort will be as great as ever.

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On Wednesday of this week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Young, in Louisville, their daughter, Miss Margherite Young, will be united in marriage to Mr. Edward Echols, of Staunton, Va. Miss Young is quite pleasantly known in Atlanta and through the south. Her father, Colonel John Young, is one of the best known insurance men in the southern states. The wedding will be one of the most notable events in Louisville society. It will be a margherite in its decorations, all the floral decorations being margherites. Miss Lucy Young will be the maid of honor. The attendants will be prominent young society people of Kentucky and Virginia.

***

Miss Myrtle Harp entertained a few of her friends at a picnic given at Ponce de Leon yesterday. The following were present: Misses Rosa Adler, Fannie Hyman, Regina Kahn, Rosa Hill, Ethel Irwin, Myrtle Bradfield, Annie Hightower, Minnie Peacock, Pearl and Maggie Crew, Lizzie Marks, Susie and Etta Phillips, Lena Stocks, Ida Rousey, Nannie and Annie Pittman, Annie Osborn, and Messrs. Alfred Budding, Nathan Kahn, Monroe Smith, Ed Osborn, T. H. Metts, Walter Gallagher, Bob Carmichael and A. V. Phillips.

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Invitations are now out announcing the wedding of Miss Hattie Dougherty and Mr. Clift C. Hatcher, on June 5th, at the home of the bride's parents, 450 Peachtree street. Miss Dougherty, is the oldest daughter of Mr. D. O. Dougherty, one of Atlanta's most successful business men. She is a sweet and attractive young lady in every way, and possesses high esteem of Christian character among her wide circle of friends. Mr. Hatcher is of the firm of Douglas & Hatcher. He is as clever a young man as our city can find, and is of fine standing, both business and socially, and should be congratulated for the prize he has won.

***

Mr. John S. Cook left yesterday at noon for Point Pleasant, N. J., where he is to wed Miss Geneva Gover Moore, the lovely daughter of Rev. Dickerson Moore. Mr. Cook was attended on his trip by Mr. Clifford L. Near, who will act as best man on the occasion. The ceremony is to be performed in the Methodist Episcopal church by Rev. Mr. Westwood, of Camden, N. J., assisted by the father of the bride.

Miss Moore is well and favorably known in Atlanta, where she spent the winter five years ago. She is related to Mr. Ernest Clark and Mrs. G. T. Dodd, of this city, and Mr. William Lowe, of Hapeville. Miss Moore is not only beautiful, but talented and many are her friends in Atlanta who remember her with pleasure and will gladly welcome her as Mrs. Cook. Mr. Cook is one of Atlanta's young business men and is a man of character and integrity. He possesses all the qualities of true manhood. Mr. and Mrs. Cook will visit Niagara Falls, New York and other northern resorts and cities and will return to Atlanta about June 25th and will be located at 293 Angier avenue, where Mr. Cook has just completed a new home.

***

One of the June weddings in which the people of Atlanta are taking the greatest interest, is that of Mr. Robert Maddox, Jr., and Miss Lollie Lavender Baxter, which will occur at Nashville on Wednesday evening, June 12th. Miss Baxter is the daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Baxter, one of the most prominent men of Tennessee, and is a very charming and attractive young lady. She has been a belle in Nashville society and is a very charming and attractive young lady and will be accorded a very hearty welcome as Mrs. Maddox by Atlanta society. The marriage will occur on the 12th of June at the McKendree Methodist Episcopal church, south, at 8 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Maddox and a number of his Atlanta friends will leave the city on the 11th instant, going in a private car to Nashville. The attendants will be as follows: Miss Gray McLaughlin, maid of honor, and Mr. Frank Orme, Atlanta, best man. The bridesmaids will be Miss Josephine Inman, of Atlanta; Miss Ida Belle Wilson, Miss Elizabeth Bransford, Miss Mildred Williams, Miss Mary Bass, Miss Louise Madden, Miss Margherite Shook and Miss Ewin Baxter, of Nashville. The attendants will be Messrs. J. Walter Inman, T. Jackson Peeples, Frank C. Block, J. M. Slaton, Atlanta; Mr. John D. Little, of Columbus; Messrs. Aleck Hunter, Richard Plater and W. H. Washington, of Nashville. The ushers will be Messrs. Ossie Walsh, Frank Fogg, Ira Burns, Edward Warner, Edwin Gardner and Matthew Buckner.

After the ceremony a reception will be tendered at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Baxter, on North Spruce street. Mr. Maddox and his bride will go direct to New York and from there will sail for a stay of several months in Europe.



MISS MARGHERITA YOUNG, of Louisville.

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The committee on patents of the woman's board of the exposition will give within the next two or three weeks an entertainment of more than usual interest. It will take place in the Grand, and some quite original numbers will be on the programme. Mrs. W. D. Grant, the chairman of this committee, is now at work arranging the programme, which will be made known within a few days.

***

Signor Randegger, the talented young musician, will give an organ recital next Friday night at the First Methodist church. He has a delicacy of touch and a depth of feeling that are hardly short of marvelous. There will be no charge for admission.

***

The South Side Social and Literary Club will give their second annual picnic at East Lake next Wednesday night, June 5th. All friends of the club are invited to go out with them.

PERSONAL MENTION OF PEOPLE YOU KNOW.

Twelve charming young ladies, having just completed a term at one of New York's most celebrated finishing schools, will pass through the city Tuesday in a special car to their homes in the various southern cities. Prominent in the bevy of beauties are Miss Louise Madden, of Nashville, Tenn., and Miss Annie Laurie Wert, of Decatur, Ala. The many friends of these two popular young ladies will be glad to know that they will stop a few days in the city at the home of Mrs. J. T. Slatter, who is Miss Wert's aunt, before resuming their homeward journey.

**

Mrs. Dr. William King has returned from a stay of a month at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Howard, at Lexington. The many friends of Mrs. King will be glad to know that she is greatly improved in health. Her little grandson, Clayton King, returned with her.

***

Miss Pauline Askew, one of Atlanta's most beautiful and cultured young ladies, returned to the city yesterday morning. Miss Askew is connected with the public school system of Covington, Ga., and during the year just closed has made a magnificent record for herself. Her many friends and admirers will be glad to welcome her back home on her summer vacation.

***

Mrs. H. B. Baylor, who is an active member of the colonial committee of the Cotton States and International exposition, has gone with her two children—Harry and Carrie—to Charleston, W. Va. She will be away until September 1st. She goes into a field rich in colonial relics and will devote her time in looking up and procuring these relics for our great exposition.

***

Miss Ella May Henry, of Henry Place, is in the city visiting Miss Lizzie Hamilton, at 257 Fulton street. Miss Henry is a descendent of the historic Lewis and Washington families. Her mother, who was Miss Mary Lewis, of South Carolina, was a reigning belle of the old historic state.

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The thanks of the educational committee of the woman's department of the exposition are due to Miss Nina Hornady and the ladies who so kindly assisted her in the lawn party on Wednesday last. The net proceeds will make a generous contribution to the educational fund.

***

Miss Ida Gilbert, of Luthersville, Ga., who has been visiting the Misses Weaver for several days at 76 Fair street, will return home today. Miss Gilbert is a truly beautiful and intelligent young lady and the many friends she has made during her stay here will greatly miss her interesting and pleasant society.

***

Mrs. J. W. Cherry accompanied by her sister, Miss Julia Withers, left for Bowling Green, Ky., last Wednesday to attend the commencement exercises of the Southern Normal School and Business college, of which the Cherry brothers are proprietors.

***

Dr. and Mrs. C. S. Webb, Miss Margaret Webb and Mrs. Dr. Roy have gone to Old Point Comfort, where they will spend the greater part of the summer. They will also go to the Virginia mountains before returning to their homes.

***

Miss Mamie McMillan, a very charming young lady of Florida, who has been attending Capital Female college during the year, returns home immediately after commencement. She is deservedly a favorite with all who know her.

***

Miss Alma Hardeman, of Covington, Ky., who has been spending the year at Capital Female college, leaves for home next Wednesday. She is one of the most attractive young ladies of the institution.

***

Miss Mamie Lee Tyson, of Americus, Ga., one of the prettiest and most interesting young ladies of Capital Female college, leaves for home immediately upon the close of school next week.

***

Miss Moina Michael returned a few days since from a delightful three weeks' trip to Washington, New York and other points east. She has been very greatly benefited by the vacation.

***

Mrs. Royal Daniel, of Manchester, will spend the summer in Griffin with her parents and friends, and before she returns, will visit other places. She left yesterday.

***

Rev. A. T. Spalding and Mr. John S. Spalding will leave New York on July 10th to make a two months' trip through the principal countries of Europe.

***

The poppies in Mrs. J. Frank Warren's garden are attracting much attention by their superb growth and remarkably vivid coloring.

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The music recital given by Mr. Barili's pupils Thursday evening was one of the most enjoyable of the season's entertainments.

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The Thursday Afternoon Euchre Club was entertained by Mrs. B. F. Wyly, Jr., at her home on Peachtree street Thursday afternoon.

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Mr. W. M. Butler, a prominent business man of Nashville, with his family, has returned home after visiting in this city a few days.

***

Miss Lizzie May Smith leaves soon for Kentucky, where she will spend the summer with relatives.

***

Miss Martha James, a very charming young lady of Knoxville, will visit Miss Stacy Ernest next week.

***

Professor Louis Cocke leaves today for Paris. During his stay here he has made

Continued on Eighth Page.

ALFRESCO TOILETS.

Gowns for Garden Parties and Afternoon Functions.

The New Tints in Plain and Sprigged Organdies.

New York, June 1.—If only Watteau were alive now, what adorable pictures he would make of the new garden party woman!

The noble ladies he drew capering over lawns or minding sheep in stiff gold broidered silks were all charming enough in their way; but they are not a "patch" on her who strolls among the trees and teacups nowadays, looking correctly bored, and as indifferent to the welfare of her gauzy frock, as if its price might be estimated in modest cents instead of solid dollars. For though the diaphanous costumes modish women are wearing have a sweetly simple air it is a simplicity that deceives.

Swiss, organdie, mull and plain figured and dotted muslin are the materials used, but the fun of the thin lawn-party gown comes in with the accessories, which include silk linings, and, as a rule, fragile flower parasols and such trifles as gloves, hats and shoes that can only be of the most elegant description, and immaculately fresh.

When it comes to trimmings for the gown itself, the charm of which likewise lies mainly in dainty newness, it seems generally agreed that you may be much trimmed, or not trimmed at all, and still be fashionable and expensive.

New Tints and Tones.

All the new thin textiles are very lovely. The organdies are both plain and sprigged, three of the plain ones, a pale flame, a glitteri ; canary yellow and a faint dull green, being especially beautiful.

An effective figured design has a gray-white background strewed with ghostly pinks, in a curious dull red, with long stalks and green leaves. And this pattern, which happened to be made up, was, curiously enough, combined with taffeta ribbon in a bold black and white check; the skirt was decorated with five prim little ruffles, each one edged with thin white French lace, the checked ribbon forming a stock collar, great shoulder knots and a belt with long ends to the round bodice.

Besides the check, black and white striped ribbon is also used for the collars and belts of the figured organdies and muslins, and, though not especially dressy, against the gay tints the effect of it is very stylish.



Two Organdy Gowns.

When combined with swiss the ribbon is usually flowered and in delicate china tones and not uncommonly with this material cambric or lawn embroidery and yellow valenciennes lace will be employed as well.

The embroidery, generally in the form of entre deux, is let in the swiss, and is edged each side with tiny ruches of the lace. The ribbons may be rosetted or twisted into great flyaway bows, and sometimes there will be braces that seem to hold the skirt up over the shoulders; and these may end at the waist in rosettes or else have long sash-ends that fall almost to the bottom of the skirt.

A Fresh Green Frock.

One adorable organdie gown lately seen had the taffeta ribbon put on in a unique fashion. The organdie was a pale apple green, and the gored skirt had a deep crimped flounce headed at intervals by vast rosettes in cream valenciennes lace; from these, the ribbon, apple green flowered with pink wild roses, looped up in garlands, and with this adorable jupe a sort of Marie Antoinette fichu in cream silk mull elaborately trimmed with the lace was worn. The fichu was so large that it came well down over the shoulders, showing the bulge of the sleeve low on the arm, floating streamers of the ribbon being knotted at the bust with the long scarf ends.

However, all the organdies are not ribbon-trimmed as may be seen here in the two designs shown in the double column picture. Either may be accepted as a good model for a modest garden party costume, and though both are of a simplicity bordering on plainness, with silk linings and colors carefully chosen, they can be made very elegant.

In the original the dainty toilet with the flowered flounce, which is made graceful by being shorter in front than at the back, was in yellow, the flowers of the figured portion tinging on brown.

The second gown is of flame and red organdie over black silk, with black footing let in and a crush collar and belt with back bow of flame red velvet.

The beautiful dull green organdie already mentioned forms the plain portion of the costume with the long, lace-like panels on the skirt. These panels, as well as the bodice decorations, are of cream batiste embroidery. The great square revers over the shoulders are first formed of the green taffeta silk that lines the costume; over this then is spread the organdie and in the same way the parasol is made and finished at the bottom with a full frill of the pale cream batiste, doubled. Hat, rough straw, with narrow black satin ribbon let in two rows of the brim, and with knots of green taffeta ribbon, black rosettes and green willow twigs. Scarlet crush roses under the left brim give a warm touch of color to the cool get up.



Gray Sprigged with Dresden Pink.

Parasols and Hats.

These rough straw hats in large and small gypsy shapes, as well as neat, flat-crowned sailors, are much used for dressy open air wear. All are flower trimmed, and the parasols that go with them may be either of gauze and flowers, or else of taffeta silk, with dainty striped or pompadour borders. The taffeta parasols are appropriate for both plainish and elaborate toilets, and are expensive as well as effective. Chine taffeta silk is also used for garden entertainments.

The all-silk gown is deep yellow sprayed with corn flowers; the vest is ecru batiste with a round yoke in alternate rows of tucks and embroidery.

Pale gray, sprigged with dresden pink, composes the last costume, which has an effective over drapery of gray silk mull and further decorations of gray taffeta ribbon edged with pink. The long buckle at the waist is jet, the hat black gauze shirred over a wire frame; shoes and gloves, gray, undressed kid.

Another and very charming way to trim taffeta and chine silk gowns is to have large collars and cuffs of ecru batiste or yellow valenciennes insertion let in between strips of white silk mull.

The collars may be round, square or pointed, but they invariably spread out to the shoulders and sometimes beyond, giving them an effect of extreme width. They are the most elegant and effective of all the bodice trimmings of the season, and since they are hand made and worth even more than their weight in gold they may be accepted as the proper caper for your best frock.

As to methods of making the designs shown will give a pretty fair idea of new dress cutting.

Smart Sleeves and Skirts.

The best skirts measure at most six yards round, though five is the average width, and have a front and two side gores and godeted back of from three to five pleats. These may be interlined with haircloth from hem to belt, but the front and sides of the skirt are only stiffened a few inches at the bottom.

Another model that is used for silk skirts is an umbrella shape that fits closely about the hips and ripples full at the feet.

Sleeves of diaphanous stuffs are made in short puffs ending slightly below the elbow, where they are finished with soft tied cuffs and knots of ribbon. Those of the light dressy silks are made in the same way or are else long gigots with the full loose upper portion hanging limply.

Bodices are cut round with never the least sign of a tail, and often they are simply gathered at the waist in the old baby body fashion.

The newest way of making the thin textiles is to have them separate from the lining, which for the bodice may be high or low-necked, and in either case come within the scope of fashion and propriety.

For convenience sake, however, the outside skirt and lining skirt of the thin gown are sometimes attached to the same band. And a good thing to know is that though crinoline skirts are fast being relegated to the unfashionable populace, it is very necessary to grasscloth the silk petticoat that goes with a gauzy costume. Otherwise, unless the petticoat silk is of phenomenal stiffness, there will be no "set" to the dainty rig you have meant to be the darling of your summer eye. And the least damp will bring on a limpness that would make faint the bravest heart.

NINA FITCH.



Trimmed with Batiste Embroidery.

Linings and Findings.

Best 9 and 10-inch Bunch Bones, 5c.
Best Bone Casings, 3 yards for 5c.
Best 4 yards velveteen Bindings, 8c.
Good Dress Shields only 4c.
Good Hooks and Eyes only 1c.
Good Waist Linings only 5c.
Best Skirt Cambrics only 3 1-2c.
Best plain and barred Crinolines, 7c.
Best Linen Grass Cloth only 9 1-2c.
Gilbert's best Silesias only 10c.
Gilbert's best Percalines only 10c.
Good Hair Cloth only 8c.
25c Linen Canvas, the best, 15c.
75c Best Hair Cloth only 49c.
We carry only the best Linings and Findings made, and save you 30 per cent of your money.

MONDAY MORNING BEGINS OUR BIG JUNE SALE

And a Great Sale it will be. Besides our hundreds of Special Bargains we will serve free Monday and next week delicious ice cold Lemonade to all who visit our place. Remember everybody is welcome and at home at==

Domestics.

Good yd. wide Bleachings, 5c.
Good yd. wide Sheetings only 4 1-2c.
Yd. wide Fruit of the Loom, 6 3-4c.
Best Lonsdale Cambrics, 9 1-2c.
Best 46-inch Pepperell Casings, 10c.
Best 10-4 Pepperell Sheetings, 16 3-4c
25c Outings, new spring colors, 8c.
8c Scrims, to close, only 4c.
15c Scrims, satin stripes, 10c.
15c Silkolines, all styles, 10c.
Best Indigo and Turkey Red Oiled Colored Prints, only 4 1-2c.
$1.50 Counterpanes only 75c.
$2.00 Counterpanes only 98c.
See our special prices on Dotted Swisses and Organdies during our June Sales.

The Ladies' Bazaar. E. M. BASS & CO. 37 Whitehall Street.

Special Bargain Sale on Monday 8 a. m.

1000 yards plain white India Lawns worth 10 and 15c for 4 1-2c, limit, 10 yards to a customer.

Special Bargain on Sale Monday 5:30 p. m.

1000 yards best Percales in lengths from 2 to 10 yards. worth 12 1-2c, for 4 3-4c, limit, 10 yards to a customer.

Special Bargain on Sale Tuesday 8 a. m.

1000 yards Figured and Striped Lawns and Jaconets, none worth less than 12 1-2c, for 4 3-4c, limit, 10 yards to a customer.

Special Bargain on Sale Tuesday 5:30 p. m.

200 pairs Ladies' full regular made, guaranteed Fast Black Hose, worth 20c, for 5c—2 pairs to a customer—and—

500 pairs Children's Fast Black Hose, worth 15c, for 5c—3 pairs to a customer.

Special Bargain on Sale Wednesday 8 a. m.

460 pairs Ladies' genuine Dongola, patent tip Oxfords, worth $2.00, for 85c—one pair to a custoner—and—

1000 yards Lawns, in lengths from 2 to 10 yards, worth 15c, for 5c, 10 yards to a customer.

Special Bargain on Sale Wednesday 5:30 p. m.

500 Ladies' new style Chemisettes, worth 39c, for 15c—2 to a customer—and—

1000 pairs Men's strictly Fast Black Socks, full regular made and worth 25c, 6 pairs to a customer, for 10c per pair.

See our June Special "SECRET BARGAIN" from 10 to 11 Monday. Thousands of Bargains in everything during our June Sale which begins Monday. Free Ice Cold Lemonade every day next week==and special prices on all goods. Remember we buy and sell for the cash only.

Special Bargain on Sale Thursday 8 a. m.

200 yards 48-inch Silk Finished Henriettas, worth $1.25, for 39c; limit 6 yards to a customer.

Special Bargain on Sale Thursday 5:30 p. m.

1,000 yards Figured and Striped Lawns, worth 10c for 3 7-8c; limit 10 yards to a customer.

Special Bargain on Sale Friday 8 a. m.

1,000 yards Zephyr Ginghams, worth 15c to 25c, for 5c yard; limit 10 yards to a customer.

Special Bargain on Sale Friday 5:30 p. m.

1,000 Ladies' Silk Belts with silver buckles and "hold fast" pin in back for 19c; one to a customer.

Special Bargain on Sale Saturday 8 a. m.

500 Men's Negligee Shirts, all sizes, worth $1.25, for 39c, limit three to a customer.

Special Bargain on Sale Saturday 5:30 p. m.

500 Men's Balbriggan Undershirts, worth 50, 19c each; limit three to a customer.

Remember everything in Black Dress Goods, Silks, Laces, Embroideries, Wash Dress Goods, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Underwear, Parasols, Umbrellas, and Shoes at great reductions during this grand clearing June Sale. Ample facilities for handling the crowds. Come and drink ice cold Lemonade with us Monday and next week. Mail orders filled day received.

The Ladies' Bazaar. E. M. BASS & CO. 37 Whitehall Street.

CYCLING TOURS.

Wheel Journeys Encourage Matrimony.

HEAPS OF FUN : : : : : : For Very Little Money

Cycling! Was ever such craze known before!

And we are assured by the best authorities that it is a practice come to stay, because it solves the problem of exercising, at the same time keeping in the fresh air while enjoying a most exhilarating pleasure, and it is feasible for man and woman alike.

Just at present the question occupying the minds of a vast number of cyclists is the summer tour, a diversion predicted as about to be the amusement most in vogue for this season.

Especially among the fair devotees of the wheel will this novel and delightful mode of pleasuring be in high favor.

In planning such a trip the first consideration is good company. A sensible, jolly married pair must be selected to play propriety; the rest of the party should be congenial, good-tempered, and inured to the idea of roughing it.

And what opportunities are offered on a cycling tour for the youthful masculine and feminine fancy to have full play! The coaching tours abroad so proverbial as prolific in matrimonial results are not in it with the cycling tour. The mounts, the leisurely shins, the walks up hills, the long rests in some shady spot, the general gayety arising from the unchecked flow of fun and good spirits, as well as from all sorts of amusing accidents and incidents happening along the way—every condition is favorable to the promotion of that "sweetest thing in life," particularly if a tandem cycle is used. Too large a party is not desirable. It is wisest to limit the number to six or eight.

The next matter of importance is the choice of a route. Shall it be near at hand and of a few days' run, or an extended journey in some distant portion of the country?

In determining on a tour it pays to have one member of the party join the organization now familiar by name to all good



READY FOR THE START.

cyclers, the League of American Wheelmen, whose secretary is W. S. Bull, 78 White building, Buffalo, N. Y. The fee is very small, the advantages of membership immense. In the first place its "tour book," maps, roadbooks and handbooks are absolutely reliable and full of information as to tours in various parts of the country, the most popular roads, their character and condition, hotel rates and accommodations, with numberless other points. All members are allowed reduced hotel rates.

Cost of a Tour.

The cost per day and per capita depends entirely on the purse and requirements of the party. The best hotels, with no expense spared on the transportation of machines, luggage, refreshments or other comforts, will levy a tax of $5 daily. The economical pleasure seeker can accomplish the same results for $1 or less. A bed at a small hotel or a farmhouse, though not always downy, answers the purpose to the tired but happy tourist too placid and sleepy to be disturbed; while fresh eggs and milk with a "piece of pie" in addition can be had for a song.

As for drinks along the way, there is nothing so wholesome and refreshing, would the thirsty wheeler but believe it, as a cup of cool spring water. Cold milk has the advantage of being food as well as drink, but it is not always altogether satisfactory as a thirst quencher.



AT THE FARM HOUSE.

Correct and Comfortable.

The next thing in order is what shall she wear. If she wishes to be a howling swell she cannot do better for cool weather than order a suit the exact counterpart of that worn by Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, one of the crack wheelmen of New York's Michaux Cycle Club.

This was called the smartest costume at the club. The skirt is cut from dust-colored English covert cloth, quite full, reaching to the shoe tops and lined with scarlet silk. The waist is a short, tight fitting Norfolk jacket lined with satin, and has a standing collar fastened with a storm button. A double row of small round buttons made of the cloth set in horn, extends down the length of the waist, one row serving to fasten it. The sleeves are full but not stiffened. Tan-colored leather shoes with rubber soles are worn, and gaiters of the cloth button to the knee, though the very latest novelty in foot gear is the tan leather shoe laced to the knee, a style making the ankle neat and slim.

The undergarments should be of black silk, and a short silk petticoat is worn. A smart little Tam O'Shanter with a scarlet wing stuck jauntily on one side completes this fetching rig, while the gloves should be of heavy kid or dog skin, very loose.

For hot weather the newest thing is the skirt of Russian homespun so popular with men. It looks for all the world like crash toweling, is gray in color and cool, and can be put right in the tub and washed—an item of weight to the grimy tourist. With this goes a linen shirtwaist, in Paris one of white Victoria lawn is much in vogue, but for a trip longer than one day a darker color is more serviceable. A cap peaked back and front should be worn with this costume, or a straw hat with brim, otherwise a coat of tan is the result.

A small veil should always be worn to hold the hair in place and ward off sunburn, unless the wheel woman is supersensible, with more regard for her eyes than her complexion, when she will dispense with the veil and wear an invisible hair net.

What To Carry.

Still another question of vast importance is what to carry on a tour. A man can load thirty pounds in his diamond-shaped box strapped to the handle bar, and so can a woman in bo... feminine tourist must content herself with from five to ten pounds confined partly in the tourist's bag strapped under the frame, partly in the luggage carrier fastened to the handle, unless she straps a knapsack to herself, as some wheelers do.

The toobag must go at all hazards, unless she can depend on that of some other member of the party. There are toilet articles, as few as she can be satisfied with, sewing implements in case of a rent or a missing button. A telescope drinking cup is another necessity. Next comes mackintosh, thick jacket and change of undergarments. If the excursion is to be a long one she can forward her trunk by train to some destined spot.

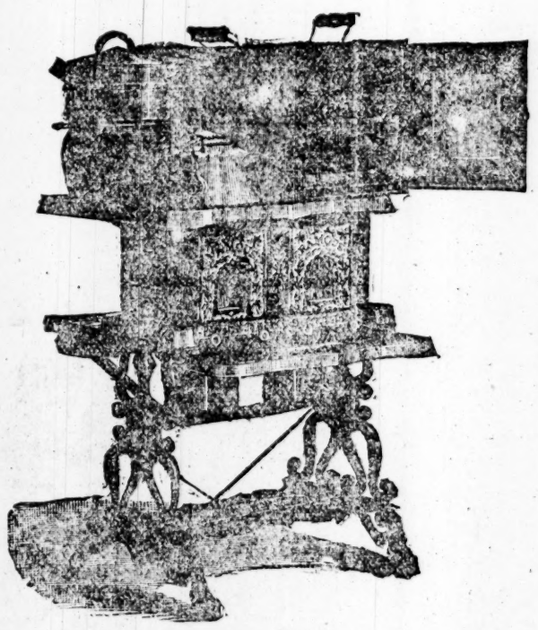
This touring will make a wonderful change in the fair cyclist. There is nothing like cycling for the thin woman or the stout, either. It makes the liver work, food digest and causes a fine appetite, thus affording the thin woman, who is apt to be ill nourished, a new impetus, brightening her eyes, reddening her cheeks and doing her over generally. While for the stout woman the exercise hardens and consolidates her flesh and makes her look slimmer, even though it may not change her in actual weight. It pulls down the flesh about her hips and gives her a trimmer waist. It is hard for the American woman with a tendency towards too much avoirdupois to walk easily, for her proverbially small feet and ankles are apt to give out. In cycling, where the weight is kept entirely off these dainty members, this difficulty is entirely done away with.

Indeed, to sum it up, cycling is the acme of health and happiness for the fair sex, and the summer tour its crowning glory.

MILLICENT ARROWPOINT.

Druggists say that their sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla exceed those of all others. There is no substitute for Hood's.

"FAMOUS" OIL RANGES



Will do the cooking for a large family.

Four 8-inch Holes. Four Burners. Russia Iron Body and Oven. Absolutely odorless.

When properly handled Boiling, Baking and Broiling can be done at the same time.

We also carry a full line of the "Reliable" Gasoline Stoves and Ranges at Factory Prices.

Why suffer from the heat this summer when you can buy a Gasoline Stove from $3 up, and keep the kitchen cool, keep your temper, keep yourself cool so you can keep your appetite?

REFRIGERATORS.

Our competitors acknowledge that they cannot compete with our Refrigerators. They are not in it when it comes to quality and price.

Examine our stock before you buy.

Ice Cream Freezers

2-quart Ice Cream Freezers.....$1
3-quart Ice Cream Freezers....$1.35
4-quart Ice Cream Freezers. ..$1.65

Everybody can afford to have Ice Cream when they can buy a Freezer atthis price.

Plumbing

Are you building? If so, we are the people to furnish you with first-class Sanitary Plumbing, the most important work about a house. Thousands of deaths are caused every year from defective plumbing.

Our prices are as low as is consistent with first-class work.

Water Filters

Are you not afraid of Typhoid Fever?

Why take any risk? Do not drink water unless it is filtered. Boiling water only kills the germs and leaves them in the water—it does not destroy them.

Come and see how we can fix you a first-class Filter for $1.50.

The best doctors in the city are buying them. They are taking no chances with their families. Why should you?

Mantels and Grates

Then comes the Mantels, Tile, Grates and Gas Fixtures, the most important part of the furnishing of a house—the first thing that is noticed on entering a house. We carry the most complete stock South and at prices that cannot be beaten.

Kitchen Ware

Last, but not least, is the kitchen. We can fit you up with the "Monitor" Range or "Jewel" Gas Stove, or "Reliable" Gasoline Stove, or "Famous" Oil Range, and everything in Housefurnishing Goods and Kitchen Outfit needed to make housekeeping easy.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co.

SOCIAL NEWS.

Continued from Sixth Page.

many friends and his departure will be a source of genuine regret. It was he who brought the Berlitz school so prominently to the front and made its standard what it is in our city. Mr. Von Walther will continue the school and keep up its standard with the able assistance of Mr. L. DeVineau.

***

Mrs. Condon has made a new and, if possible, more beautiful picture of Mrs. Joseph Thompson than has yet been made. The face is exquisite and the expression beautiful. I think it will be interesting to Atlantians to know also that this same artist made a picture of Susan B. Anthony that so pleased the woman suffragist that she has ordered 500 pictures mounted to distribute among her friends.

***

Mrs. Rufus P. Spaulding, of St. Louis, will accompany her husband to Atlanta next week. Mrs. Spaulding is a handsome woman, and a social favorite in St. Louis.

***

Mrs. Davis, an interesting woman of Chicago, with fine literary tastes and strong mind, is stopping at the Washington seminary for a few weeks.

***

On June 12th Miss Fannie Dunlap will be married to Dr. Frank R. Bell. Many friends join in congratulating Dr. Bell in winning such a prize.

***

Mrs. William H. Withers, after a six weeks' visit to relatives in Kentucky, has returned home to No. 84 Ivy street.

***

Miss Julia Belle Hill is spending the summer months in and near LaGrange.

***

Mrs. Lida W. Hoyle and Mrs. J. V. H. Nash, Jr., have returned from a pleasant visit to relatives in Alabama.

***

Mrs. William M. Kirsh has returned from a delightful visit to Macon, where she was the guest of Judge and Mrs. John P. Ross.

***

Mrs. A. R. Sullivan, of Rome, Ga., is visiting Mrs. T. M. Fort, 498 Courtland street.

***

Miss Willie Burke will be a guest at the Lucy Cobb institute during commencement.

***

Mr. Turner Fitten has returned home from Boston, where he has been attending the Technological school.

***

Miss Mary Wood Hill, of Washington, Ga., is the guest of Miss Annie Laurie Hill.

***

Mr. Will McBride will visit Athens during commencement week.

***

Mrs. Stevenson, a bright, interesting woman of Chicago, is a guest at the Ballard.

***

Major and Mrs. John Fitten will go to Philadelphia the 7th of June.

***

Mrs. J. W. Hardey, of Alabama, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lida Hoyle.

***

Mr. Claude Johnson is spending his vacation at Cumberland.

***

Miss Bessie Fitten will return home from college the 18th of June.

***

Mr. Will Collins has returned from New York.

***

Cartersville, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—The reception tendered by Judge John W. Akin, president of the city board of education, to the members of the board and their wives, the graduating class and post graduates and the teachers of the public schools came off last night. It was an unusually brilliant social event.

The home is one of the very handsomest in the city. Judge and Mrs. Akin are noted for hospitality. The decorations were tasty in the extreme, and the refreshments are choice and well varied.

GOSSIP IN GENERAL.

It has always seemed to me that a bright, pretty girl ought to have everything to make her happy and all the fine clothes and articles of the toilette that are dear to the feminine heart.

A few days ago I had a peep into the room of just such a girl. And in point of looks, in the quality of mind and in the sweet, gracious tact that is hers I found my ideal.

The girl in question, to begin with, is young. Her face has the delicate coloring one sees in a fine pastel or water color picture, and her figure, lithe and full of animated grace, is just the sort of figure to set off dainty clothes. Having recently returned from a year's absence spent in traveling abroad, I knew she would have many pretty things to show me and when I asked to see them she really bewildered me with the quantities of superb gowns that she heaped up before me. I am still bewildered and fear it will be difficult to tell you just what I did see, but I wish to very much, for the things were the most tasteful and beautiful, to my mind, ever brought to Atlanta.

The first dress I saw was a pearl-colored transparent crinkled goods made over peach blossom-colored silk and finished quite as elaborately inside as out. The bodice is of the gray goods made in box plaits of open work embroidery of the same shade of gray laid over pink silk. A roguish looking little Dutch bonnet of rough white straw with pink crown and flowers belongs with this dress, which has also a stylish cape of the same material as the dress made with pink lining.

Another dress, quaintly fashioned with bodice of dresden silk of pale blue flowered with pink, and skirt of changeable green and yellow crinkled crepe made over blue silk was something to make one almost envious of the fair complexion and sweet dark eyes that were to be complimented by them. An exquisitely dainty evening gown of palest pink satin showed an immense rosette of chiffon and ostrich plumes at the end of the front gore seams and the bodice of pink chiffon was held in place, as only a foreign modiste can fashion a holding, by a cincture of rose satin laid in folds.

A white crepe gown with immense puffed sleeves and a chiffon bodice was another accessory to the wardrobe, and for this gown was a dainty white silk jupon of white silk, flounced with lace and satin ribbons in the most coquettish manner imaginable.

Perhaps the most gorgeous dress in the collection was an orange-colored satin made exactly in imitation of one of Queen Victoria's daughters, and to show you how very, very novel and beautiful it is, I will begin by saying that it was made of satin diamonds about ten inches square held together by three-inch lace insertion of a delicate pattern, and placed together so as to form a seamless skirt, with the most captivating of springs toward the hem. With this gown belongs a bodice of yellow satin covered with yellow chiffon and a perfect blaze of shining sequins strung with tiny gold beads until they form a gorgeous dazzle of light and sunshiny effect. To return to the skirt, which is one of the most original designs I ever saw, I could add that where the satin points touch the border of the hem there are frills of rich lace outlining the diamonds and falling over an elegant yellow silk foundation.

Still another gown of exquisite taste is a black satin, richly made up with black and glittering green sequins made into a foot garniture, and a graceful blouse covered with sequins. The hat that goes with this dress is a large Gainesborough of an airy black lisse and jet, with nodding, riotous plumes. There is a chic little chapeau of bright, yellow braid with a jet bandeau and yellow flowers covered by a point lace fleur de lis mounted on gold wire. The prettiest hat, however, is of a new blue rough satin braid tucked up behind with glaci ribbon rosettes and half wreathed with French hollyhocks that change in grade of color from a cream white to all shades of American Beauty rose, violet, green and yellow, most artistically.

I could go on indefinitely telling you of the dainty, innocent-looking girlish things that belong to this ideal girl of mine, whom I have but just discovered in our midst, but you can all imagine the many nameless things that go toward making a woman's apparel. The gloves, the slippers of satin, the dozens of delicately bordered kerchiefs, the graceful, gauzy fishues of chiffon, the plumes, the garnitures of violets and roses and poppies for ornamenting the bodices, the hosiery of finest spun silk—all have a place in my memory, but, freshest ,most fragrant, is the dear girl—unconscious of her own sweet influence and winsome charms, who is the possessor of all these—I might call them results of an Alladin's lamp.

***

I think Mrs. Goodwyn and Miss Leontine Chisholm, who have recently returned from a year's travel in Europe, are the only Atlanta people who have ever had the honor of an invitation to a court ball. While in Germany Miss Chisholm became intimately associated at a fashionable summer resort, with a most beautiful and interesting young German girl whose father was a retired officer of the Emperor's Guards. Miss Freda Oehna became quite attached to her young American acquaintance, and when Mrs. Goodwyn and Miss Chisholm went to Berlin through the Oehna family they were invited to attend the emperor's ball. Miss Chisholm, who is a rare type of southern beauty, was greatly admired in European cities and received several courtesies heretofore unknown to Atlanta tourists.

Among the pretty things brought home by Mrs. Goodwyn is an ivory type miniature which she had painted in Berlin of her mother, the late Mrs. Chisholm. The face, which is mobile and sensitive, is exquisitely reproduced by the artist on a disc about the size of a half dollar, and is set richly with pearls of a pure white color.

To lovers of botany Grant park is a bonanza. I wonder how many Atlantians have ever questioned how many varieties of tree and flower, shrub and vine grow there? I have not only wondered, but I have investigated and made studies to my own satisfaction.

There are just 160 natural orders of flowering plants indigenous to the south, of which eighty-two are known to be represented in this little garden spot.

These varieties include the exogenous plants under which class belong the families of magnolia, poppy, violet, mustard, wort, purslane, mallow, geranium, balsam, rue, vine, maple, buckthorn, pulse, rose, Carolina allspice, primrose, cactus, passion, hazel, dogwood, honeysuckle, heath, campanula, plantain, begonia, mint, courolonius, nightshade, pokeweed, buckwheat, laurel, mistletoe, sprug, nettle, elm, plane tree, walnut, oak, birch, willow and pine.

Under each of these names is classed a number of plants, well known by their common names, and having besides very high sounding titles that are likely to frighten you unless you be a good speller or linguist.

Under the second class, which goes by the name of monocotyledonous, or endogenout, comes the families of arnum, cattail, water plantain, orchis, bloodwort, iris, smilax, lily, rush, yellow-eyed grass and many others.

With this natural collection and a little expenditure of money, Atlanta could convert the park into an arboratium of southern trees, which, if properly labeled, would prove of great value to those interested to know something of the richness of the southern forest.

Every city should take a pride in her parks and surely there is an unusually good foundation here to build upon, one of the most beautiful and restful places in the whole south.

***

In June there will be a beautiful wedding in Catholic circles, the ceremony of which will be marked by a nuptial high mass, admitting of delightful music and at high noon the angelus bell will mark the benediction and conclusion of the wedding service.

The groom comes from a distance, but has had business interests in Atlanta, and will make this city his home. The bride is a young woman of many charms and great personal beauty, and is very popular in society circles.

***

Ellen Dortch has this interesting bit of gossip in The Columbus Inquirer-Sun of recent date, concerning the wife of Governor Atkinson:

"I held in my hands a few days ago Georgia bonds to the amount of $100,000. They are more interesting than any other Georgia bonds that have ever been issued, from the fact that the beautiful, earnest face of the wife of Georgia's governor adorns them. It is the first time in the history of this republic that the face of a woman has looked up from the bonds of any state. And certainly that Mrs. Atkinson no woman more worthy could have been found in all the length and breadth of the union to wear this graceful tribute from the distinguished treasurer of her state. 'It was entirely Mr. Hardeman's suggestion,' said Governor Atkinson. 'He came into my office shortly after Mrs. Atkinson's ill health necessitated her departure for the north, asking permission to show her this graceful attention, believing that such an expression of esteem and remembrance would help to encourage her in her bad health and enforced absence from home.' Treasurer Hardeman, who is one of the biggest hearted men in the world, found the tears coursing his cheeks while asking the permission of the governor of the state to honor his sick and absent wife, who was herself so large a factor in his political success.

"All Georgia will gratefully rejoice over the return of Mrs. Atkinson next week. Governor Atkinson is now in New York and will be accompanied home by Mrs. Atkinson the latter part of next week. Mrs. Atkinson's devotion to the political fortunes of her husband is a matter of state history. She served him with a loyalty that money could not have bought if he had been a rich man. She directed his entire correspondence during the campaign, working away through the silent watches of the night. Her physical strength many times gave way during the campaign, and it was only supreme effort of heart and mind that enabled her to rally until the victorious period of Governor Atkinson's nomination and inauguration. The ill health that followed is melancholy history that has more deeply endeared her to the people of Georgia. Now that she is coming back everybody will be proud and happy with Governor Atkinson. The loyal interest of the people of Georgia in the absent wife and mother of the mansion has never flagged, and down in the old capital of the state 400 school girls will cheer the news of her return to home."

***

Ella Wheeler Wilcox is a close student of human nature and all that she writes is worth reading, whether we agree with her deductions or not. In a recent Chicago Record she takes up the subject of "Neatness in Men and Women" and in her remarks scores her sisters, or some of them, in characteristic style. Here is what she says:

"A bachelor said in my presence a year or two ago: 'Women are not, by nature or habit, so clean or orderly as men, or so delicate in their ideas of small matters.'

"I combated the assertion, with indignant protests, and assured the speaker that only a disappointed bachelor, whom some woman's perfidy had soured, could make such a statement.

"Nevertheless I set about studying the habits of the sexes in these respects, and I began to question people who had wide opportunities of judging such matters, and the result has not been wholly complimentary to my sisters.

"First, I noticed the dress of men and women in public conveyances. It is rarely, indeed, one sees a man, with any claims to respectable attire, who displays soiled collars, cuffs or shirt front. But I have observed soiled laces about the neck of many an otherwise richly and fashionably attired woman; and soiled white gloves are woefully in evidence and ruin scores of handsome toilets.

"I do not think I have ever seen fringes or tatters about the ankles of a man.

"It seems to be an understood law among the most ordinary types of respectable men that the first raveled seam or ripped lining shall be attended to by the tailor before the garment is worn again. But women who carry fortunes upon their backs display torn flounces and ragged laces frequently on street crossings or in alighting from vehicles.

"Only a few weeks ago I walked behind a young lady on a prominent New York avenue, and admired the perfect fit of her brand new promenade costume and the exquisite details, which exhibited excellent taste and judgment of the wearer or her modiste. Hat, gloves, gown and wrap and veil were all in harmony. But suddenly there came a muddy crossing; the lady lifted her dress and showed a charming foot elegantly booted, but alas! above it a silk petticoat, with three rags hanging from it. The harmony was ruined by a discord.

"Just as I was about to emerge from a Turkish bath establishment one day a young woman who speaks three languages fluently and who belongs to a rich and influential family entered and tossed off an expensive cloak, displaying a faded silk waist which was out at the elbows and badly soiled about the neck. Her skirt was trim and modish, her cloak and bonnet irreproachable, but the waist she wore was inexcusably shabby. I could not help but wonder if she had appeared in this garment at the breakfast table.

"Perhaps in similar intimacy men may see similar untidiness among members of their own sex, but I doubt it.

"On the other hand, where is the woman who could endure for ten minutes the filth of a 'smoking car' in which refined men pass hours? The recollection of passing through one by accident to reach a parlor car is sufficient to unnerve the average woman.

"Talking with a lady who has a large country home where she entertains extensively, I asked her opinion on this subject. She gave it as follows:

"'I will tell you our experience,' she said, 'which I fear is not a solitary one. It so happened that two young ladies and two young gentlemen had been passing a week under my roof and the morning of their departure my housekeeper was ill and I went in person to superintend the cleaning of the rooms which they had occupied.

"'The young ladies, mind you, had been reared in homes of culture and learning and were to all appearance dainty and refined specimens of their sex, yet this was the condition of the rooms which they had occupied for one week:

"'The handsome dresser cloth was stained and spattered by toilet creams and washes. A box of face powder had been overturned on the velvet carpet and the print of a small slipper toe had tracked it about the room. A large unsightly roll of mixed blonde and brunette 'combings' protruded from a pasteboard receptacle like a last year's bird nest. Three toilet bottles were minus their stopples. Four cambric handkerchiefs and one glove were found under the bed, and in the sweepings of the room were discovered eighty-one dress pins, four hat pins and two lace pins containing jewels.

"'When the room just vacated by the men was investigated the only souvenirs remaining were two half-burned cigars, a small heap of cigar ashes on the mantelpiece and one quill toothpick on the floor.

"'Sure an' I'd rather clean up after the gintlemen than one lady any day,' remarked my servant, and in view of the contrast between the two rooms I could not rebuke her.

"Another hostess whom I consulted on this subject said: 'I do not know that I have found men guests neater than women, but I have found them more delicate-minded in regard to many matters. For instance, the seemingly best bred girls and the richest are often exceedingly careless in small matters. They will borrow a wrap from a hostess when they have mislaid their own or it is inaccessible, and they will leave this garment on a veranda chair or in a boat with a reckless disregard of consequences. They will take one's best books from the library and leave them on garden seats, to be ruined by rain or insects. They will use one's last postage stamp or hair pin, when supplies are five miles distant. Men are rarely thoughtless or careless in these matters. If by chance they find it necessary to borrow top coat or mackintosh they are extremely careful about returning it. Women gave a way of taking favors for granted which is foreign to the average man.

"Another lady said: 'I think men bathe much more than women do and are more particular about the details of their clothing and dress. I think it is more than balanced by many of their unclean habits—smoking, chewing, drinking and the like. In fact, I think men are internally less clean, and externally cleaner, than women.

"'It is a queer thing about this 'new woman,' said a bright man to me recently. 'She is so awfully independent, you know—goes everywhere alone, keeps all sorts of hours, fills all sorts of positions, yet the moment she is in a street car with a male acquaintance she takes it for granted that he will pay her fare, and she is far more ready to accept money favors from him than his real bachelor friends whom she apes. It strikes me as very odd. I like to do these favors for a lady, of course, but it is amusing, nevertheless, when in the next breath she tells you how independent the new woman is of man.

"'At the same time this young man seemed to forget that there never would have been 'the new woman' had 'the old man' not been niggardly in money matters. It was because our grandmothers were obliged to ask for 5 cents, and then frequently be subjected to the humiliation of a refusal, that their grandmothers are making the often ungraceful scramble for men's places and men's wages which so startles the world today.

"Whatever indelicacy the woman of today shows in money matters is but the result of inheritance—an inheritance caused by the injustice of men in a past age; meanwhile she has sufficient taste and pride to correct this inheritance once she realizes it.

"The question which remains open now is: Has the American man, despite his superior claim to neatness and cleanliness, the pride and goood taste to cure himself of his awful habit of expectorating in public places and conveyances? He seems to have in the minds of the majority of people the rightful claims to better taste in many matters than our best possesses. But this one detestable vice ruins all the other commendable qualities! It is the only habit which renders him inferior to foreign bred men and why will he not start a crusade against it?"

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The annual piano recitals of the pupils of Mr. I. M. Mayer are always looked forward to as exceptionally enjoyable and interesting musical occasions, not only by the pupils themselves and their relatives and friends, but by a large number of others who are favored with invitations.

The third annual recital took place last Friday night. In the audience were many of the professional musicians of Atlanta, who, by their presence, testified their cordial friendship for Mr. Mayer and a just appreciation of his conscientious work in behalf of art.

The programme was chosen with excellent judgment, being both varied and substantial, yet neither prolix nor heavy. It was an ideal programme, as will be seen:

"Capriccio Brilliant," Op. 22, Mendelssohn, Miss Gussie Parkhurst; second piano, Mr. Mayer.

"Gentile," Nevin, Miss Rosa Davis.

"Nocturne," Op. 69, Rubinstein, Miss Mamie Berkele.

"Tarantella," Op. 85, No. 2, Heller, Miss Mary Strickler.

"Chant des Pecheurs," Leschetizki, Miss Mamie Shane.

"Valse Impromptu," Raff, Miss Jennie Dittler.

a. "Album Leaf," Scholtz; b. "Over the Prairie," Schytte, Miss Mary Howell.

"Polka De La Reine," Raff, Mr. Sig. Teitlebaum.

"Valse," Palumbo, Miss Mabel Shropshire.

"March," Hollaender, Miss Gussie Parkhurst.

The opening number was impressive. Miss Gussie Parkhurst had a difficult task, and the manner in which she acquitted herself received the approbation of the audience as evidenced by generous applause.

With attractive abandon and irreproachable exactitude did Miss Mamie Berkele render the Rubinstein nocturne.

Miss Mary Strickler, daughter of the distinguished preacher, showed superior ability in her rendering of the captivating "Tarantella," by Heller. She made a definite hit, and received much applause.

One of the most enjoyable numbers was that given by Miss Mamie Shane, an exceedingly talented young lady who gives much promise of becoming an artist. She, too, was rewarded with unstinted applause.

Much was expected of Miss Jennie Dittler, a young lady of unquestioned musical gift. Her capital performance of a year ago was pleasantly remembered, and it was natural that her friends should watch for her development and progress. She played the "Valse Impromptu" of Raff and was the recipient of applause and flowers.

Miss Mary Howell, a winsome and talented young lady, won many plaudits because of her refined and graceful performance.

The spirited and correct playing of the difficult "Polka De La Reine," of Raff, by Mr. Sig Teitlebaum was a delightful surprise. A very promising young pianist is he.

Miss Mabel Shropshire played the "Valse," by Palumbo, in a manner that delighted all. Her conception was intelligent and her execution flawless. Undoubtedly she is an artist in posse, and it is safe to predict that, under the able and painstaking guidance of her preceptor, she will attain to a high position as a pianist.

The closing piece was the march by Hollaender, which was played most excellently by Miss Gussie Parkhurst.

All the pupils were given beautiful floral gifts and most ornate and chaste souvenir programmes were presented by Mr. William Geppert to each of them.

In all regards this entertainment was equal to anything of the kind yet given in Atlanta. Mr. Mayer's friends congratulated him heartily upon his success. Beyond question he is as able a teacher as Atlanta has ever possessed. A teacher must be measured by his work; must be judged by his products. Tested by this criterion Mr. Mayer reaches the highest point. His pupils prove his ability. Atlanta is proud of this great artist. He has done, and is still doing, noble work in Euturpe's vineyard, and Atlanta will receive the benefit of his endeavors.

Tate Spring, Tenn.

This popular resort has a very pleasant company of elegant people, and from the number of daily inquiries the prospects are very flattering for an unusually large crowd this season, and many rooms now engaged for this month. Every preparation has been made by Colonel Tomlinson, the proprietor, to accommodate a very large crowd this season. The orchestra will arrive the early part of this month, and the opening ball will be announced in a few days. The barber shop, bathrooms, poolroom bowling alley, etc., are in readiness, and already enjoyed by those here now. Among the recent arrivals are:

William Sullivan, Cincinnati, O.
H. T. McDermott, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. E. C. Locke, Knoxville, Tenn.
Miss Edith Locke, Knoxville, Tenn.
C. H. Harvey, Knoxville, Tenn.
James M. Foster, San Antonio, Tex.
Will L. White, Lancaster, Tex.
James T. Thweatt, Columbus, Ga.
F. F. VanDeventer, Knoxville, Tenn.
Hon. G. W. Hill, Dandridge, Tenn.

THE SEASHORE.

What Is Going on Down at Cumberland.

Cumberland Island, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—The season of 1895 was formally opened here today. While there have been a large number of guests here for some time, fishing and enjoying themselves in the surf, the crowd was greatly increased today, and it looked like the "jolly good times of old." Mr. Lee T. Shackelford, the proprietor of Hotel Cumberland, has had the cottages and the hotel itself overhauled, and everything is as clean, fresh and neat as one could wish. The weather is just right for surf bathing, and now while your correspondent is writing there are scores of people frolicking in the surf. There is a gay, fun-making crowd here, and it does one's heart good to get to such a place. The young people are as frolicsome as the "waves 'when the tempests woo," and everybody is happy.

Mr. Shackelford has just completed a new row of cottages and has named it "Atlanta row," in honor of the capital city of the south. He has a great many people booked for June, and the season promises to be one of more pleasure than any heretofore. Cumberland is a great resort, the surf the best on the Atlantic coast. A large crowd is expected from Atlanta tomorrow.

ALL ARRANGEMENTS MADE.

The Picnic of the Irish Societies at Vining's Will Be a Success.

Probably the picnic of the year will be that of the Irish societies on June 6th.

This picnic is always made a splendid feature every year and the picnic this year will be in keeping with the previous ones.

This outing, which will occur at Vining's station this year, is always looked forward to by the members of the Irish societies and their friends as an event not to be overlooked, but on the contrary, to be marked as a red letter day.

There will be two trains leaving on June 6th for Vining's station. The first will leave in the morning, following the fast mail. It will stop at Simpson street station for passengers. The noon train will also stop at the Simpson street station for passengers. Every preparation has been made and there will be music and dancing. The gentlemen in charge are Messrs Steve Grady and H. G. Keeney.

THE BEASLEY CHILDREN.

They Gave an Excellent Concert at Washington Seminary.

Yesterday afternoon at the Washington seminary the Beasley children, the famous little musicians from California, gave a concert for the benefit of the Woman's board of the exposition.

The affair was under the patronage of the colonial committee. The Beasley children are artists in every sense of the word and the concert was a musical as well as a financial success.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

GOODMAN—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. James D. Goodman, Mr. John F. Goodman and family, Mr. C. B. Vickers and family, Mr. J. F. Golightly and family, are requested to attend the funeral of Mr. James D. Goodwin from his late residence, No. 17 Queen street, West End, today at 12 o'clock. Services at the Methodist church, Fairburn, Ga.

The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers: D. O. Dougherty, W. A. Speer, J. R. Little, W. A. Ward, Jerome Silvey, A. C. McHan.

The following will please attend as an escort: John Silvey, A. M. Law, L. A. Redwine, R. A. Ewing, L. D. Ewing, J. O. Castleberry, J. G. Addy, J. M. Hunnicutt, F. R. Smith, J. W. Ward, W. W. Hyatt, V. M. Hyatt, S. L. McKinney, Spurge Silvey and W. B. Shelverton.

The escort and pallbearers will please meet at the office of H. M. Patterson at 11:15 a. m.

Society Stationery, Monograms, Wedding Invitations and Visiting Cards engraved at lowest prices. No delay; work done by skilled workmen in our establishment. Send for samples and prices. J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers, 47 Whitehall street.

SILKS.

Superb line imported weaves, embracing all the latest shades in Stylish Novelties. Prices were never so low as they are today. Nice Summer Silks at 30 cents yard. Beautiful styles 75c and up in black and colors. If you want a Silk Dress or Silk for a Waist or Skirt, see our stock and get our prices before buying.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

Fifty new pieces painted by Lycett to select from for June brides.

GOODS FOR HOT WEATHER

At Prices Below Zero.

Ladies' Lisle Hose, Hermsdorf's fast black, high spliced heels, double toes, worth 35c, at 19c
Ladies' White Lisle Hose, Richelieu ribbed, usually sell at 50c, at 39c
Childrens' Hose, Hermsdorf's fast black, double heels and toes, seamless, at 8c
Ladies' Lisle Vests, low neck, sleeveless, silk crochet and silk tape, worth 38c, at 15c
Ladies' Union Suits, ribbed Lisle thread, low neck, sleeveless, worth 75c, at 29c
Ladies' Vests, low neck, sleeveless, white and colored at 2½c
Childrens' Vests, low neck sleeveless, or high neck with sleeves, at 10c
Ladies' Silk Vests, white and colors, worth $1.00, at 50c
Infants' Silk Vests, high neck with sleeves and sleeveless, at 25c
Men's Balbriggan Shirts, drawers to match; worth 25c, at 15c
Men's Balbriggan Shirts, white and colored, with regular made cuffs, pearl buttons and French neck; a 50c garment at 25c
French Lisle Thread Shirts, ribbed, with satin front; worth $1.00; at 50c
Checked Muslin Shirts, drawers to match, at 43c
Jeans Drawers, bleached with double seats, at 25c
Jeans Drawers, made of best quality of Pepperel Jeans, well made, a 50c garment everywhere, at 39c
Scriven's Drawers, with elastic seams, at 89c
Men's Night Shirts, made of good quality Muslin, full size, plain, white or trimmed, at 48c
Negligee Shirts, collars and cuffs attached, laundered, fast colors, at 39c
Negligee Shirts, made of French Madras or Percale, collars and cuffs attached or separate; worth $1.25, at 69c
Mother's Friend Shirt Waists for boys of all ages, white and colored, laundered; the $1.00 quality, at 69c
Ladies' Wash Waists, laundered collar and cuffs, fast colors, at 29c
Ladies' Percale Waists, new styles, laundered, with yoke and large sleeves, at 50c
Ladies' Mitts, all silk, black only, for Monday 10c
Elbow Length Mitts, white and cream, worth $1.00 ..... 60c
Kid Gloves, elbow lengths, worth $1.75, at $1.00
Silk Gauze Fans, white and painted, at 50c
Summer Corsets, made of best linen net, extra long waists 49c
Japanese Fans, with corded sticks 3c
Silk Serge Umbrellas, with Paragon frame, natural, mourning or porcelain handles, worth $1.50, at 75c
Gent's Umbrellas, fast black English Gloria, steel rods, at $1.00
Puff Bosom Shirts, with colored dotted Swiss bosoms, worth $1.00, at 47c
Men's Sweaters, unbleached Egyptian Cotton, worth 35c; at 21c
Men's Sweaters, all wool, worth $2.00, at $1.19

SIMON & FROHSIN,

43 WHITEHALL STREET.

EXECUTOR'S CLOSING OUT JEWELRY SALE.

On account of the death of Mr. S. Maier we are closing out our immense WHOLESALE JEWELRY STOCK, BOTH WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, auction and private sale. We invite you to call.

S. MAIER & CO., 8 MARIETTA ST.

Established 1885. B. MAIER, Executor.

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A GREAT FLOWER SALE

THE CHOICEST FLOWERS ONE-HALF PRICE AT

Rosebank Greenhouse

—ON RICE STREET—

HERE ARE A FEW SAMPLES:

3,000 Colias ..... from 50c dozen to 25c
325 Althenautheras ..... from 50c dozen to 25c
400 China Asters ..... from 75c dozen to 35c
250 Heliotrope ..... from $1 dozen to 50c
250 Pansies ..... from 50c dozen to 25c
250 Verbenas ..... from 50c dozen to 25c
200 Chrysanthemums ..... from $1 dozen to 50c
60 Hydrangeas ..... 25c to $1 each, now from 15c to 50c
100 Magnolias ..... from 25c each to 10c
100 Petunias ..... from 50c dozen to 25c

Geraniums and hundreds of other Plants at half price.

THE C. A. DAHL CO. Prop'r's.

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GETTING AHEAD IN THE WORLD.

We are putting money in your pocket by offering Clothes, Hats, and all the little things for Men's and Boys' wear that make the difference between neat dress and shabby dress, at the prices we are quoting. We seem to have what everybody wants, from luxurious elegance to modest goodness. Our costs are only large enough to assure the value we pronounce—small enough to make every purse a giant.

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY,

MEN'S AND BOYS' OUTFITTERS,

38 Whitehall Street.

THE MAN IN FRONT

Finds Something To Gossip About Even at This Season.

THE GREAT PREJUDICE OF THE RIVALS

The Couldock Benefit and the Man in Whose Honor It Is Given—The Season of Opera and Burlesque.

The season is at an end and the Thespians have wended their way to the center of life, for them—New York. That is, as many of them as could raise the carfare are there—the rest are on the way.

The past theatrical season has not been good outside of New York. Nobody has felt the financial stringency as keenly as have the men who handle the amusement enterprises, for unless a people is prosperous there is no surplus money to spend for amusement. Every dollar—every cent—has to go toward the necessities of life. In New York, while the season has not been at all notable from an artistic standpoint, the managers have made money because New York does not feel the hard times as they are felt in the rest of the country. The money is there, and as long as it is, there are some people to get a chance at it.



MEMBERS OF THE GREAT CAST FOR "THE RIVALS" AT THE COULDOCK BENEFIT.

Every theatrical manager who has given any thought whatever on the subject is an enthusiastic advocate of the restoration of silver and the placing of the country on a bimetallic basis. Prosperity at home is what they are after. As it comes, their profits come; and the men who manage the big enterprises are outspoken in their beliefs on this line.

Should there be a return of prosperity some notable improvement may be looked for next season. There are plenty of good, legitimate enterprises ready to be put upon the country, but capital in this line, as in all others, is timid in the days of financial stringency. In New York, where everything looks well, the managers are already talking of the good times ahead, but there is very little evidence of that sort of revival throughout the country.

From a monetary standpoint "Trilby" is undoubtedly the sensation. The play is receiving the advertisement which is the natural result of parody, and it is being more widely talked about than anything in recent years. It is undoubtedly a strong drama. Mr. Potter has acted with great wisdom in using the hypnotic theme as the principal one in his story and Wilton Lackay is the real star. His death scene as Svengali is said to be the finest thing of its kind the stage has seen in recent years—the most sensational death probably since Richard Mansfield jumped into fame with his Baron Chevrial.

Speaking of Mansfield, he seems still to be bemoaning his fate under his breath, at least, cursing the New York public for not flocking to his new Garrick theater. The mistake he made was in opening his theater at this time of the year. When the springtime comes the minds of the people and their tastes incline to the frivolous. That is why comic opera and burlesque succeed in drawing people to the theater at this time of the year and later, when nothing else can do it. Mr. Mansfield should not be discouraged at the failure of the people to jump to his support with his pretty Garrick theater, especially in view of the fact that "The King of Peru," with which he opened his new venture, is an awfully bad play. The concensus of opinion on that point is unmistakable.

The most notable production since 1888, when "Hamlet" was given for the benefit of Lester Wallack, was the production of "The Rivals" at the Fifth avenue theater on Friday afternoon, for the benefit of the veteran Charles W. Couldock. No such cast with, perhaps, the exception noted before, has ever been got together. A glance at the cast shows that more clearly than any description could. Here it is:

Bob Acres.. .. ..Joseph Jefferson
Sir Lucius O'Trigger .. .. ..Nat C. Goodwin
Sir Anthony Absolute....William H. Crane
Captain Absolute.. .. ..Henry Miller
Faulkland .. ..Thomas W. Keene
Fag .. .. Thomas Q. Seabrooke
David .. ..De Wolf Hopper
Mrs. Malaprop.. .. ..Mrs. John Drew
Lydia Languish .. ..Viola Allen
Lucy.. .. ..Nellie McHenry

Mr. Couldock is the Nestor of the American stage. For over fifty years he has been an actor. He was born in April, 1815, and is therefore more than eighty years old. He became fascinated with the stage when he was some sixteen years old and made his first attempt at acting as Othello, of all the parts in the world. There was no reason to suppose that he could play Othello, but it was at a benefit, and he promised to dispose of f10 worth of tickets. Anybody who would do that could, of course, play any part he chose, and the audience must make the best of it.

Whether the audience liked it or not, Mr. Couldock liked it well enough to desire to go on acting, and his friends aided and abetted him. After continued unsuccessful efforts to get an engagement he got one by bribing an agent with f2. It was in a traveling company and the pay was small and irregular. He retired from the stage after a short time and found employment in London, but he joined a dramatic club and was soon tempted back to the stage again. He joined a company at Gravesend, then went to Bath and then to Southampton and Edinburgh. He had an engagement in Glasgow, which lasted for only two weeks, on account of the burning of the theater, and then he accepted an offer of leading parts in a theater in Birmingham. At about this period Mr. Couldock from time to time supported such actors as Macready, Charles Kean, Mme. Vestis, Charles Mathews, Fanny Kemble, John Vandenhoff, Buckstone, Webster and Ellen Tree.

He came to America to support Miss Charlotte Cushman in 1849, making his first appearance at the Broadway theater on October 8th of that year. He played the title part in "The Stranger," Miss Cushman appearing as Mme. Hallier. After making a tour and acting in various cities with Miss Cushman, Mr. Couldock decided to stay in America. He spent the next four years in Philadelphia. In the course of his second season there he played Luke Fielding in "The Willow Copse" for the first time. This was regarded as one of his best parts. He made a starring tour in it in one of his summer vacations, and at the end of his fourth season in Philadelphia he made a tour as a star, playing "The Willow Copse," "Richelieu," "Othello," "King Richard III" and "Hamlet." In 1857 he joined Laura Keene's company in New York, playing Luke Fielding again and numerous other parts, including Abel Murcott in "Our American Cousin." He then joined John E. Owen's company, in New Orleans, and then starred again.

The part in which Mr. Couldock is best known to the theatergoer of the present time is that of Dunstan Kirke in "Hazel Kirke." He had previously appeared in "Won at Last," Steele Mackaye's play, which he produced in the little theater that stood in Twenty-fourth street, next to the Fifth Avenue hotel, where Hoyt's theater now is. When Mr. Mackaye's new play, called "An Iron Will," was prepared for the stage of the new Madison Square theater, now Hoyt's, Mr. Couldock was asked to take the part of the old man in it. But though the play was prepared for the stage, the stage was not prepared for the play, and the company had to be sent on the road till the theater was finished. "An Iron Will" was played first in Providence and then in a few other cities. When it finally reached the Madison Square the name of it was "Hazel Kirke." Mr. Couldock played in it in New York and on the road for several seasons.

Since then he has played many engagements with many companies. He played in "Alabama" for a part of its run at the Madison Square theater. His last engagement in this city was in "New Blood," at Palmer's theater, early this season. After the benefit, which is to take place on Friday, it is not likely that Mr. Couldock will ever need to act again unless he chooses to do so. He says, however, that he has not retired from the stage, and is quite ready to take an engagement. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the theatergoing public, that he will be seen on the stage again and often.

An interesting description of Sarah Bernhardt gives some facts concerning that woman's personality and her strength of character which, while perhaps not altogether new, are at least worth retelling. The description comes from a letter from abroad, in which the writer says:

"Mme. Bernhardt is, I consider, one of the most interesting women in the world. She is a physiological phenomenon. I don't believe that any other woman in the world ever possessed such sinews. She must be made of steel—a model of resistence, energy and power. She is close upon fifty, and yet is today as lithe and active and full of fire and youth as she was when I first made her acquaintance many years ago. When I met her recently and she told me of her projects of travel in the future and of her journeys in the past, I couldn't help asking her, 'But doesn't this fatigue you a la fin?' and she laughed at the question, and said that nothing but hard work and incessant overstrain pleased her, and I quite believe she was sincere in speaking so. Certainly her exertions seem to agree with her, for I found her not a whit changed, or if at all, looking fresher and younger than ever, her voice as clear and golden as it was on the day when playing in Coppee's "Le Passant" at the Odeon she first revealed herself to Paris as a great tragedienne. That was in 1869, and she has always felt the warmest gratitude to the poet, who, in Zanetto, gave her her first chance.

"People grossly misunderstand Sarah Bernhardt, and this is not surprising, for it will always be impossible to the philistine mind to grasp the conception of the artistic temperament. Sarah Bernhardt is a complete artist, and her eccentricities, malevolently set down to a commercial desire for publicity, are but the outcome of her temperament. And as to these eccentricities, they have been greatly exaggerated. There have been more lies told about Sarah Bernhardt, especially by the correspondents and reporters of the American press, than about any other living person. I remember finding her once really grieved and shocked at a report which had gone forth that in a moment of nervous irritation she had thrown a favorite cat into her stove, a report which had already brought down upon her the wrath of the 'women of Iowa,' who had solemnly pledged themselves to retaliate on the 'inhuman Sarah Bernhardt,' by boycotting her performances in America, and by all other ways in their power. She told me that the report was but a repetition of a lie which had been frequently set going about her. Sometimes the story was that she had roasted her dog, sometimes that she had been found torturing her birds. How foolish such stories were she considered was proved by the fact that she was well known to be a devoted lover of animals.

"Without doubt eccentric Mme. Bernhardt has an excellent heart, and this is no doubt the reason why all those who have the privilege of being her friends, are so warmly attached to her. She is the very best of good comrades, a dear sister in the ranks of Bohemia, and whatever may be her arrogance toward the princes of Philistia, among ourselves she is without the least vestige of overbearance which her immense popularity and reputation might justly entitle her to show. Her hands are open as is her purse. She has been ruined time and time again by the fault of her generosity, and if she is now rushing about Europe, beating up the sequins on every stage in Christendom, it is that her largesses to a whole camp following of needy friends have exceeded all discretion."

Sadie Martinot, the actress, is in trouble over a dressmaker's bill. The dressmaker, one Mme. Arronet, of Boston, has a judgment against Sadie for $480.56, and she wants the money. Action has been begun against the actress in New York, and the other day Miss Martinot was brought into a justice's court for examination in the supplementary proceedings. During the examination the following interesting dialogue took place between the witness and Attorney Carman, the attorney for the dressmaker:

"What is your business?" asked Mr. Carman when Sadie took the stand.

"Actress."

"Where are you now playing?"

"At the Bijou theater, in 'The Passport.'"

"Who is the manager?"

"One of them is W. D. Turner."

"What salary do you receive?"

Max Figman sighed pathetically.

"I am supposed—supposed, I say, to receive 50 per cent of the profits."

"How much have you received so far?"

"Not a cent."

"How is that?"

"There have not been any profits."

Max Figman was nearly weeping.

"And you have drawn no salary?"

"None at all."

"Where do you live?"

"At the Hoffman house."

"Who pays your hotel bills?"

"Mr. Turner. He settles all my bills."

"Do any of the properties of 'The Passport' company belong to you?"

"No."

"Who owns the gowns you wear?"

"Unfortunately, Mr. Turner does. I am sorry, too."

"So am I," remarked Max Figman, sepulchrally.

"Who paid for them?"

"Mr. Turner; but when I pay him for them they will be mine."

"Who owns all the jewelry you wear on the stage?"

"My mother."

"What are the jewels worth?"

"Between $10,000 and $15,000."

"Do you own any jewels?"

There was a hot silence.

Max Figman rose, walked over to the window and looked out.

Abe Hummel hid his face behind a lot of law papers.

Sadie Martinot blushed gently.

Mr. Carman looked from one to the other in wonder and repeated the question.

Sadie Martinot and Abe Hummel held a whispered conversation.

"Certainly, you are bound to tell him," Mr. Hummel was heard to say.

"Well, then, I own my diamond—garter buckles!" said Sadie.

"Where are they now?"

Miss Martinot clutched her dress nervously, as if she was afraid of a mouse.

"Where do you expect garters to be?" she exclaimed.

"I don't know. Where are they?" asked the matter-of-fact Mr. Carman.

"I've got them on!"

"Oh!"

This from everybody.

"What are they worth?"

"From $75 to $100."

"Are they necessary in your business?"

Sadie Martinot laughed as she answered: "Absolutely essential."

"How much are the gowns you wear worth?"

"They cost about $3,000, but I guess they are not worth more than $200."

"Second hand, eh?"

"Sir! I don't wear second-hand dresses. Don't you put that down."

"How much pocket money does Mr. Turner allow you?"

"None." This with a most pathetic sigh, which Max Figman echoed as he turned up the velvet collar of his overcoat and shivered.

Lillian Russell's new opera, "Pzigane," by Reginald DeKoven and Harry Smith, is drawing big crowds at Abbey's and is put on with a gorgeousness never before equaled in any comic opera production. The critics do not like the opera—that is, they say there is nothing to it—no character—nothing reminiscent of the ability shown in "Robin Hood" and "Rob Roy." However that may be, the fair Lillian is likely to play to a most successful season. Her drawing powers are just as great as ever, and she is certainly a beautiful thing to look upon.

"The Daughters of the Revolution," which Camille D'Arville is producing, is said to be a very much better opera and is certainly novel in the fact that it is American in its theme. It is really an old opera worked over, the music by Eglander and the libretto by Cheever Goodwin. The story is laid during the days of the revolution, and has nothing to do with the modern daughters.

Alas, poor Hamlet! He has been modernized and made the subject of a burlesque, which is said to be about as tough a thing as the New York public has had to stand for a long time. My handsome friend, John Bunny, who will be remembered as the Irishman with Roland Reed, has the part of the king, and his makeup is said to be about the best thing in the whole business. I suspect, however, that it is not a case of makeup at all. John has probably sprung his original face on the boys, and those who do not know him are laughing in consequence. The scheme seems to have been to use the story of Hamlet in its entirety and use enough of the original language idea, intermingling it with the toughest of Bowery slang.

The critics jump on it, but it is very likely to prove acceptable to the theater goers who care not for style and have no idea whatever of reverence for things that are gone.

In the New York season the most notable change of opinion, for that is what it is, was the friendly reception given to Mrs. Potter by the public and by some of the critics. A few of the gentlemen who write for the press inclined to the belief that no other actress had ever lived, and when it comes to refined beauty, which is the kind of beauty for Charlotte Corday, I am inclined to indorse all that they say. I am not quite as enthusiastic over her ability as some of the good fellows who are saying such nice things of her. I fear that they have fallen beneath the captivating influence of her charming personality. I am sure that they are to be envied if this is the case, but I am afraid that the public cannot put as much reliance upon their judgment as it might otherwise. Mrs. Potter is certainly a beautiful woman, is very charming and attractive, and has studied hard to make success come her way. I hope it will come. I am sure that she has got a good deal of valuable advertising out of her New York season, and nobody can be more surprised at the result than those who were interested in her management, for they even thought that coming into New York just between seasons, as it were, they were tempting fate with a great big tempt. But they did not calculate what a charming tempter they had at their head.

Roland Reed has had one of the most successful seasons in his career. His "Politician" has gone strongly everywhere, so strongly, in fact, that he has been compelled to extend his season longer than it was originally booked. This is certainly the record of the year, for almost everybody else, at least most of them, has cut their seasons short.

The next American tour of Madame Modjeska will be under the management of Mr. Frank Perley, so long associated with her. Mr. Perley has, I see, engaged as leading support for the madame, Mr. Howard Kyle, one of the brightest of the younger actors, and a man who, through his association with Madame Modjeska during the past two seasons of her stellar career in America, made a most enviable reputation for himself. Mr. Kyle is one of the younger men who are real students, and who believe that their profession is something more than fakirism. He is a student and a man worth knowing.

Otis Skinner, the most brilliant of the younger men now starring, is addressing the ministers on the subject of the drama. At a meeting of Boston Universalist ministers he gave them a talk on dramatic art that created a decided stir in the Hub. Mr. Skinner's father is a noted minister of that school, and the son is one of the men who are big enough and broad enough to keep thoroughly in touch with the literature of the stage and whose views on the subject are valuable. He has promised to send me the newspaper references to his lecture, and when he does I may comment on it more fully.

Mr. Palmer is trying to induce Salvini to take Lackaye's place as Svengali for the summer season at the garden, Lackaye going to Chicago, according to the original contracts which require production by the original company. Salvini might be induced to do it if the baseball season doesn't interfere.

The Rialto must be gay these days. The boys who have jobs are sporting, those who haven't—well their accustomed haunts know them not.

Charley Frohman is abroad in search of novelties. Julius Cahn tells me to look out for some surprises.

The rumor that Leander Richardson and Billy Donaldson have been engaged to play the Laird in the "Trilby" companies, I am authorized to deny. Nor is Will McConnell in it.

Herbert Mathews has gone to New York. There's trouble ahead!

THE MAN IN FRONT.

Attention, Property Owners!

If you are ready for lawn walks, sidewalks of artificial stone, brick or cement work of any description, tile of any color, size or shape, for good work and low prices see or write J. F. St. John, 404 Gould building.

Cement, brick and tile pavements of all description. See or write J. F. St. John, 404 Gould building.

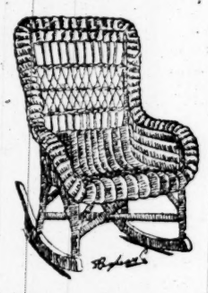
RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY FURNITURE COMPANY. ATLANTA.



Take a look at the finest assortment of Carpets ever offered in Atlanta. It costs nothing. We want our friends to know the quality of our Carpets. Buy or not, as you please, but see the goods. Our June clearance sale of Carpets begins tomorrow, Monday, morning. Big bargains in Body Brussels, Moquettes, Axminsters, Ingrains. 1,000 sample Rugs from W. & J. Sloane sample room in Gould building to be sold at half price.

Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company.

RATTAN FURNITURE.



100 new Chairs, 150 new Rockers, 50 new Couches, all opened on Saturday. Bargains will be given this next week in Rattan Furniture.

Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company.

BABY CARRIAGES.



200 styles to select from. Our carriages make bad babies good. See our plush roll carriage for $6, steel wheels, lace edge parasol. A 25 per cent cut on all of our baby carriages.

Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE.



Give us a show and we will gladly do the same to you when you come to look at our stock. Our special line of dining room suits, Sideboards, Tables, Chairs, etc., merits your careful attention.

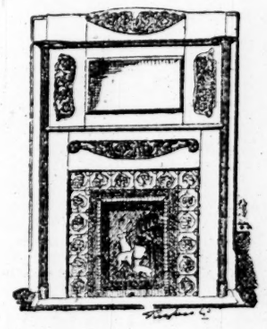
Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company.



The upward spring in our upholstered Furniture does not extend to the price. Our goods in this line are unsurpassed in style and low prices. We are offering surprisingly low price in Parlor Suits, Corduroy Couches, Leather Couches, Library Chairs, etc.

Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company.

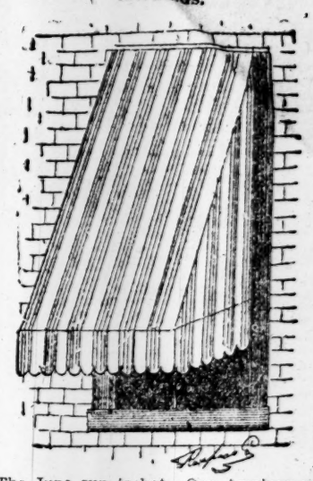
MANTELS.



Have recently purchased a big stock of Mantels at about one-half price. Parties building will find it to their interest to see our mantel stock. Our polished oak cabinet Mantel, with French plate mirror, tile hearth and facing, clubhouse grate for $15 complete is a hummer.

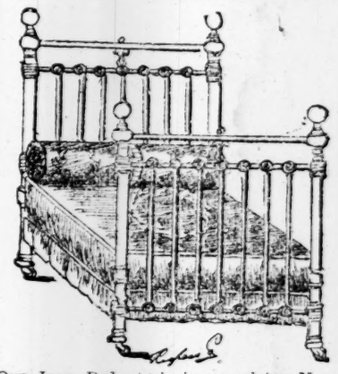
Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company.

AWNINGS.



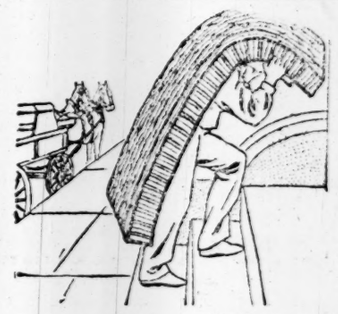
The June sun is hot. Our Awnings will drive away "old Sol's" rays and stir the gentle breezes in your way. Our Awnings are stylish, pretty, cheap and we put them up promptly. Call or telephone for estimates.

Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company.



Our Iron Bed stock is complete. New goods received yesterday. A splendid Iron Bed with burnished brass trimmings, full size, 4 feet 6 inches by 6 feet for $7.50 Monday, regular price $11.

Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company.



A good mattress and a comfortable spring makes us sleep sweeter and live longer. The one-third of our life which we spend in bed should be made as comfortable as possible. Our ideal Springs and curled hair Mattresses give rest and comfort.

Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company.

TABLE LINENS.

Never in the history of importation have the prices on Linen been as low. Good Table Cloths at 60c to 75c and up per yard. Good Doyles and Napkins as low and lower. Towels and Tray Cloths at prices that will surprise any buyer. Immense stock to select from, embracing the best low-priced goods made, as well as the most exquisite French Damask. See this stock is all we ask.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

ONE-HALF PRICE.

Now Is the Time To Make Your Purchases.

Attention is called to the great flower sale by the C. A. Dahl Company at their greenhouses on Rice street. This company has prepared a schedule price that will be unusually interesting to all lovers of flowers. Perhaps no institution of like character in all the southern states is making a better record for itself and is doing a safer and more satisfactory business than this one.

Having experts in charge of all its departments, backed with ample capital and possession all the facilities for the proper manipulation of flowers of every description and character, they are right in the front rank in their special field. If there is anything in this line that you would like, it will be to your interest to visit their greenhouses on Rice street. It is very seldom that the people have such an opportunity to buy plants of this character at half price. There is lots of difference in paying one dollar for a thing than half a dollar. This firm has decided to sell a certain amount of goods for one-half price, and, of course, the first come will be the first served.

AUCTION SALE

At Brady-Miller Feed and Sale Stables.

On Tuesday, June 4th, we will sell at public auction a choice lot of horses consigned by L. Block of Ohio, consisting of pairs saddlers and drivers. These horses are especially suited for the city trade and business, being thoroughly broken. Purchasers can find what they want and ready for immediate use.

A good supply of mules and horses on hand.

Knowing there were to be several large weddings early in June, we ordered out several sterling tea sets and a vast number of handsome combinations in chests and cases, and this week are offering some rare and beautiful goods. These are in addition to our regular stock, which is one of the largest and finest in the city. Our reputation for fine goods at reasonable prices is well known. We cordially invite you to call and see them. New designs; new goods. If you do not live in the city, write us for our prices on sterling silver.

MAIER & BERKELE, Jewelers.

Vignaux's

Restaurant, cafe and lunch rooms, 16 Whitehall and 14 E. Alabama streets.

Regular meals 25 cents. Our specialties in lunchroom steaks, chops, French coffee, whipped cream, small steak, potatoes, corn muffins, hot rolls and coffee, 15 cents, served daily. A la carte orders at moderate prices. Everything in season. Prompt service. Under new management. Be sure and call at Vignaux's jun 2 2w

ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The Actual Business Practice School.

Bookkeeping, Banking and Business Taught Practically by Practical Accountants—Benn Pitman Shorthand Taught by a Certified Teacher—Summer Session Opens June 3d.

This is a strictly modern up-to-date business college and is opposed to the antiquated, worn-out methods of its competitors. Its system of teaching bookkeeping by actual business practice from the time the student enters until he graduates is a patented and copyrighted one and is so much superior to the old textbook method of other schools that there is no comparison. Every bookkeeper and business man knows that bookkeeping and business can not be taught practically from a textbook. Any business college using a textbook to impart a knowledge of accounts and business has certainly outlived its usefulness and is an imposition on the public, and yet these are the very schools that are loudest in their claims of superiority, although they are using methods that should have been discarded by our grandfathers. Some of these old-timers, realizing their weakness and decay, are now offering "free scholarship" and "special rates," but young people who value their time will not waste it on their unnatural parrot methods. Before entering any other school call and examine the actual business practice system of the Atlanta Business College, corner Whitehall and Alabama streets. Circulars free by mail. Phone 366.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST

There was yesterday no moderation of the extreme hot weather which had for several days prevailed in almost every part of the country. In the southeastern states the mercury was registering in the nineties. From the Mississippi river eastward to the Atlantic coast and from the lake regions to the gulf, the mercury was registering in the nineties, but to the west of the Mississippi it was slightly cooler, and in the upper Missouri valley and extreme west decidedly cooler. Except light rains at New York city, Chicago and several points in lower Texas and the extreme northwest there was a total absence of precipitation.

For Atlanta and vicinity today: Continued fair and warm weather.

Local Report for June 1, 1895.

Mean daily temperature	82
Normal temperature	72
Highest in twenty-four hours	95
Lowest in twenty-four hours	70
Rainfall, twenty-four hours to 7 p. m.	.00
Deficiency of rainfall since January 1st	.79

The Weather Bulletin.

Observations taken at 7 o'clock p. m.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.	Barometric Pressure.	Temperature.	Wind Velocity.	Rainfall in 12 hours.	Rainfall in past	Max. Tem.
SOUTHEAST—						
Atlanta, Ga., clear	30.10	88	6		.00	94
Augusta, Ga., clear	30.08	88	L		.00	98
Charlotte, N. C., clear	30.08	90	L		.00	96
Jacksonville, Fla., clear	30.14	80	6		.00	94
Knoxville, Tenn., clear	30.12	88	C		.00	94
Mobile, Ala., pt. cloudy	30.12	84	6		.00	92
Montgomery, Ala., clear	30.10	90	L		.00	92
Pensacola, Fla., clear	30.10	84	6		.00	90
Savannah, Ga., clear	30.08	82	8		.00	98
Tampa, Fla., clear	30.08	82	L		.00	92
Wilmington, N. C., clear	30.08	84	L		.00	
SOUTHWEST—						
Abilene, Tex., clear	29.88	80	16		T	86
Corpus Cristi, Tex., pt. cl'dy	30.00	80	26		T	84
Fort Smith, Ark., clear	30.02	82	8		.00	88
Galveston, Tex., pt. cl'dy	30.08	78	14		.00	80
Memphis, Tenn., clear	30.10	90	L		.00	94
Meridian, Miss., clear	30.10	88	L		.00	94
New Orleans, La., clear	30.12	82	8		.00	88
Palestine, Tex., clear	30.06	82	6		.00	86
San Antonio, Tex., clear	29.90	80	12		.00	88
Vicksburg, Miss., clear	30.08	86	L		.00	90
NORTHEAST—						
Baltimore, Md., clear	30.00	88	6		.00	96
Buffalo, N. Y., clear	30.04	64	6		.00	66
Cincinnati, O., clear	30.10	88	L		.00	92
Detroit, Mich., pt. cl'dy	30.02	86	8		.00	94
Lynchburg, Va., clear	30.06	86	L		.00	96
New York, N. Y., clear	29.96	80	20		.12	94
Norfolk, Va., clear	30.06	88	L		.00	96
NORTHWEST—						
Chicago, Ill., cloudy	30.00	78	L		.20	84
Denver, Col., cloudy	29.88	60	8		.00	62
Dodge City, Kas., cloudy	29.76	80	20		.00	86
Huron, S. D., cloudy	29.90	68	8		.00	78
Kansas City, Mo., clear	29.94	82	12		.00	86
North Platte, Neb., rain	29.84	66	L		.26	78
Omaha, Neb., cloudy	29.86	84	12		.00	90
Rapid City, S. D., cloudy	29.94	60	12		.00	66
St. Louis, Mo., clear	30.08	88	8		.00	94
St. Paul, Minn., cloudy	29.80	74	12		.02	84

SHIRT WAISTS,

Skirts and Suits.

Complete variety in the latest shapes, designs, weaves and colors.

Our prices on these goods have made them extremely popular this season with all who desire first-class, well made, perfect fits in the latest style, weave and colors. See the line of Waists. Also for boys and girls. We have private apartments nicely arranged for fitting. See the goods before buying.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

For Rent by C. H. Girardeau, 8 East Wall, Kimball House.

Chioce residence, Baltimore block..$50 00
9-r h, 54 Brotherton, near Whitehall.. 25 00
8-r h, 115 Crew street.. .. .. 25 00
7-r h, 242 Richardson, near Washington 20 00
6r h, 69 W. Pine, corner Williams.. 25 00
6-r. h., 359 Capitol avenue.. .. .. .. 18 00
4-r. h., 78 Hood 12 00
Store and 3 rooms, Pryor and Ridge avenue, ... 16 50
Store, 94 Forsyth.. .. .. 30 00
Store, 112 Forsyth.. .. .. 27 50
Store, Mitchell street.. .. .. 35 00

If you want your houses rented, collections made and prompt returns, place your collections with me.

C. H. GIRARDEAU,
8 East Wall.

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons, 48 N. Broad St., Corner Walton St.

9-R. H., S. Pryor st.. .. ..$35 00
9-r. h., Jackson st.. .. .. 35 00
8-r. h., Baugh st., West End.. .. .. .. 10 00
7-r. h., Piedmont ave., furnished.. 60 00
7-r. h., E. Fair st., at Pryor.. .. .. .. 31 50
6-r. h., Bass st., June 15th.. .. .. .. 15 00
6-r. h., Piedmont ave.. .. .. 18 00
6-r. h., Houston st.. .. .. 16 00
5-r. h., Capitol ave.. .. .. 16 00
5-r. h., E. Fair st.. .. .. 15 00
5-r. h., Hunnicutt st.. .. .. 12 50

june2-6m

COLLECTIONS SEND YOUR past due notes, claims, judgments, etc., to J. R. Tolleson, rooms 21 and 22, second floor, Inman Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. If he cannot collect them they are not worth any further consideration. Give him a trial and you will be convinced. Collections made anywhere. No collections, no charge. Testimonials furnished from prominent merchants and bankers.

Rugs and Draperies.

The trade is fortunate to have such immense variety to select from. You can get the goods at prices the lowest and at prices the highest. In other words, if you want a low priced Rug, we have it as low as the lowest, and if you want an imported Rug of the very finest quality, we can supply you. In Draperies we have an immense stock. Call and see the goods.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

FOR RENT IN NEW YORK.

TO RENT in pleasantest part of New York city, for the summer, an apartment of eight rooms, fully furnished; also house; reasonable rent. Owner, 2119 5th ave. june2-sun-tues-thur-sat

FOR SALE—Machinery.

FOR SALE—Two complete sets Munson under runner mills, one extra set stones; all French buhr, 42 inch; cost $1,200. Will sell at a great sacrifice. G. W. McCarty.

ATTENTION OIL MILLS—Wanted to sell one No. 5 Foos Scientific Combination Cake Breaker and Cake Grinder; makes beautiful samples of meal; almost new; will sell cheap, as it is too small for our use. Georgia Cotton Oil Company, 32½ West Alabama street. aprl 28-4t sun

WANTED—Real Estate.

WANTED—To buy house and lot or vacant lot; must be cheap for cash and in good neighborhood. Address P., care Constitution.

WANTED—To buy a four or five-room house on the installment plan. Address H. W., care Constitution.

RELIABLE MEN to put up white enameled letters and do sign work everywhere. Send stamp. A. V. Taylor & Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Good farm near railroad, with mill, and good stand for country store and gin. Will pay cash. Address George Ware, 2 S. Broad street.

ROOMS—WANTED—ROOMS.

FURNISHED ROOM wanted for gentleman, wife and child (boy) five years old; state price. Address B., Constitution.

WANTED—A nice furnished room by young lady, good neighborhood, private family. References exchanged. Address G. P., care Constitution.

WANTED—A nice room for dentist's office. Would take two rooms or front room on Whitehall street. G. J. Dallas, 19 South Broad street.

A YOUNG MAN wishes a comfortable room in a quiet, select family, near Hotel Aragon. Can give very best references. Address "X," care Constitution.

may 31-1w.

MATRIMONIAL.

REFINED, middle-aged gentleman, stranger, detained here for some weeks, finds his evenings quite monotonous, and desires acquaintance with plain, respectable and intelligent maiden or widow. Present object purely social enjoyment; later, perhaps matrimony. Address "Clifford," Constitution office.

MUTUAL PRINTING CO.

WE HAVE recently increased the capacity of our printing house, and we are now prepared to give you the finest catalogues, pamphlets and books of all kinds. We have a large and complete stock of paper and stationery, and can always fill your orders promptly. Mutual Printing Co., 27 E. Hunter St.

OFFICE SUPPLIES.

MADE OF SELECTED quartered oak with hand-carved panels and pilasters, supplied with 140 small and large chipped, beveled pieces of French plate glass and furnished with heavy oxidized copper scroll and woven basket work and the finest of hardware to correspond. They are the finest in this city, if not in the south. For sale by George S. May, 115 W. Mitchell St.

WANTED—Money.

WANTED—$4,000 for five years; interest payable semi-annually; $10,000 worth gilt-edge property given as security. Address W. E. H., No. 7 N. Forsyth st.

WANTED—To borrow direct from lender $1,500 or $2,000 on $6,000 worth of real estate. J. E. W., care Constitution.

TO BORROW $1,500 on gilt-edge lot within half-mile circle, 300 feet Peachtree. J. P. Miner, Turkish Bath, 10 Decatur st.

BICYCLES.

WANTED TO FURNISH dealers and repairers throughout this section with bicycle supplies of all kinds cheaper than they can buy them from manufacturers in small quantities; can furnish parts for all machines. The best equipped repair shop in the city. Out-of-town business will receive prompt attention. W. D. Alexander, 69 and 71 North Pryor street.

FINANCIAL.

LIFE ENDOWMENT and Tontine insurance policies bought. Charles W. Seidell, 3½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—$1,700 worth of well-secured, first mortgage, 8 per cent purchase money notes. Liberal discount. X. B., Constitution. june2-2t

MEDICAL.

LADIES—Chicester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond brand) are the best. Safe, Reliable, take no other. Send 4c., stamps, for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Company, Philadelphia, Pa. may26-298t-mon-tu-thu-sat-su

WANTED—To Exchange.

WANTED—To exchange a very desirable close in home for unincumbered house and lot in West End worth about $3,500. My place is the prettiest close in home on the north side. Address Desirable, care Constitution. mar23-6m

SIRKIN, THE TAILOR.

SIRKIN THE TAILOR—Suits made to order; suits cleaned and pressed; suits dyed and pressed; altering and repairing; prices low and satisfaction guaranteed; work done on short notice. 4½ E. Alabama street, under James bank.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—Piano; handsome case and in first-class order. Price $60. Apply 98 Spring street.

PARLOR MILLENERY.

PARLOR millinery; hats trimmed to order and reshaped; feathers cleaned, curled and dyed. 98 Spring.

AUCTION SALES—Real Estate.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE—Will be sold at the courthouse, June 4th, for partition, the late residence of Mrs. M. S. Rushton, 191 Capitol avenue. This is an elegant home; nine-room house; lot 60 feet front and 210 feet deep. Terms cash. may-29t

WANTED—Houses.

WANTED—To rent a furnished house on Peachtree for the summer. Address J. P. C., care Constitution. may-29-3t-wed-fri-sun

GASOLINE.

FIVE GALLONS OF GASOLINE will be delivered to any part of the city for 75 cents. Drop a postal to H. D. Harris, 95 North Boulevard. Prompt attention given.

For Rent by Hale Investment Company.

10-r. h., 125 Auburn avenue.. .. ..$40 00
7-r. h., 131 Ivy street.. .. .. 30 00
5-r. h., 135 Ivy street.. .. .. 23 00
6-r. h., 118 Mangum street.. .. .. .. 18 00
5-r. h., 55 Lake avenue.. .. .. 14 00
4-r. h., 275 Magnolia street.. .. .. .. 10 00
5-r. h., 293 Magnolia street.. .. .. .. 8 00
7-r. h., 12 West End avenue.. .. .. .. 19 000
6-r. h., 198 Piedmont avenue.. .. .. .. 18 00
8-r. h., 239 Forest avenue.. .. .. 40 00
4-r. h., 58 Spring street.. .. .. 15 00
9-r. h., 69 Forsyth street.. .. .. 65 00
9-r. h., 226 Forest avenue.. .. .. 40 00

Nicely located, central Peachtree store 75 00
Capitol avenue store, close in, cheap.. 21 00

Furnished and unfurnished rooms for rent in all parts of city. We move parties at reduced rates. 40 N Forsyth street, corner Walton.

FOR RENT.

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 50 N. Broad Street.

7-r. h., 268 Courtland.. .. ..$30 00
7-r. h., 45 Highland 18 75
8-r. h., 1 Highland avenue.. .. .. .. 40 00
5-r. h., 404 Central Railroad street.. .. 10 00
10-r. h., 125 Auburn avenue.. .. .. .. 40 00
7-r. h., 274 Courtland.. .. .. 25 00
9-r. h., 42 Hood (stable).. .. .. 27 50
7-r. h., 384 Spring.. .. .. 27 50
9-r. h., 164 South Forsyth.. .. .. 30 00
8-r. h., 152 Pulliam.. .. .. 22 50
5-r. h., 388 Capitol avenue.. .. .. 16 00
5-r. h., 59 East Harris.. .. .. 20 00
5-r. h., 26 Luckie.. .. .. 15 00
6-r. h., 83 East Ellis.. .. .. 25 00
7-r. h., 180 South Forsyth.. .. .. 25 00
7-r. h., 374 Spring.. .. .. 30 00
6-r. h., 125 Winsor 25 00

We move all parties renting from us absolutely free of charge.

FOR RENT—Furnished Houses.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1ST furnished house, eight rooms, piano, gas stove, other conveniences; best location. 36 W. Baker.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT—Nicely furnished house in best neighborhood in Atlanta at 371 Spring street. Apply 74 West Peachtree street.

FOR RENT—Beautiful, new furnished 8-room residence, with every convenience, near exposition grounds. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

9 ROOM COTTAGE completely furnished; all improvements; fine shade and lawn; coolest place in Atlanta; fine, large garden. Responsible, Box 416, P. O.

NICELY FURNISHED COTTAGE, block and a half from Peachtree, for rent for summer, electric lights and bells. "Milton," care Constitution.

FOR RENT— Houses, Cottages, etc.

A LOVELY FLAT of 3 or 4 rooms on first floor for housekeeping in a quiet private family in a very desirable location. Call at 233 Courtland avenue.

FOR RENT—143 Pulliam, 8-room house, $25. Apply to C. J. Beane, next door.

FOR RENT—A choice, 9-room residence, close in on Cooper. Modern. See me today. C. H. Girardeau, 8 E. Wall. may 31-3t.

FOR RENT—Seven-room house, whole or in part. Just papered and cleaned. Large, clean, shady yards. Location desirable. Apply 11 or 21 Crew street.

FOR RENT—A modern 8-room house in good neighborhood. William Bemel, 66 East Ellis.

FOR RENT—Nice 8-room houses on West Peachtree, Forest avenue, Baltimore block and Forsyth street. These are modern and desirable. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

FOR RENT—Cottage residence; roomy and convenient. 58 Forest avenue. Apply at No. 54.

FOR RENT—New 5-room cottage, with one to ten acres of land; only 2 blocks from Walker street car line, West End. Apply Cherokee Marble and Granite Works, 5 to 9 Exchange place.

FOR RENT—9-room residence, close in, north side, fine garden. 7½ North Broad street, office 8.

FOR RENT—Nice 5-room cottage, elegant neighborhood, near Peachtree, with gas and water; must have approved tenant. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

A NICE, modern, two-story, nine-room house on Cooper street, near Whitehall st., $35; also a new ten-room house on Cooper st., at $32.50; also nice seven-room house on E. Fair st., at S. Pryor st., $31.50; a house of seven rooms near the capitol at $16. Call and see my list. D. Morrison, 47 E. Hunter st.

FOR RENT—One block from Peachtree, 9-room house, freshly painted, all modern improvements. Apply at 210 Spring street.

FOR RETN—Very desirable residence; all modern conveniences. Apply to Thomas Peters, owner, 272 Forest avenue. may31-5t.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Lower floor, 175 Ivy street. References required.

FOR RENT—To gentlemen, two rooms with private family, no children. On principal residence street of north side. House with all conveniences. On car line. Board convenient. Reference required. Address X, 157.

QUIET HOME—Two very nice rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in family of two. Board also if desired. 74 West Peachtree street.

FOR RENT—Ten rooms to accommodate thirty beds; can add as much more room in same building, to a responsible party; best location, on Peachtree between Aragon and the Kimball. Box 302.

FOUR NICE ROOMS in a new house on Crew street. Apply 488—only $8.

FOR RENT—Two good rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; excellent water; no children; one block from state capitol. No. 147 E. Hunter St.

FOR RENT—Two connecting front rooms at 75 Smith street, furnished or unfurnished, water, gas, etc. Apply on premises.

FOR RENT—Furnished or unfurnished, two pleasant rooms suitable for housekeeping. 20 Dunlap street. sat-sun

ROOMS FOR RENT—For housekeeping, for lodgers, for offices; also pleasant boarding houses furnished; large selection at Room Exchange, 6 Walton street. apr 16-1m

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—One nice room newly furnished; gas and bath; near in. Apply 41 West Cain street.

TWO CONNECTING ROOMS, furnished for light housekeeping; also room suitable for gentlemen. 18 East Cain street.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room with all modern conveniences. 59 Garnett street, five doors from Whitehall street.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished first-floor front room; no children; gentlemen preferred; terms moderate. 105 Luckie street.

FOR RENT—Three nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping or sleeping apartments. Will rent singly. Delightful location. 20 E. Fair street.

RENT—Nice cool furnished room, first floor, private family. 68 Mangum street; nice shade trees in front of same.

FURNISHED ROOMS for rent. Apply at 74 Walton street, city.

FOR RENT—One new furnished front room in a private family at 46 Luckie street. References required.

FOR RENT—One large front room on first floor; furnished. Apply 61 Houston st.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms, very central with every convenience, at 95 South Pryor St.

ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, in private family; gas and bath. Apply 111 Ivy street.

FOR RENT—Furnished and unfurnished rooms close in. 77 Fairlie.

FOR RENT—Three or four nice furnished or unfurnished rooms, opposite the Normandie. 22 West Peachtree. Cheap.

FOR RENT—Rooms, 105 Ellis street; furnished or unfurnished, has gas, water and bath in house, 2 blocks from Aragon hotel.

FOR RENT—Pleasant rooms furnished and unfurnished. 146 Courtland avenue.

FOR RENT—Three connecting rooms and one single room, furnished or unfurnished, at 297 Courtland avenue.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms for rent at 87½ Peachtree. Apply 87.

FOR RENT—Large and cool rooms, furnished or unfurnished, one block from Peachtree street. Apply at 185 Ivy street.

FOR RENT—Unfurnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—Unfurnished apartment for light housekeeping; also, for the summer a furnished apartment. 55 North Forsyth street.

THREE UNFURNISHED rooms for gentleman and wife for light housekeeping, on Peachtree, Washington or South Pryor. References. Alabama.

TWO UNFURNISHED, connecting rooms to rent. Desirable neighborhood, 153 Courtland street.

THREE first floor connecting rooms, unfurnished; veranda; first time offered for rent; north side; central. "Carlos," this office.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A photograph gallery; in splendid condition; best stand in Atlanta. M. Rich & Bros.

FOR RENT—One Remington typewriter, in good condition. Address M. A. F., care Bishop & Andrews, 20½ East Alabama street.

STORES FOR RENT—On Mitchel street, on South Forsyth street, on South Broad street. G. J. Dallas, 19 South Broad street.

A LARGE STORE for rent. Apply at 112 Whitehall street.

FOR RENT—Part of store at 110 Whitehall street. Phone 401.

FOR RENT—Desk room in office 202, second floor Equitable building.

FOR RENT—Elegant office room on third floor Gould building. Inquire at room 301 or P. O. Box 375.

OFFICE ROOM FOR RENT—Part of large office for rent at a low price to desirable tenant. Central location. Address P. O. Box 506.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Man and wife to occupy two nice rooms in Decatur free of charge. Call at 155 Edgewood avenue.

WANTED—To buy at a bargain horse and spring wagon. H., 75 South Broad.

WANTED—Purchaser for some samples to sell galvanized iron, oil and varnish tanks. Southern Paint and Glass Co.

WANTED—Roller top desk; must be cheap. No. 9 South Broad street.

WANTED—To buy second-hand barouche, also good horse. William Waldorf, general delivery, Atlanta.

WANTED—A second-hand electric fan. Address J. I. K., 97 Decatur street.

WANTED—Second-hand dray and harness, horse or mule; must be cheap and good. Address "Bargain," this office.

WANTED—To buy a fine, stylish horse; good road horse. Address C. B., this office, at once.

WANTED—Everybody to know that the old razor grinder ain't dead yet. You will find him at 110 Whitehall, where you can have your razors, concaved saws and mowers sharpened and all kinds of cutlery repaired at the Atlanta Cutlery works, 110 Whitehall. 'Phone 401.

WANTED—Two second-hand bicycles; give make, condition and price. James T. Moore, P. O. Box 192, Opelika, Ala.

WANTED—Buyers for a lot of vehicles, embracing all styles; they must be sold at once. Don't wait too late. White Hickory Wagon Manufacturing Company, 37 to 45 West Alabama street.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for confederate money, postage stamps and war relics. Southern Star, 20 Peters street, Atlanta.

WANTED—A good carriage horse, absolutely safe for ladies' driving. Phillips & Crew Company.

VISIBLE WRITING, beautiful work, durability, unequaled speed characterize the great Williams typewriter. Examine at Edwin Hardin, 15 Peachtree street.

WANTED—A Colt rifle, one that has not been in use long; state size of cartridge; also price. "A Rifle," care Constitution.

WANTED—Will pay cash for your second-hand vehicle and harness. New goods sold cheap. 61 South Forsyth street.

WANTED—Will pay cash for second-hand bicycles. Second-hand bicycles for sale; bargains for cash. W. D. Alexander, 69 and 71 North Pryor street.

WANTED—Purchasers for second-hand office furniture. Standing desks and counters. Black walnut. In good repair and will be set up at small cost. Beutell Manufacturing Co., Atlanta.

HORSE WANTED—For from one to three months, for his feed. Light work and good attention. 40 Marietta St.

WANTED—To buy on easy terms a cheap, gentle horse, or will exchange for same a good Jersey cow. Address Dixon, care Constitution.

WANTED—Code of State of Georgia for 1882; must be cheap. Address G. H., care Constitution.

"WITHIN THE GOLDEN CIRCLE." Latest publication on Cripple Creek and its mines. Handsomely illustrated. Mailed free with maps. The Wood Investment Company, Colorado Springs, Col. june 2-4t-sun-

WANTED—100 or more second-hand cloth and wire cots cheap. Lock Box 261, Griffin, Ga. may 31-fri su.

CASH PAID for old gold. A. L. Delkin Co., 69 Whitehall street. jan-23-6m

MONEY TO LOAN.

RILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiates loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 South Broad street. jan12 1y

$50,000—IF YOU want a loan promptly on real estate, easy monthly plan, call on W. B. Smith, 16 N. Pryor street. jan29 6m

ON ALL VALUABLES, diamonds, jewelry, etc.; liberal and confidential. Henry H. Schaul, 56 Decatur street, near Pryor street. feb20 6m

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office No. 20 Gate City bank building. Jos. N. Moody, Cashier. novll 1y

WE HAVE on hand $500, $1,000, $2,000 and $2,500 for immediate placing on Atlanta real estate, at 7 and 8 per cent. Call to see us. Weyman & Connors, 825 Equitable. nov 1—tf

S. BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgage loans on property in or near Atlanta, Ga. aprill3-6m

LOOK, 6 per cent money for residence loans; also 7 and 8 per cent 5 years straight, good notes and building and loan stock wanted. Monthly payment loans in any amount. R. H. Jones, 45 Marietta street. may9-1m

I HAVE several thousand dollars to loan for a client on Atlanta real estate on reasonable terms. Purchase money notes also bought. James W. Green, Attorney at Law, 6½ Whitehall street. may 23 2w

MONEY LOANED in any amount; one to twelve months' time; good notes bought; no delay. Moody Loan and Banking Co., Gould Building, rooms 710, 711 and 714. may 31-tf.

6, 7 AND 8 PER CENT loans promptly made by the Scottish American Mortgage Co., limited, on improved real estate. Save commissions by applying direct to me. W. T. Crenshaw, cashier, No. 13 East Alabama street. may 31-1m.

MONEY TO LOAN Without real estate security to reliable parties. Room 33 Inman building, South Broad street. jun1-7t

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate, paid back monthly and purchase money notes bought. W. A. Mathews, cashier Piedmont Loan and Banking Company, rooms 1 and 2, Grant building. feb3-6m-sun

CASH MONEY to loan on easy monthly installments. No delay. See our new plans—they are sweeping the field. No fines. No forfeitures. Life membership. Free withdrawals. American Building and Loan Association, 9 Edgewood avenue, Gould building. june2-4t

LOANS ON ATLANTA REAL ESTATE—The Trust Company of Georgia, Equitable building, will entertain applications for long time loans of $2,500 to $25,000 on improved Atlanta real estate. Interest 6 and 7 per cent per annum. june 2—1m.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY to loan on improved Atlanta real estate in amounts from $1,000 to $10,000, for five years, at 7 and 8 per cent, according to amount and location of property; commission and attorney fees reasonable. D. Morrison, real estate and loan agent, 47 East Hunter street.

MONEY TO LOAN—From $1,000 to $50,000 at 6, 7 and 8 per cent interest on improved property in Atlanta; loans promptly negotiated. Francis Fontaine, No. 7 North Forsyth street.

$50,000 TO LOAN at 6 and 7 per cent; no delay; loans at 6 per cent, monthly payments a specialty. 27 S. Broad St. Robert Schmidt.

WANTED TO LOAN money on bicycles. Address D. W. A., care Constitution.

LAUNDRY AND DYE WORKS.

SAVE YOUR CLOTHES by having them dyed or cleaned at the Southern Dye Works, 22 and 24 Walton street; telephone 695; work is perfect and will please you. dec30-6m sun

WANTED—Ladies' kid gloves cleaned, 15 to 25 cents per pair; fine dresses and everything in ladies' clothes. Southern Dye and Cleaning Works, 22 and 24 Walton street; telephone 695 dec 30-6m sun.

WANTED—Ladies' kid gloves cleaned, 15 to 25 cents per pair; fine dresses and everything in ladies' clothes. Southern Dye and Cleaning Works, 22 and 24 Walton street; telephone 695. dec30 6m sun

LADIES' COLUMN.

THE "DETROIT JEWEL" is the finest gas range made—full asbestus-lined ovens; moderate prices. Let us show it to you. Hightower & Graves, sole agents, 98 Whitehall street.

FLY SCREENS—Three years in the business and always given satisfaction. Price & Thomas, in rear of courthouse.

LARGE LINE of enameled ware—everything needed about the kitchen—at bottom figures. Hightower & Graves, 98 Whitehall street.

FLY SCREENS to order by Price & Thomas; four grades to select from; agents for the Higgins metal frame fly screen. Office and shop in rear of county courthouse.

LEGAL BLANKS.

WE KEEP the largest and most complete assortment of legal blanks. Mutual Printing Co., 27 E. Hunter St.

PERSONAL.

TWO OR THREE ladies can secure a pleasant and lucrative position introducing our new plans. See ad. in money to loan column. American. june2-4t

THE PLANT of the late May Mantel Company, on W. Mitchell street, has been put in good repair, and we solicit orders for all kinds of planing mill work, guaranteeing first-class work. We make a specialty of exterior and interior finish in pine and hardwoods for office and residence. Cundell & Co. June 2—3t.

PERSONAL—Confidential—$25 in gold will be given as a present to the lady who brings her friend or furnishes the information that enables us to sell a nice home or lot next week. H. H. Jackson & Co., 41 North Broad.

I CAN PREPARE complete plans for every description of building and faithfully superintend their execution. Who wants my services? Address T-Square, care Constitution.

RHEUMATISM, syphilis, cancers and all chronic diseases a specialty. Examination free. Dr. S. W. Arrowood, Room 11, 7½ North Broad street.

C. A. KUEBLER, Massage Operator—Removed to 217 Piedmont avenue. Orders may be left with Dr. Willis Westmoreland, Dr. Hugh Hagan, or at Bratton's drug store on Peachtree street.

HIGHTOWER & GRAVES, 98 Whitehall st., are headquarters on refrigerators, water coolers and ice cream freezers.

NOTICE—The wholesale merchants of Atlanta have agreed to close their doors at 3 o'clock every Saturday so that they can recreate and enjoy themselves smoking Johnson's cigars.

MONSIEUR CREEZTOFE, you are badly needed in the office. The "boss" is very anxious for you to return. He can't do without you. Dein Bruder.

FLY SCREENS to order by Price & Thomas, in rear of county courthouse. Drop postal or call.

MARY A. JACOBS will learn something of interest by sending her address to X. Y., care Constitution.

WE ARE UP TO DATE in printing. Call and see us for anything you want printed. Mutual Printing Co., 27 E. Hunter St.

ALL KINDS OF straw hats cleaned to look as good as new. Mrs. J. R. Carmichael, 178 Peachtree.

DON'T BUY A GAS STOVE till you see "The Detroit Jewel." For sale by Hightower & Graves, 98 Whitehall street.

MOST VALUABLE SOUVENIR—United Confederate Veterans' Fifth Annual Reunion, held at Houston, Tex.—The official advance guard, journal and programme—1 book and 15 numbers Daily Official Journal—7 columns, 8-page paper, replete with reunion news. Set of 6 publications—complete file—sent by mail for 30 cents; four complete sets, $1. Address Flavillus N. Gray, official publisher, Houston, Tex. may 31-2t fri su.

NOTICE—To all whom it may concern: All persons are hereby warned to neither trade for nor buy five notes, $20 each, given last year by me in favor of C. H. Behre & Co. Said notes were fraudulently obtained, and are worthless. S. L. A. Clonts. may26-2t-sun

ENLARGE YOUR BUST—Dr. Conway's bust tabloids is the only remedy on earth which enlarges the bust 4 to 10 inches; no injury; no appliances; no poisons; home treatment; $1,000 if we fail. Sealed particulars, 4c. stams. Conway Specific Co., 133 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. may 26-2tsu-d6t.

ALL KINDS newspaper clippings wanted; also lists of addresses for advertisers; cash paid; enclose stamp. Advertising Bureau, No. 100 W. 27th, New York city. nov 22—52t—sun.

MARRIAGE PAPER in plain sealed wrapper; innumerable descriptions; many wealthy, 2 cents. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, 155 Washington street, Chicago. jan 20-13t. su.

PILES AND FISTULA treated; no knife used; no pain; no detention; no cure, no pay. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street. may 12 20t Ladv

ENGRAVING—Plate and 50 visiting cards (name) $1; wedding invitations; send for sample of prices. Thomas E. Lycett & Co., 311 N. Charles street, Baltimore. may 10-15t-e-o-d

I WILL APPLY at the next meeting of council for retail beer license at 264 Edgewood avenue. W. O. McDonald. may31-5t.

I WILL APPLY at the next meeting of general council for renewal of retail liquor license at 12 Walton street. G. A. Spencer.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY that J. M. Hall applies for beer license at No. 174 Ira street. may 30—5t

GET YOUR WALLS and carpets cleaned by Atlanta Wall and Carpet Cleaner Company, 17½ Peachtree street. may12-1m

CASH paid for old gold and silver. Julius R. Watts & Co., jewelers, 57 Whitehall.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

BARGAIN in harness oils, axle oils, soaps, sponges, chamois and leather polish. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 W. Mitchell.

FOR SALE—A good secondhand, three-quarters landau carriage, cheap. John M. Smith. Wheat street. june 1-4t

FOR SALE—At Thompson's stables, gentle mare, top phaeton and harness, suitable for ladies and children; one carload of large mules weighing from 1,300 to 1,400 pounds; also 150 head of horses, mules and ponies of all descriptions. More to arrive Monday and Tuesday. J. B. Thompson & Son.

2 TRAPS, 1 T cart, 2 surreys 2 fine side spring buggies will be sold at a sacrifice this week. D Morgan, 20 and 22 W. Mitchell street.

CARLOADS OF BUGGIES—We buy in large quantities and save you big money on everything in our line. Umbrellas given away with vehicles, harness at bottom prices. The Georgia Buggy Company, 39 South Broad and 34-36 South Forsyth streets.

FOR SALE—Second-hand two-horse wagon, good and strong; one furniture wagon. 193 Piedmont avenue.

FOR SALE—A special lot of canopy and extension top phaetons at prices lower than ever before quoted. White Hickory Wagon Manufacturing Company, 37 to 45 West Alabama street.

LARGE LOT farm wagons, carriages and harness. Come and get prices. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 W. Mitchell street.

FO RSALE—Good jump seat surrey, good as new, $600; also a good top buggy, $25; open top buggy, set double harness, $10; good spring wagon, $30; small pony buggy. If you want a cheap buggy apply at 110 Whitehall. 'Phone 401.

BARGAIN in fine home-made harness, saddles and bridles, whips and spurs. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 W. Mitchell street.

TRAPS—TRAPS—TRAPS—The latest on wheels; pretty is no name; call around and look; no nickle-in-the-slot; we do business at 39 South Broad street; also at 34-36 South Forsyth street. Our name, why, of course, The Georgia Buggy Company.

BARGAIN can be had in platform trucks, fine panel-top, French glass delivery wagon and two grocery wagons. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 W. Mitchell street.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

WANTED—Salesmen.

WANTED—Five traveling salesmen for furniture house—Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas—Business exchange, 17½ Peachtree street.

SALESMEN, $200 per month to good men to sell Arctic Ice Machines for refrigerators; guaranteed 75 per cent cheaper than ice; lasts a life-time; exclusive control given. Address Arctic Ice Machine Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell as side line two new specialties; good commission and no competition. Empire Safety Halter Company, 39½ North Broad street.

RESIDENT salesmen wanted for our specialties; easy sellers; commissions; will allow employing under salesman; can control state. The A. F. Stone Co.

WANTED—A hardware traveling salesman for southwest and middle Georgia. Applications from experienced hardware men only will be considered. Address postoffice box 717, Macon, Ga.
june2-3t sun tues thur

WANTED at once, salesmen for county and state; $75 a month and expenses; specialty to drug and department stores; no competition; no experience required; exclusive territory. Columbia Chemical Co., 69 Dearborn street, Chicago.
may 19 4t sun

SALESMEN to sell baking powder. We put our goods in glass rolling pins; $60 month and expenses, or commission. Chicago Baking Powder Company, 767 Van Buren street, Chicago.
jan 6—15t sun

SALESMEN WANTED—$100 to $125 per month and expenses. Staple line, position permanent, pleasant and desirable. Address with stamp King Manufacturing Company, D. 17 Chicago.
mar 17—13t sun

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell the celebrated "Belle of Anderson County" case goods and other brands of fine Kentucky hand-made sour mash whiskies on monthly salary and expenses or commission; reference required. Address Ed. Murphy & Co., Distillers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers, No. 15 Cheapside, Lexington, Ky.
apr28-13t sun

SALESMEN WANTED for standard maps, atlases, encyclopaedias, books, art reproductions, 25c to $150. Send 80c for 1895 wall map U. S. and world, six feet long, beautifully colored, best seller; no experience needed; sells itself; exclusive territory. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago apr30-30t-9tues-9thurs-4sat-8sun

OSCAR WILDE—You must have it. All about him, illustrated, hot. Send 10 cents silver or 12 cents stamps. Norfolk Publishing Co., Braintree, Mass.
may 25—tf

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—A young Jewish boy, one who understands how to clerk and stay in store; none others need apply. Call at 220 Marietta street.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS BUREAU, 70½ Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga., assists applicants in getting good positions with reliable firms. Owing to the coming exposition, we expect to have many positions to offer applicants during the next three months. Write for particulars and send in your application at once. Established 1890.

WANTED in Georgia a bright accountant to represent the Safeguard Account Company of Chicago. Only those familiar with the Safeguard System of accounts need apply; references required. Address Safeguard Account Company, Chicago.

WANTED—Men and women make $1 to $1.50 an hour; boys and girls, 50c, to 75c. an hour; we can give immediate employment to 500 persons; new goods; new plan; no old-fashioned peddling; no risk; no license; freight paid; outfit free; money sent us after the orders are taken. "Laundry tablets" is an article of merit; gives satisfaction, and is wanted by every housekeeper; it is the best selling 25c. article on record; thousands of packages will be sold in the next few months and hundreds of dollars made by agents; one man took 40 orders the first day, and says: "It is the best seller I ever tried." For any person wanting an easy business to earn a few dollars this is a "snap;" the best places will be taken soon, so don't wait, but "strike while the iron is hot;" we have confidence in our goods, and confidence in you, reader, so without money or price we will let you try the business. Address at once Tablet Depot, Cincinnati, O.

MANAGER in each principal town. Salary $75 and interest in established business. Must invest $500 to $600 fully secured. References exchanged. Address Security, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A good druggist for position in Jacksonville, Fla. Apply at once. Southern Business Bureau, 70½ Peachtree street.

WANTED—First-class machine and bench hands Monday morning. F. H. Peck, 61 Ridge avenue.

WANTED AT ONCE a first-class carriage painter. A. C. Norman & Co., Covington, Ga.

WANTED—A good make-up or stone hand; one familiar with light stereotyping preferred; also stereotyper of experience to handle flat work. Address P. O. Box 565, Charlotte, N. C.

WANTED—A drummer with an established trade to represent a cigar factory in high-class cigars. Address Tampa, care Constitution.

WANTED—A live man to sell tobacco and cigars on liberal commission. Send good reference with stamp. Box 45, Winston, N. C.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, Salesmen and Teachers desiring positions in Texas are invited to address "The Texas Business Bureau," J. W. Hudnall, Proprietor, Dallas, Tex.

WANTED—Twenty-five young men or ladies in as many towns to get up clubs of ten pupils at once to enter the Southern Shorthand and Business university in the Grand. Will pay $100 for every club.

WANTED—Every colored family buys on sight; reliable man or woman in each county wanted quick; "the hit of the times;" greatest success we ever struck; money made easy, quick and honorably; salary, commission or both. Write Joseph R. Gay, 58 Fifth avenue, Chicago.
may 26—2t sun wed

WANTED—Persons to prepare for the approaching postal examinations for clerks, carrier, etc. Particulars and "pointers" free. National Correspondence Institute, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—To furnish all classes of professional and mechanical help; also cooks and servants of all kinds on short notice free. Business exchange 17½ Peachtree street.

AN ENERGETIC man in every town in the south to represent the most popular business college in this country. More bona fide graduates in positions than all other colleges in this city combined. Money in this for right man, Sullivan & Crichton, Atlanta.

COLLECTOR WANTED—Man of good address and ability to negotiate. First-class references will be required. Address Collector, the Constitution.

WANTED—Solicitors to solicit business. Reference required. Must work on commission and have acquaintance of the city. Address Solicitor, The Constitution.

WANTED—Clerks and carriers in all classified postoffices and clerks, etc., for customs service. Examinations soon in every state; dates and places of same with valuable information free. U. S. Bureau of Information, Cincinnati, O.

MEN AND WOMEN taught to make Crayon portraits in spare hours at their homes by a new, copyrighted method. Those learning my method will be furnished work by me by which they can earn $8 to $16 per week. Send for particulars. H. A. Gripp, German artist, Tyrone, Pa. apr28-13t sun

CIRCULARS TO DISTRIBUTE—10,000 every month; $5 per 1,000; send 5 references and 10 cents. Department A, Ford Manufacturing Company, Chicago. apl 28-13t su

$4.50 PER 1,000 cash paid for distributing circulars; enclose 4 cents. U. S. Distributing Bureau, Chicago.
mar19 13t sun

WHY DO PEOPLE complain of hard times, when any woman or man can make from $5 to $10 a day easily. All have heard of the wonderful success of the Climax Dish Washer; yet many are apt to think they can't make money selling it; but any one can make money, because every family wants one. One agent has made $478.35 in the last three months, after paying all expenses and attending to regular business besides. You don't have to canvass; as soon as people know you have it for sale they send for a Dish Washer. Address the Climax Mfg Co., 45 Starr avenue, Columbus, O., for particulars. dec-2-26t-sun

CANVASSERS WANTED in every county; first-class line; salary or commission; references required. B. T. Calvert, 226 So. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
may 19 4t sun

CATCHIEST 50c canvassers' specialty ever shown. Reversible Automatic Hair Curler Co., Chicago. mar10 6t e o sun

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Trustworthy person to travel. Salary $780 and expenses. References. Enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope. Manager, drawer P, Chicago.
may 31-3t.

WANTED—To employ first-class man to canvass insurance on commission (not life); $100 per month guaranteed; all communications strictly confidential. Address giving experience and reference, Lanium, care Constitution. may-29-5t

WANTED—Every colored family buys on sight; reliable man or woman in each county wanted quick; "the hit of the times;" greatest success we ever struck; money made easy, quick and honorably; salary, commission or both. Write Joseph R. Gay, 58 Fifth avenue, Chicago.
may 26—2t sun wed

WANTED—Trustworthy person to travel; salary $780 and expenses; reference; inclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Dominion Co., Omaha building, Chicago.
may 27—1w

NEW FACES—All about changing the features and renovating blemishes in 150-page book for a stamp. John H. Woodbury, 127 W. 42d street, New York. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap.
sep30-1y

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Lady stenographer to travel southern states with lady; $30 and expenses. Business exchange, 17½ Peachtree street

WANTED—Two young ladies to learn the hair dressing business, etc. No salary need be expected before six months. Louis Mazade, 70½ Whitehall st.

LADY canvassers to push our new plans. Pleasant and lucrative work. See adv. in money to loan column. The American.
june2-4t

WANTED—Lady to take charge of pedicure department of Mazade's Hair Dressing Establishment, 70½ Whitehall street. Would teach an apprentice the trade.

WANTED—A white girl to nurse and assist in general house work; references required; a good home to right party. Apply 374 Gordon street, West End.

WANTED—A position as companion, housekeeper or nursery governess, in a nice family. Will assist in the sewing. Address Miss M, care Constitution.

WANTED—Experienced machine operators and finishers to make pants. Selig Mfg. Co., 108 South Forsyth street.

WANTED—Lady traveling companion; going west; gone six months; $25 and expenses. Business exchange, 17½ Peachtree street

WANTED—Lady of intelligence to furnish names and do writing at home. State name and address of reference. Address Home Queen, Philadelphia.

LADIES to work for us at home; $18 weekly; no canvassing; send stamp. National Co., 651 16th street, Denver, Col.
apr28-13t sun

WANTED—Women to sell the France Skirt Supporter; write to F. W. France & Co., Rochester, N. Y. jun 1-2t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

POSITION WANTED—By young man with thorough experience in abstract, real estate, loan, rental and insurance business. References to suit most particular. T. J., care Constitution.

WANTED—Position as shipping clerk in wholesale manufacturing house; 10 years' experience; references. Address Clerk, care Constitution.

A GRADUATE of Harvard, with experience in teaching, desires to tutor a few pupils in college preparatory studies; careful instruction given; particularly in mathematics. Address Harvard.

AN EXPERT man in wine and liquor business, who understands the compounding and blending of whiskies, treatment of wines; also the manufacturing of the finest German, Polish, French, Italian cordials and bitters by way of distilling and compounding of essential oils and ingredients, as well as bottling and packing, wishes to change his present position. Best references. Address Lothair Hiltawski, care Messrs. N. R. Collins & Co., Bradford, Pa.

ACTIVE AND INDUSTRIOUS man wants position in store or office; good bookkeeper and business manager. City reference. C. O. D., care Constitution.

SITUATION—Skilled brick burner, understands brick business thoroughly; best references. Address "Brick Burner," 125 Edgewood avenue.
may 26-4t-sun thur sun thur

WANTED—Position by graduate in pharmacy; 5 years' experience; willing to start with small salary; can give best references. Address Pharmacist, care Constitution. May26 2t sun fri

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Situation as stenographer and typewriter by a lady graduate who has had some experience. Address Stenographer, this office.

WANTED—A position by a housekeeper of 12 years' experience, who has filled places of trust in prominent families and hotels. Willing to take entire charge and give satisfaction. Housekeeper, 38 Piedmont avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

A YOUNG GIRL of 16 would like to leave the city for the summer with some good party as companion, or would look after children. References exchanged. Address Mary, this office.

WANTED IN ATLANTA—A position to do general housework, take care of children and do plain sewing by lady of refinement and highest respectability. Address Miss Lanier, care C. C. Nichols, Business Manager Sunny South.

A YOUNG LADY REQUIRES re-engagement as governess to children under 12. Subjects, English, French, music and drawing. Would take board and laundry expenses as remuneration until September. Highest references. Address Kate, Box 15, Grovetown, Ga.
may 31-2t frisu.

WANTED—Situation, by a young man of two years' experience in drug and soda water business; best of reference. Address M., P. O. Box 112, Americus, Ga.
may26 3t sun

WANTED—Situation as bookkeeper and stenographer, 3 years' experience. Miss R., 503 Broadway, Knoxville, Tenn.
may 30—5t

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S
BUSINESS COLLEGE and
SCHOOL of SHORTHAND,
FOURTH and FIFTH FLOORS
KISER BUILDING.

A WIDE-AWAKE, practical, progressive business school. Has educated and placed in positions more young people than all the other schools in this city combined.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON make a specialty of penmanship, and have more teachers in penmanship than any other business college in the United States.

THERE IS HARDLY a bank in Atlanta that does not employ bookkeepers educated by Sullivan & Crichton.

EVERY RAILROAD having offices in this city employs from one to a dozen stenographers educated by Sullivan & Crichton.

EVERY TYPEWRITER AGENT in Atlanta employs graduates of Sullivan & Crichton's Business college.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION and The Atlanta Journal employ graduates of Sullivan & Crichton's Business college.

NEARLY EVERY prominent wholesale merchant in Atlanta employs bookkeepers and stenographers educated by Sullivan & Crichton.

IN FACT

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S Business college and School of Shorthand is recognized by the business community as "the standard business training school" of the south.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON have more bona fide graduates holding positions than all the other business colleges in Atlanta combined.

CATALOGUE FREE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UMBRELLAS and parasols repaired and covered. Established 1880 at 18 Peachtree street, Norcross building.

COOKING STOVES complete, $5 and upward. Hightower & Graves, 98 Whitehall street.

WE PRINT the finest school catalogues, pamphlets, circulars and all kinds of job work. Mutual Printing Company, 27 E. Hunter street.

WATER COOLERS, ice cream freezers and refrigerators, lowest prices at Hightower & Graves, 98 Whitehall street.

READY FOR BUSINESS—Machinery in good order to do good work; bring us your orders for exterior and interior finish in pine or hardwoods. Cundell & Co., at May Mantel Company plant, West Mitchell street.

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell cigars; $75 month salary and expenses paid. Address with 2-cent stamp. Sterling Cigar Co., Chicago, Ill. june 2—2t sun

LADY AGENTS—Greatest snap on earth; salesman took 72 orders in one day in Chicago, lady made $74.60 in five and one-half days; why not you, your chances are just as good; any honest man or woman who is ambitious can make from $15 to $75 a week; we want no drones nor liars; don't say you can't, for you can; our hustlers don't know anything about hard times; they have plenty of spare change to jingle in their pockets; anybody with common sense can make money hand over fist; no experience needed; be quick. Keiser Co., Station O, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Something new, "Boomerang Game" takes place forbidden slot machines, can make $25 day easy, retails for $1, lightning seller, stamp particulars. Introduction Co., 638 Jackson, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents in Georgia to represent a mutual company. Operative Live Stock Insurance Company. Address 9 E. Alabama.

WANTED—Agents for name plates and house numbers beveled glass, gold-lined, readable in the dark, finest goods made, samples free. Dunstan Manufacturing Company, 221 Fifth avenue, Chicago.
june2-4t sun

AGENTS, male and female, wanted everywhere; lightning sellers; absolutely new; no talking; profits immense. Abbott M'f'g Co., Box M, Springfield, O.

ACTIVE agents wanted to push our new plans. See adv. in money to loan column. American. june2-4t

AGENTS WANTED—To sell the Jane Skirt Holder. No pins, no buttons, no hooks. Easily adjusted; holds down the shirt waist; keeps the skirt from sagging. The best money maker on the market. Sample pair and particulars 25c. The Jane Skirt Holder Company, Masonic Temple, Chicago.

AGENTS acquainted with any kind of insurance or building association work, or business men out of employment—wanted to represent several of the best plans combined in the best system of doing business in this country. Don't fail to write. Don't miss this opportunity. Address I. F. A., 404 Cathedral street, Baltimore, Md. (Mention this paper.)
march 17—3m sun

WANTED—Agents to sell sash locks and door holders; sample sash lock free by mail for 2c stamp; best sellers ever invented; beats weights; $12 a day; write quick. Brohard & Co., Box 32, Philadelphia. feb10-26t su

AGENTS—To sell or use our practical Gold, Silver, Nickel and electric plasters, plates all metal goods; price from $3 upwards; salary and expenses paid; outfit free. Address with 2-cent stamp, Michigan Mfg. Co., Chicago.
mar 24—13t—sun.

WANTED—General agents selling household necessities to dealers; exclusive territory, no competition; 300 per cent profit. Columbia Chemical Co., 69 Dearborn street, Chicago. apr13-12t sun

NEW AND CATCHY office specialty; quickest and easiest sellers; exceptionally large profits; needed in every place of business. samples prepaid 25 cents. Pilkington Bros., 72 John street, New York. may 19—4t, sun.

WANTED—Lady agents. Hygeia Corsets are the best sellers. Big profits. Easy work. Catalogue free by sending to Western Corset Co., St. Louis, Mo.
may5-26t-sun

AGENTS wanted for largest line aluminum novelties, bar goods, tableware in America, profits immense; steady work; one agent sent 427 reorders; delivered free; sample 10c; illustrated catalogue free. Aluminum Novelty Co., 335 Broadway, New York. may11 26t sun

WANTED—Reliable representatives in every town and city to sell the great rheumatic cure, Clark's Red Cross Medicinal Water; nature's wonderful remedy; write for terms and territory. Fish & Vaughan, general contracting agents for U. S. A., 4,150 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago. may25-13t-sun

WANTED—Agents, canvassers, male or female; something new in ladies' shoes of great merit; big pay and exclusive sale guaranteed. Address Manufacturers' Shoe Co., 435 Union St., Lynn Mass. may 26-4t su.

AGENTS—Act quick; preserving hook spoon. Greatest seller 1895. Send 6 cts. for full size plated spoon by mail. Forshee & Makin, Cincinnati, O. apr22-52t su.

AGENTS—Ladies to sell Parramore's Ideal Corset, non-breakable at waistline. Write for particulars. R. W. Parramore & Co., Asbury Park, N. J., Patentees and Manufacturers. may 26-4t su.

WE DON'T WANT boys or loafers, but men of ability; $300 to $500 a month to hustlers. State and general agents. Salary and commission. Chemical Fire Extinguisher Co., Racine, Wis.
april 21 4t eosun

AGENTS WANTED—Fine arts, containing 240 artotypes of world-famed paintings, beautifully bound; popular prices; sample showing sixteen pictures mailed for 15 cents. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.
apr14-20t-sun tues thur.

ARE YOU HONEST, Sober, Industrious?—If so engage with us for 1895; $300 a month; $3,600 a year. You can make it easy; six hours a day. Our agents do not complain of hard times. Why? They are making money selling our Perfection Dish Washer, the only practical family washer manufactured; washes, dries and polishes dishes perfectly in two minutes; no experience necessary; a child of eight operates it easily; cheap and durable, weight thirteen pounds; made of anti-rust sheet steel; capacity 100 pieces; $10,000 for its equal; every family wants one. You don't have to canvass; as soon as people know you have it for sale they send for a dish washer. Each agent's territory protected; no competition. We furnish sample (weighs six pounds) in nice case to lady agents to take orders with; one agent made $214.53 first ten days. Address, for full particulars, Perfection Mfg. Co., Englewood, Ill.
june26-2m

BURKE'S OLD BOOK STORE.

WE BUY BOOKS—(trade mark.)

WE SELL BOOKS—(trade mark).

WE BUY CONFEDERATE money, bonds and stamps. Burke's Old Book Store.

INK, INK, INK—Special sale. We bought at sheriff's sale 1,300 quarts ink; we paid $1 a dozen for the entire lot—it cost former owner $9 a dozen. Will commence sale of same tomorrow at 10c a quart bottle. Try it before buying, and if not as good as any dollar ink on the market don't buy. Burke's Old Book Store.

LATEST MAP of Atlanta, new 1895, 10c—25c, elsewhere. Rand McNally's $5 wall map of U. S. for 25c., 1,000 standard law reprints that cost from $3 to $5 a volume; our price 10c. Goods too numerous and cheap to enumerate at Burke's Old Book Store.

PERSONS OUT of the city having books in large or small lots, confederate money, stamps, bonds, etc., who desire to sell for cash write us for full particulars free. We are the only old book store in Atlanta—established over 20 years. Burke's Old Book Store, 38 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

EXCELSIOR STEAM LAUNDRY.

LADIES evening dresses and opera gowns cleaned or dyed equal to new. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street; telephone 41. Branch office 178 Peachtree street, opposite Aragon hotel.

GENTS' SIUTS cleaned or dyed to look equal to new on short notice at the Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street; telephone 41. Branch office 178 Peachtree street, opposite Aragon hotel.

LADIES' kid slippers cleaned equal to new by new process for 15 and 25 cents per pair. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street; telephone 41. Branch office 178 Peachtree street, opposite Aragon hotel.

BABY'S WHITE CLOAK will clean equal to new. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street; telephone 41. Branch office 178 Peachtree street, opposite Aragon hotel.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—We have an overstock of some sizes doors, windows and blinds, also locks, which we will sell regardless of cost. F. W. Hart Sash and Door Company, 26 West Mitchell street.

ROUGH and dressed lumber; flooring ceiling and weather-boarding; laths and shingles; mill work of all kinds promptly attended to. Cundell & Co., at May Mantel Co. plant, W. Mitchell street.

FOR SALE—Marble tile mantels, steps, coping, hitching posts, carriage blocks, etc., etc. Cherokee Marble and Granite Works.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SEND FOR LITTLE BOOK, "How to Speculate Successfully in Wheat and Stock Market;" mailed free. Comstock, Hughes Company, Rialto building, Chicago.
June 3—52t, sun.

FOR SALE—The best cigar stand in the city. Ill health the cause of selling. Address B. L., 735 Market street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

$10 MADE EVERY DAY by new plan of systematic grain speculation. Send for free booklet showing how to make money, even on wrong side of market; past workings of plan and highest references furnished. Valentine & Co., 764 Traders' building, Chicago. may 12-4t su.

TOBACCO—13c to 29c pound; send stamp and business card, or evidence to show you are a merchant, and we will mail confidential price list and terms. The C. E. M. Co., Mfrs., Winston, N. C.

FOR SALE—A well established mercantile business in Atlanta. Address Business Opening, Box 247.

YOU CAN CLEAR $25 to $100 weekly. Obtain your state agency; do not answer unless you can invest $60 to ..., payable only on receipt of goods; something new; no experience necessary. We send full particulars, with highest references. Address Manufacturer, P. O. box 1354, New York city. jun 2-4t su wed.

FOR SALE—Half or whole interest in thirty-room furnished hotel to responsible party during exposition. J. J. C., care Constitution.

I HAVE PERFECTED a mathematical machine which will sell in every office cheap, reliable and ornamental. Want a small amount of money to put it on market. Sharpers looking for snaps need not apply, as I have a good thing and know it and will trade only on a legitimate basis. C, 202 Equitable.

FOR SALE—A fine paying drug business in town of 1,200 population. Good opening for a good pharmacist or physician. Dr. F., Monticello, Ga. june 2-2t.

WANTED—Partner with small capital to invest in grocery store. Address M. C., 101 Forsyth street, Americus, Ga.

FOR SALE—Best paying drug store in Jacksonville, Fla.; population 30,000. Opposite the great tourist hotels and opera house. Handles the tourist business of this famous winter resort. Good home trade. Other interests compel change of residence. St. James and Windsor Pharmacy, Jacksonville, Fla.

$800 CASH BUYS half-interest in one of the best cigar stands in Atlanta. Don't answer unless you have the cash and mean business. "Zig," Constitution.

FOR RENT—Space in our store suitable for any small fancy business; long lease. 41 Peachtree street. Gavan Book Company.

$500 WILL OBTAIN half interest in established office business that is growing daily. Address Baltimore, care Constitution.

BRAND NEW stock of groceries and new fixtures; must be sold at once. Grocer, Constitution office.

MY PRESENT partner desires to sell his one-half interest in business on account of other business interests drawing him from Atlanta. One with $400 cash and some business experience can secure his interest in a good paying business. Address "R.," care Constitution.

FOR SALE—A prosperous drug and seed business; $8,000 stock. Address E. M. Patterson & Co., Columbus, Ga.

PARTNER WANTED—Young, active, modern Hebrew preferred; $100 more or less; advertiser will invest like amount; legitimate business explained at interview. Address F., care Constitution.

I CAN GIVE you a fine life-long business, in any town, on a capital of $600 and upward. Must see you in person. S. U. W., Constitution.

FOR SALE—A complete ice cream outfit, consisting of ice crusher, freezer for hand or motor power, packing, shipping and delivery cans and tubs with full instructions for making 50 different kinds creams and sherbets. Small investment and large profits. 52 Formwalt street.

$10 PER DAY made by our customers by investing $50 in safe legitimate grain and stock speculations. Don't wait; make money now; circulars on profitable speculation sent free. Gilmore & Co., Omaha building, Chicago.
may 26 4t sun tues thur sun

WANTED—Partner with $5,000 cash to buy half interest in strictly cash business; can get his money back in one year; if he don't get it in two years I will make deed to the other half free of charge. Address S., care Constitution.
may 30—2t thur sun

FOR SALE—A first-class weekly newspaper with county advertisements; a large subscription list; well regulated in every particular. Price reasonable and terms easy. Address C. R., Constitution office.
may 28—2t tues sun.

$400 AVERAGED each week last year by placing $10. Dividends paid weekly; can withdraw any time. Chance of a life time. C. E. Cooper, 123 W. Fifth street, Cincinnati, O. june 1-2t

BARROOM FOR SALE—A bargain if sold in the next ten days. Apply to X. Y. Z., care Constitution.
may 21—5t tues thur sat sun tues

$10 MADE EVERY DAY by new plan of systematic grain speculation; send for free booklet showing how to make money even on wrong side of market; past workings of plan and highest references furnished. Valentine & Co., 764 Traders' building, Chicago. may12-4t-sun

DO YOU SPECULATE? Then send for our book, "How to Speculate Successfully on Limited Margins in Grain and Stock Markets;" mailed free. Comstock, Hughes & Co., Rialto building, Chicago.
feb10-13t sun

SEND FOR LITTLE BOOK "How to Speculate Successfully in Wheat and Stock Market;" mailed free. Comstock, Hughes Company, Rialto building, Chicago, Ill.
may 20 sun tf

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE CHEAP—New gas range, hot water attachments, cost, with vessels, etc., $70, will sell for $25. Warren Grain Company, 20 East Alabama street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One lot shelving inclosed in glass 14 feet 4 inches long, 11 feet high; light oak grained; handsome. Southern Paint and Glass Co.

A NO 1 GAS RANGE, 4 burners and double oven and water oack, etc., put up and connected for $35. Hightower & Graves, 98 Whitehall.

NICE OIL STOVE and oven complete for $5. Lowest prices on gas and gasoline stoves in town. Hightower & Graves, 98 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE—A young Jersey cow, fresh in milk, two years old; first calf, will sell cheap. Apply at 95 N. Boulevard, where she can be seen.

FOR SALE—A 3-carat diamond ring at a sacrifice; monthly payments to responsible party. Poverty, care Constitution.

A GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK in thorough repair. Apply 222 Courtland avenue.

THE BEST REFRIGERATOR made is the "Gurney." For sale by Hightower & Graves, 98 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE—A new, improved cash register; never been used. 29 E. Alabama street, basement.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Three first-class showcases. Southern Paint and Glass Co., 40 Peachtree street.

FOR EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE clear land at cash valuation for property here. What have you? Address Land, care Constitution.

FOR EXCHANGE FOR LUMBER—We have for sale one 50-horse engine and boiler and saw mill complete, with Lane & Bodly gang edger, and all tools for erecting a first-class saw mill plant. We will sell to right parties and take pay in lumber at market prices delivered in this city. The entire machinery can be seen by applying to us at our office, 210 Norcross Building. The Baxter-Rogers Lumber Company. june-2-4t-sun

FOR EXCHANGE—For property or sell on installments, a complete modern job printing outfit. Established. G. M., Atlanta.

FOR EXCHANGE—Unincumbered vacant business property for a dwelling without incumbrances in good neighborhood. P. O. Box 392, Atlanta.

GAVAN BOOK CO.

WE WANT all kinds of school books, new and second hand, in any quantity, for cash. We buy law and medical books and standard miscellaneous books of any kind. Specials—Encyclopaedia Britannica, 20 volumes, complete, $8; 500 boxes stationery, 5c; letter files, $2.25 dozen; fine set Dickens, $2; file of The Daily Progress, of New Berne, N. C., from 1859 to 1865, a relic valuable to rare book collectors. 41 Peachtree street. Write us for any information about books of any kind.

Real Estate—FOR SALE—Real Estate.

D. Morrison, 47 E. Hunter Street.

5-R. H. and hall. Lot 52x100, near McDaniel street and E. T. shops. This little home is easily worth $1,200, but I will sell this week for $100 cash; balance very easy at the low price of $800. Railroad men see this soon; it is a snap.

11 CHOICE LOTS, each 50x200, with east front. This property is just outside of West End, therefore free from city taxes. Terms, one-fourth cash, balance long time. Title perfect. The buyer can certainly double his money in less than one year. The seller's necessity is your opportunity, for it must be sold this week, so call at once. Just think of a nice lot 50x200 for $90. Only $990.

MONEY TO LOAN at 6, 7 and 8 per cent.

38½ ACRES on the Flat Shoals road, six miles out, only $1,000; well worth $1,800.

NEARLY NEW 4-r. h. with hall, front and back veranda, east front, on fine, high lot 60x100 in a choice south side neighborhood, near two electric car lines. Terms to suit hard times; $100 cash, balance very easy and price at rock bottom, $1,450.

HANDSOME new 4-r. h., on Waterhouse street; fine high lot. This property is worth $2,000; will sell this week, $200 cash, balance $20 per month, at the low price of $1,250.

8-R. H., with gas, water and bathroom, barn, stable and coal house. This choice bargain is near in on East Fair street; lot 47x113; will sell this week on very small cash payment, balance easy. Do not miss this chance, for it is one of a lifetime. $4,300.

NICE NEW 5-r. cottage on fine, large, high lot 100x190, at East End. Electric car line at the door. This is one of the gems that I have for sale on easy terms, or will exchange for city property. If you would like to have a good fruit and vegetable garden, call soon and let me show you this. $1,650.

4½ ACRES just east of the city. New electric car line will cut it in two. Big money in this place for the buyer if he will divide it up into lots, which will sell at once at a big profit. Call soon if you want it. Price only $1,600.

7 R. H., with hall 8x34; front and back verandas are very large. The house has an east front; lot very large, 100x240; in fact it is four lots with barn, stable and servant's house, and as fine a garden and young orchard as you can find. In fact this home gives you all the advantages of the city, with the privileges of the country, it being just this side of Grant park. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy. Price only $4,500.

VACANT LOT on Cain street near Hillard, 81x100; three nice little houses can be built on this lot; sewer front and rear down and paid for; big bargain at $2,050.

IF THE READER wants to buy a fine up-to-date house of nine good rooms in a choice neighborhood on Cooper street, near Whitehall, now is the time, for I have price down low and the terms very easy, viz: $500 cash and $50 per month for four years, balance easy; price this week only $7,300; do not miss this, for it is a bargain; call soon and I will take pleasure in showing you this gem. D. Morrison, real estate, renting and loan agent, 47 E. Hunter street.
MONEY TO LOAN

Real Estate for Sale by Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable Building.

$1,600, WELL LOCATED Inman Park lot, 200 feet from car line, 87x234, worth $2,500. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

MARIETTA STREET—Vacant business property, with railroad front; worth $3,000, for $2,000 cash. Would make fine investment. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

$2,400—Any kind of reasonable terms—2-story, 8-r h., near in on north side. Splendid neighborhood, convenient to car. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

WEST END—$2,000, payable $250 to $500 cash, balance monthly—1-story, 6-r., cottage, lot 50x192, very near Gordon street car line. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

$1,300 CASH, or on terms, for one of the finest corner lots in West End, 60x200 feet, east face. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

ELEGANT new and modern 7-room cottage in West End. Reception hall, large bath and spacious verandas in which one can dream away the hot summer evening in perfect comfort; elevated lot, 58x175; house finished throughout in hard oil; hardwood and enameled cabinet tile mantels with clubhouse grates; electric bells, gas, water, bath, closets, etc.—nothing undesirable—not even the price and terms, which are $3,250—$500 to $1,000 cash, balance monthly or yearly. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

$2,850 for 2-story, 8-r. house, gas, water, bath, etc.; tile walk and large lot, 50x200; north side, convenient to car and school. Terms, $500 to $1,000 cash, balance monthly, semi-annually or yearly. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

PIEDMONT AVENUE, lot 50x195, east face, street improvements down—$2,000, worth $2,850—a snap will come along now and then, and this is one. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

$4,500 SOUTH PRYOR St. house, 6 rooms, finely finished, all conveniences, pretty, shaded lot, 50x155, with stable. Tile walk and vitrified brick pavement in front. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

PEACHTREE STREET lot—a perfect beauty, elevated, level and heavily shaded—only $100 per front foot—worth $130. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

$5,500 north side home, near Ponce de Leon circle, 2-story, 8-room; every modern convenience, finished from cellar to attic in natural pine. Every room has a beautiful hardwood mantel; fly screens fitted to all doors and windows; inside blinds; lot 55x200 with paved carriage drive and stable. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

BOULEVARD lot, 70 feet front, east face, choice location, only $4,000. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

$8,500 FOREST AVENUE, 2-story, 8-r. residence, perfection in finish and convenience; lot 60x150. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

CAPITOL AVENUE lot, 50x200, near Georgia avenue—splendid neighborhood; all street improvements; only $2,000. Could not be duplicated for $2,500. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

$15,000 for the most elegant 2-story, 9-room colonial residence in the city. Built and finished without regard to cost. Worth $20,000 of anybody's money. Lot is 87 feet front by 200 feet deep, with a magnificent front lawn and large back yard, stable, etc., located in the swellest section. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

Real Estate for Sale by Hale Investment Co., 40 N. Forsyth Street.

7-ROOM HOUSE, on lot 50x190, back to alley, on Crew street, near in, nice, high and level; must be sold; price this week $3,000. Terms $1,000 cash and balance on easy payments.

20-ACRE FARM and 3-room house, 9 miles from city on C. R. R. and public road; nice and level; good for truck farm or dairy; also, store room on front of lot; outbuilding, etc. Price $1,500, or will exchange for city property. Hale Investment Company, 40 North Forsyth street, corner Walton.

BOOKS.

FOR THE NEXT TEN DAYS we will give special inducements on our entire line of books, stationery, office supplies, hammocks, croquet sets, balls and bats, and everything else in our store. The Columbian Book Company, 81 and 83 Whitehall street.

NEW BOOK, just out, title, "Two Fathers and Two Mothers," real life, facts, worthy of the public's attention. Babylon is still falling, carry the news to the people. For sale at bookstores and newsstands or to be forwarded by mail at price, 50 cents, by the author, C. Treadwell, 185 McAfee street, Atlanta, Ga.

"THE ONLY BOOK"—A book that every sporting man, or in fact, every man, woman and child should have; can give 10,000 references; will send the above book upon the receipt of 50 cents, 3 for $1; send money by postal note or money order. Address James W. Carnes, Birmingham, Ala. jun 2 2t thur sun

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. GREGORY has reopened her studio in the new Cooledge building, corner of Broad and Marietta streets, and will be pleased to see all her old patrons and pupils. All branches of art work taught at usual prices.

WANTED—A few pupils to take private dancing lessons. Address Miss Grace L. McLellan, 326 Spring street.

Real Estate—FOR SALE—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—52 lots 25x103; 2 good houses on Electric line, $4,000, ⅓ cash; also 2 lots East End, 50x160, $1,750, ½ cash—one square from Gordon street. Owner, Constitution.

FOR SALE—My home, 248 Jackson street, trees, cent. lawn and beautiful shade den with 100x265 feet, nice yard and garstable and fruit, berries, flowers, etc.; large ceptionally room servant's house, an exarranged house, well built and conveniently modern conve 9 large rooms and every gested. Any device that can be sugcomplete home desiring a nice and with this. Call and certainly be pleased office corner Mitchell examine. T. S. Lewis, and Loyd streets.
june2-1m sun

FOR SALE—Five-room house on easy monthly payment; no cash required. J. O. Perkins, 41 payment reouth Broad.

IF YOU WISH to buy or exchange for Kirkwood or East End or city property, call on William A. Haygood, 8 East Alabama street.

FOR

JWZYVK WAXPBF MOZD LNQ PDSLWR

The above conglomeration of letters is absolutely without meaning. Simple quotations of cheap prices for merchandise---are equally without meaning. . . . .

Note the claims made in this paper to-day. Investigate for yourself, and know who is telling the truth---who by merit is entitled to your patronage. . . . . .

We do not sell cheaper than a great many other smart people, we do not buy cheaper than a great many other smart people, and are not fools enough to say we do. We are Of The Best, and are satisfied. There are None better. It is useless to claim more and expect to be believed by sensible people. How Good we are---and in How Many Different Ways we are good---is best known to those who have tried us. . . . .

Dressmaking . .

The rush of the season is now over. Orders can get better attention than ever. Such work as we are doing has never been known to Atlanta. Very moderate prices and best work guaranteed. Costumes to order. Including work and all materials,

From $20.00 up

Gown Sale

Made and trimmed as no other ready made gowns are made and trimmed, liberally cut of splendid material, $1.00 to $1.25 values, on Bargain Counter

At 75c

Douglas, Thomas & Davison,

61 Whitehall.
Half Block on Broad.

Wash Silks

2,000 Yards to sell. No more likely to be offered this season for so small a price. Quite a good collection of patterns. While they last the price will be

10c

Butter Lace

Insertings—Beyond all comparison the biggest offering ever made in Laces. Hundreds of pieces fresh from the importers, sent to us to sell quick. Goods positively worth up to 25c yard.

See them go at 2 1-2c yard

Colored Dress Goods

Pattern Suits—Those who know what the D. T. & D. Pattern Suits are can best appreciate this price.

About 20, all told, worth up to $20.00 each,

Now you get choice for $7.50

An absolute give away sale of some 40 pieces of fine imported all wool Dress Stuffs, including small checks, cheviot mixtures, etc, all weights for right now, been priced up to $1.25 yard,

Choice now at 50c

Take in the full meaning of this: All wool Serges, Whip Cords, and a few Henriettas, including nearly all shades, 36 to 38 inch widths,

25c

54 inch Imported Serge, in navy blue, exceptional quality

For 75c

60 inch Clay Worsted, a universal favorite since its recent introduction by us,

Per yard $1.50

Storm Serge, medium twill, 60 inches wide, and a hummer,

Per yard $1.00

Black Dress Goods

The mid season novelties have a decidedly practical turn—just as attractive and more serviceable.

Figured Brilliantine, 50 inches wide and the most popular skirt material now shown,

Price $1.35

Priestley's small, medium and large figured Novelties, 42 to 46 inch widths,

Special Price 85c

Wool Tamise, fine pure quality, 40 inches wide,

Price per yard 39c

Crepons at 50c, 42 to 44 inch widths, all pure wool,

75c

Storm Serge, also in navy, 45 inches wide and wonderful quality,

65c

Finetta Cloth—this is the new one, better than Crepon, also comes in navy, 50 inches wide,

$1.00

Figured Brilliantine, 40 inch width,

Per yard 39c

$3.50 50-inch Crepon, new and very attractive weave,

Per yard $2.00

That Basement Crockery Store

Is a delightful spot, roomy and cool, entire floor devoted to crockery and housefurnishings. Special new prices on steel ware.

DINNER SETS—Of the very many good things we ask special attention to our Vienna China 100 piece Dinner Sets, new shapes and beautiful decorations,

Set complete $17.00

English porcelain Dinner Set, delicate green decorations, entirely dew shapes, gold traced handles and edges, full set of 100 pieces

For $14.00

A new Dinner Set, ivory body, gold stippled edges, 100 pieces, and the set complete

For $10.00

Silks were never

So universally worn—Silks were never so attractively designed. We have just received a lot of new things for waists, not shown earlier in the season.

Satin stripe Broche Novelties, lovely color effects,

Per yard $1.00

Taffeta Plisse, the novelty of the season and a big success, the $2.00 grades, all go now

At $1.00

Nearly 300 pieces of figured and striped Taffeta Silks, including a great many of the dollar grades,

Now 75c

Small lot of Striped Taffetas, illuminated effects, just in,

At 69c

Black figured Gros Grains, Taffetas Gros de Londres, etc., small and medium designs, the most popular of all silks for full costumes,

Per yard $1.00

Black Satin Duchesse, grades that we believe cannot be surpassed—20 inch at 75c; 22 inch at $1.00; 24 inch at $1.50; 27 inch

At $2.00

Peau de Soie, fine, firm, long wearing quality,

At $1.00

A wider and better one

At $1.50

Fine Cotton Dress Stuffs

India Dimity, our own special dainty patterns,

Per yard 23c

French Organdies, not the common run of patterns, but the pick of the entire class,

Per yard 35c

Silk Ginghams—For a good looking dress for a small price they are hard to beat; instead of 40c,

25c Yard

American Dimities, closely resembling the imported kinds in all but price.

These are 12 1-2c

Infants Children

You can find whatever they need to wear here, ready for their use.

Special lot of Gingham Dresses, fine ones up to $4.00 each, some sizes missing,

Each 75c

Small lot more of those fine Caps, worth to $1.00 each,

Choice at 25c

Hosiery

MISSES' HOSE—40c worth for 25c.

Misses' Lisle thread Hose, fine 1-1 French rib, fast black.

GENT' HALF HOSE---Gents' Half Hose that will wear well and not fade, light summer weight, tans, fast black and unbleached balbriggan,

25c a pair, 6 pairs for $1.25

LADIES' HOSE---Ladies' Lisle thread Hose 33 1-3c, worth 50c, fast black and russet, drop stitch and plain.

Men's Furnishing Goods

Men's unlaundried colored Negligee Shirts, sateen and cheviot, collars and cuffs attached,

50c Each

Men's Laundried Neglige Shirts, colored percale, collars and cuffs attached and detached,

$1.00 Each

Men's colored trimmed muslin Night Shirts, all sizes, full length,

50c each

Men's balbriggan and gauze Undershirts and Drawers, in ecru and colored, all sizes,

25c, 35c and 50c Each

Men's bleached and unbleached Jeans Drawers, all waist sizes,

25c Pair

Men's white gauze Undershirts,

15c Each

Men's Pepperill Jeans Drawers, knit and tape bottom, all waists and inseam sizes,

50c Pair

Men's linen 4-ply Collars, standing and turn down,

10c Each

Men's plain and link linen Cuffs,

15c Pair

Men's elastic and non-elastic Suspenders,

25c. Pair

Hotel China

We have an extra large line of Hotel China of the very best make, a goods that will not craze nor turn dark if niched beveled edges to prevent chipping when thrown together. The style, quality and price of these goods will surely interest you. We know that our prices are rignt and invite your special inspection of them before buying.

Lamps

Almost like a give away.

If you ever expect to buy a lamp, it makes no difference how far in the future it may be, it will pay you to buy one of our Parlor Lamps. We will throw on our Bargain Counter Monday a very handsome line with delicate decorations, central draft burners, easily lighted without removing chimney or shade; none of which are worth less than $5.00, some up as high as $7.50,

Your choice for $2.50

Crockery and Housefurnishings

10 piece Chamber Sets, English Porcelain, nicely decorated, colors blue and brown, reduced to.....$2.25
White Bowls and Pitchers, reduced to.....68c
White English Porcelain Cups and Saucers, each reduced to 8c
White English Porcelain Dinner Plates, each reduced to ..7c
White Enlish Porcelain Breakfast Plates, each reduced to 6c
Knives and Forks, good steel, 6 of each, reduced to.....75c
Feather Dusters, each reduced to.....10c
Feather Dusters, large size, each reduced to..... ..15c
Ice Cream Freezers, each reduced to.....$1.00
Water Coolers, each reduced to.....$1.00

Carpets, Curtains and

All Carpet Store accessories, on the modern close price basis.

Alexander Smith & Son's best Moquettes, laid and lined,

At $1.00 yard

Best Body Brussels, best patterns, best all round,

Laid and lined $1.00

High grade Tapestry Brussels—not jute—best and newest patterns, linen back and all wool face,

Per yard 65c

Best Hartford Ingrains, with halls and stairs to match,

65c Yard

5-8 Stair Widths to match,

50c

Striped Cocoa Matting for offices, churches, etc

Price 60c

Bamboo Porch Awnings, a positive luxury,

Each $2.00

Fancy wood Grill Work for portieres, etc.,

75c Foot

Bronze and corrugated white enameled Curtain Poles,

Each 75c

Dainty, airy Lace Curtains, full 5 feet wide and 3½ yards long, a bargain truly worthy of the big second floor department,

$2.00 the Pair

Have Your Foundation Right

Is a universal building law.

Have Your Shoes Right, is the universal law of common sense. Just as easy to have them right as wrong if you know how. We are experts on all those little points that go to make up perfection in footwear, and can place you on a proper foundation. Better still, we save you money—always.

Dry Goods Bargain Counter principles applied to Shoe selling. That's how we clean up odd lots and broken sizes. Big lot Ladies' Oxfords, cloth top, kid top, opera toe, square toe, black, tan or wine—judge for yourself how much more they are worth when you see them. One special counter, all at

$1.25 the Pair

Another Bargain Counter lot Ladies' Oxfords, plain and Blucher styles; you may have any style toe you please; stock price $2.50; either black or tan;

Counter sale at $1.75 pair

Ladies' French kid hand turned Oxfords, black and tan, toes and tops of whatever kind you prefer, they are all here, 3 buttons or lace,

Instead of $2.50, $2.00 pair

Ladie's, Misses' and children's 1 strap Sandals, plain and patent tip, sizes 2½ to 4, $1.50; sizes 12 to 2, $1.25; sizes 8½ to 11½, $1.00; sizes 5 to 8, 90c.

Misses' tan, very soft kid, hand sewed 1 strap Sandals, - - -

Per pair $1.00

Infants' Dongola Oxford Ties, Dongola tip, sizes 2 to 5, 35c pair; same style, with spring heels,

50c pair

Men's satin calf Oxfords, strap and Southern ties, - - -

Per pair, $1.50



Suits, Waists and Extra Skirts

Ready to wear, made up in the best possible way, and sold at remarkably small prices.

All wool tailor made Serge Suits, new short coat, cutaway ripple back style, extra big sleeves, skirt latest cut and lined throughout—

Suit complete $10.00

Eton Suit of mixed cassimere suiting, trimmed with pearl buttons and silvered buckles, silk faced,

Each $10.00

Duck Suits in dark, medium and light shades, ranging in price

$1.25 to $5

Brilliantine Extra Skirts, in plain or figured, lined with rustle taffeta cambric lining, full back, very wide skirt, the most sensible skirt of the season,

Each $10.00

Navy and black Serge Skirts, lined throughout, made of very fine material, organ pipe back,

Each $5.00

Navy mixed Cheviot Skirts, making alone worth the price,

Each 98c

Silk Waists in complete variety, the new models, high full sleeves,

$7.50 to $4

Washable Waists,

$2.00 to 75c

34 PAGES THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. PART 2. 13 TO 24.

VOL. XXVII. ATLANTA, GA, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1895. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

KEELY COMPANY KEELY COMPANY KEELY COMPANY

Ribbons and Laces.

Don't miss seeing them. You can't if you are in their part of the store. They offer too much to make you wonder, and very low prices do add an extra charm to these things.

Net Top Venise Laces—all the latest patterns, including Broiderie, Point Applique, Anglaise, and Point Lierrie effects—in white and butter shades—in widths 6 to 12 inches.
Silk Chiffons—all the new colors.

A great lot of plain Satin Ribbons in all colors and widths and Black Double-faced Satin Ribbons in five popular widths go on sale Monday at less than cost of importation.

Gloves. Mitts.

We have seen, possibly you have, lone lot of Gloves and Mitts as cheap as any we now show, but neither you nor we have ever seen a collection, vast and complete, of Glove and Mitt Bargians equal to those now ready here.

Women's 8-button lengths Black Silk Mitts	15c
Women's 8-button length Cream and White Silk Mitts	25c
Women's 12 and 16-button length Silk Mitts in evening shades	73c
Women's Black Silk Gloves, Kayser's double finger tips	50c
Women's Cream and Pearl Gray 4-button Kid Gloves, black stitching, worth $1.25; at	98c
Women's 12-button length Cream Suede Kid Gloves, fitted on the hand and warranted	$1.48

This doing by large odds is the most attractive for buyers ever made in Atlanta.

Hosiery.

A stock that is nearer to the top than any we ever before saw. There isn't a flaw to be found with the sorts we sell.

Misses' Hermsdorf Fast Black Hose double heels, toes and knees	15c
Misses' Military Ribbed Fast Black and Tan, very serviceable	19c
Women's Lisle Thread Hose, Richelieu Ribbed, in black or tan	33c
Women's Fine Silk Hose, Richelieu Ribbed, in in black or tan	$1.25

It isn't an ebb and flow Hosiery stock—surging today and sinking tomorrow. All the year round it is full of just the kinds you are wanting. There are always spots in it where your money does unlooked-for buying.

Summer Suitings.

If you want a tennis, bicycle or bathing costume look through our Flannel and Outing Goods stock. We have sorts for gay or demure tastes. Scores of colors and designs.

Shoes

This week—a sale of ideal Shoes for Summer wear—Shoes of high degree at very much less money than you pay for ordinary sorts elsewhere.

Exceptional lots—comprising the fashionable effects in Tan Oxfords, Strapped Sandals, French Kid Oxfords, Spring-heel Shoes for Women, Misses and Children, Ziegler Bros. finest Button and Lace Boots and Low Cuts—all the extreme toes including the narrow square and cone-shaped razor lasts—models of superior Shoe-making—stylish, serviceable, swell. $2 VALUE $3.00

$3 VALUE $4.00

If you need Footwear there's a choice here that will give relish and zest to your trading. No old-shoe-made-new business, but just the best selected, best in every-way stock we ever had. Which means unmatched anywhere. Every detail is conducted capably.

School Shoes.

The boy and girl will want a pair of pretty Shoes to wear during the commencement exercises. We have any wanted style in kid and tan, with patent leather trimmings or plain. Oxfords, Strapped Slippers and Spring-heel Shoes and Slippers, galore. An incomparable assortment, and you may depend upon our prices being least.

White Goods...

Special fabrics for the precious June graduates. Needless to tire you with descriptions. You know the worth, the grace and the wear that's woven into them—if they are the proper sort. Every one of the following is the standard of excellence for its peculiar class.



Checked Nainsook	5c to 25c
Plain Nainsook	25c to 40c
Plain English Nainsook	20c to 50c
French Nainsook, 48 in.	25c to 60c
English Long Cloth	12c to 25c
India Linen, 32 to 40 in.	10c to 25c
Batiste Claire	20c to 50c
Masalia, 40 in. wide	25c to 60c
Checked Egyptian Dimity	15c to 40c
Striped Egyptian Dimity	20c to 50c
Dotted White Swiss	15c to 60c
French Organdie, 68 in.	39c to 75c
Revere Striped India Linen	12c to 35c
Mull checks	12c to 40c
Linen Lawn, 36 in.	40c to 60c

Finest French Organdie Accordion Plaited Skirts, and two yards of the plain for Waist

$4.75

Scores of other pretty white and cream stuffs are ready—gathered with the generous hand that keeps stocks charming in variety and vital in interest. The swellest collection of modest mono-colors ever offered in the South. Remarkable price range.

Butter Colored Mull—to match the deep cream Laces. We have them. They are rare and in demand.

June Weather Printed Cottons

They are heaped high and marked low. You may capture much dainty beauty for right little money. Choosing here is easy. We have ample counter space to show many colors and designs of each style. Something for every taste. Come and study the stock.

Real French Organdies, the sheer, thin kind—an extra artistic series of printings—buds, dots, sprays, stripes and flower designs. All the new pinks, blues, niles, heliotropes and maize. 39c

French Plisse, direct from a famous Parisian dealer. Striped effects in the sunniest crinkles and colors that ever graced the soft surface of a wash fabric. 25c

At 10c, 12c and 15c. See the trophies we have secured. The new Batistes, Dimities, Lawns, Percales, Irish Linens, Zephyrs, and other effects with curious names are radiant with more charms than we can print.

Imported Figured and Embroidered Swisses. These are readily distinguished from the coarser American makes. A beautiful fabric, and scarce—lavenders, resedas, bluets, nymph greens, pinks. 35c

An immense assortment of Rhode Island Plisse—close immitation of the French. Just as durable, and at first glance just as delicate and pretty. 15c

Summer-Selling Silks.

Interest in our great Silk Sale is cumulative. It broadens and deepens as the movement advances. Have you looked through the offerings yet? If not come quick or you'll be too late. The conditions that made present prices possible will soon cease entirely. Raw silk is rising. After this week some of the fruits of the harvest may still exist, but the special chance to gather them will pass and normal forces resume sway. The unadvertised facts are the most eloquent. Come let the goods talk. They have the persuasive charm of economy. Convincing these days.

Pongee Silks—black, blue, brown, green and gray color mixes, forming invisible plaids that are small. They are warranted to wash perfectly.
Worth $1.00; our price 59c

Taffetas with delicately tinted grounds, cut by dark broche stripes and others with checked grounds divided by plisse stripes, all colors.
Worth $1.75; our price 98c

It is superior to an auction—you know exactly what you are getting; you are left to calm judgment and leisurely comparison, and you buy cheaper. Of new Silks the criers catch the poor styles and invariably the highest bidder's prospect for a bargain is small indeed.

This sale—carefully, judiciously planned and magnificiently operated—is minus the least element of sham. No kind of fraud taints the speech that convinces the people. Each article, however low in price, carries our solemn pledge of quality. Each trade triumph brings that which is dearer than dollars—the evidence of faith.

Black and Fancy Colored Silks worth up to $1.75 at 75c and 98c.

Colored—Swiss Checks, Rustle Taffetas, Glace Satins, Novelty Pompadours, Crepe Plisse, Figured and Plain Satin Duchesse, Gauffre Crepons, Dresden-figured Taffetas, Printed-warp Taffetas and Enticelle Pois.

Black—Armures, Rhadmirs, Brocaded Taffetas, Self-figured Peau d'Soie, Satin Luxors, Faconne Taffetas, Glace Broderies, French Jacquards, Figured Satin Duchesse and Gros Grains.

The above is a partial list. Some are worth $1.00; some $1.25; some $1.50, some $1.75. You may take choice at 73c and 98c.

Black Dress Goods.

Wondrous, and to you, welcome price revolutions: Caused by cold weather and overstocked importers who failed to unload on heavily-burdened retailers. Here selling has been stupendous and stocks normal. That put us in a position to take advantage of unusual conditions. Here every emergenpy is met and mastered; here no worthy lots are too large if the styles and prices are right—and here are the golden results.

Grand Purchase.

$3000.00 worth of fine Self-figured All-wool and Silk—and—Wool Brilliantines and Paris Crepons. Ten days ago they were selling at from one to six dollars a yard. 50c TO $2.75

All-wool French Serges, 36-in	25c
All-wool French Batiste, 36-in	35c
All-wool Brilliantines, 38-in	37c
All-wool Storm Serges, 44-in	49c
All-wool French Crepons, 38-in	50c

Marvels of the designer's skill—made espeically for the most exclusive retailing. Never were there more handsome, richer, more desirable, choicer fabrics.

Parasols

The caresses of the sun frequently wither the flowers, but they, poor things, must too often bear all its power unprotected. Man sometimes limits Nature's forces. The precious human flower, woman, must not be wearied or withered with the sun. Hence Parasols, which say to the sun, "Here shall thy proud rays be stayed." Parasols! Their sphere the air, and with all their delicacy and grace their mission to shield the fair. And thus by ethereal harmony you get the following timely bargains.

Black Silk Parasols, 24 inches paragon frame, painted by hand Dresden handles in balls and crooks	$1.15
Navy Blue and Garnet Silk Parasols, 26 inches paragon frames, gold mounted Dresden handles	$1.98
Choice collection of tight-roll Silk Coaching Parasols—all the newest creations. Dresden effects, dots, stripes, plaids, changeables and figures, $1.50 to	$6.00
White China Silk Parasols, filmy and airy, white handles, rods and ribs	$2.25
Iridescent Glace Taffeta Silk Parasols, 22 inches, silvered rod and ribs	$3.98
Printed-warp Taffeta Silk Parasols, 22 inches paragon frame, natural sticks with gold and Dresden mountings, aluminum rod and ribs, case and tassel to match	$4.98

Embroideries.

Like Alpine snowdrifts. Lots of them come from Switzerland, straight from the St. Gall looms to us—to you. That means the newest, freshest, most exclusive patterns; more, it means the littlest prices possible.

Sheer Swisses, Mulls, Cambrics and the like delicately needle touched. Fine threads contrived into lovely traceries—medallions, wheels, dots, stars, vines, specks, scallops—so ethereal you'll vow fairy fingers stitched them.

The Embroidery stock is now at the zenith of its grace and beauty.

Women's Waists.

Don't know where else you will get such values—certainly not in Atlanta. If the variety here is not greater; the styles prettier; the qualities finer and the prices lower then we will not claim your patronage.

Wash Silks, Changeable Taffetas Striped Indias and Surahs, Plain and Fancy Chinas, Jays and Rich Pampadours. All have large sleeves, full back and front and French crush collar.	$3.50 $4.50 $5.00 $6.00

In Washable Waists everybody has been thought of—their taste, their comfort, their appearance, their profit.

These are very, very special for Monday. Over five hundred Waists—Percale, Madras, Lawn, Dimity, Batiste, Cambric, and a half score other fabrics. Laundered collar and cuffs, extra full sleeves, yoke back and full fronts. An immense assortment of exquisite designs and colorings including blue, pink, lavender, maize, green and yellow stripes and figures on light grounds	50c 75c $1.00 $1.25 $1.50

House Wrappers

Novelties in Tea Gowns, an elegant exhibit, an exquisite assembly of attractive ideas in India Silk, French Merino, Challis, Javanaise and fine Cashmere. Made and trimmed in rich and beautiful ways.

A charming collection of morning Wrappers—light and dark grounds—with flower designs, hair lines, cluster stripes, small dots and figures—fancy trimmed yokes, some finished with lace, embroidery, or braid; others with ruffle over shoulders, Watteau back, full wide skirt, large sleeves and tight fitting.

Standard Prints French Sateens English Percales Fancy Lawns Figured Dimities	75c UP TO $4.00

The foregoing represent really remarkable retailing for Monday.

Duck Suits

Extraordinary offering of fine goods consequent on one of the most favorable purchases we've made in ye[illegible] Entire sample line of a l[illegible] anufacturer to be closed out by us at prices phenomenally low.

An endless variety of Duck and Pique Suits—black-and-white, blue-and-white and a dozen other combinations in stripes, pin-head dots, figures, plaids and checks. We show the Suits with the new and jaunty Nottingham Cutaway Coat. All are made with broad facing, skirt with deep hem and covered seams	$4.50 $5.00 $6.00 $7.50

Eton and Blazer styles are, also current here.

Damask Towels

If you intend to furnish a home or hotel we are the people who can and will save you money on Linens and kindred things.

Huckaback Towels, heavy, all pure flax, bleached, with hemmed ends and fringed, size 36x24 inches, regular 25c value; our price	15c
Huckaback Towels, strictly all linen, already washed, soft and spongy, hemmed ends, red and blue borders, size 22x42 inches, regular 35c values; our price	19c
Bleached Table Linen, extra heavy, made for hard, long wear, equal to the best Barnsley Damask, regular 75c value; our price	49c
Full Double Scotch and Irish Damask, 70 inches wide, snow white and in all the artistic designs, regular $1.00 value; our price	73c

Nobody needs to be told of the fitness of our flaxen goods. They are pure, good and cheap.

For FURNITURE AT CUT PRICES GO TO R. S. CRUTCHER,

Or Write for Catalogue.
53 Peachtree and 58 N. Pryor Sts., Atlanta.

Oak Bedroom Suits.

With bevel edge mirrors and nice polish finish, for only $10.
My leaders at $12.50, $15, $20 and $25 are ahead of all competition.
See them B-4-U buy.

Parlor Suits.



I am largely overstocked in these goods and must sell at some price.
Beautiful 5-piece suits from $15 to $150.
Cash or on time.

Dining Room Furniture

China Closets from $10 to $50.
Sideboards from $7.50 to $100.
Extension tables $4.50 to $75.
Dining Chairs in wood, cane or leather seats, from 75c to $10.

Office Furniture.



Flat Top Desks from $7.50 up.
Roll Top Desks from $13.50 to $50.
Standing Desks from $10 up.
Revolving Desk Chairs from $4 up.
Office Chairs, wood or cane, $1 up.

Bedsprings and Mattresses.

Springs from	$1 00 up
Woven Wire Cots from	1 75 up
Upholstered Cots from	1 75 up
Mattresses from	1 50 up

Folding Beds.



I have 10 or 12 different styles for adults and children. Prices for full sized beds start at $10, and on up to $100. Children's beds from $3.00 up to $15.00.

Window Shades, Lace Curtains and Poles.

In this department I challenge all competition to meet my cut prices.

Chairs for Everybody



Parlor Chairs, Hall Chairs, Library Chairs, Dining Chairs, Rocking Chairs, and Children's Chairs. Styles and prices to suit everybody. If you need Chairs or Tables for any kind of entertainment, remember I keep 500 to rent at reasonable prices.

Book Cases, Etc.



Wardrobes from $8.00 to $65.00.
Chiffoniers from $7.00 to $25.00.
Ladies' Desks from $5.00 to $25.00.
Book Cases from $4.00 to $40.00.
Music Racks, Paper Racks, Book Shelves, Easels, Screens, etc.

Baby Carriages.



A nice Carriage, full size, for $5.00.
A full plush trimmed Carriage as low as $7.50.
Elegant Plush Carriage, $16.00.
Best made from $30 to $40.
I carry the largest stock in the city—wholesale and retail—cash or on time.

Bed Lounges and Couches.



Oak Lounges with nice upholstery, at $7.50, $10, $15, $20 and $25.
Couches from $8 to $25.
I have a few fine Leather Couches that I will close out at factory cost.



PARLOR AND Library Tables,

In Oak, Birch and Mahogany. Prices 75c to $25.

It will pay you to visit the Great Cut Price Furniture House of

R. S. CRUTCHER,

And get his low prices B-4-U buy anything in the Furniture line. Wholesale or Retail.

53 Peachtree and 58 N. Pryor Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

WHEN BANKERS MEET

The Programme Announced for the Convention of Georgia Financiers.

A FLURRY IN GEORGIA SOUTHERN BONDS

They Have Advanced Recently in Price. Somebody Is Buying Them—The Public Does Not Know Who It Is.

Macon, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—The official programme for the fourth annual meeting of the Georgia Bankers' Association has been prepared, and on Monday Secretary L. P. Hillyer, of this city, will send a handsomely and artistically printed copy of the programme to every banker in Georgia.

Here is the official programme:

The convention will meet promptly in city hall at 9 o'clock a. m. June 12th. The convention will be called to order by President T. B. Neal.

Prayer, Rev. Edward F. Cook; address of welcome, W. E. Kay; response to address of welcome, L. C. Hayne; annual message, President T. B. Neal; report of executive council, Chairman John A. Davis; report of treasurer, J. W. Cabaniss; report of secretary, L. P. Hillyer; address, "Intemperance in the Bank," John H. Reynolds; address, "Some Past Financial Systems and Lessons Gleaned Therefrom," H. W. Reed; address, "Are We Ready for State Bank Issues?" G. Gunby Jordan; address, "Is the Repeal of the Ten Per Cent Tax on State Bank Circulation Desirable?" J. W. Cabaniss.

The meeting will then adjourn for the day.

At 4 o'clock p. m. the members will be tendered a ride over the beautiful system of shell roads in and around the city by the Clearing House Association of Brunswick.

Second Day—Meeting called to order at 10 o'clock a. m.; general discussion; place of next meeting to be selected; election of officers for the new year; adjournment sine die.

Executive council will meet immediately after adjournment. In the afternoon the Brunswick Clearing House Association will tender an excursion by steamer around the harbor to members and visiting guests, and in the evening a banquet at St. Simon's hotel on St. Simon's island.

Announcement.

As it is no doubt the intention of most our members to adjourn to Cumberland or St. Simon's islands, it would save them trouble if they would purchase round trip tickets direct to these resorts, thus avoiding the necessity for handling a certificate for return at one-third fare. By purchasing through, the rate will be exactly the same as on the certificate plan, plus boat fare.

It is expected that an address will be delivered by one of the leading financiers of the north.

Sentenced for Ten Years.

The jury in the case of Jim Curtis, colored, charged with the murder of another negro, Hunt, after remaining out all night without being able to agree on a verdict, made one this morning between 8 and 9 o'clock of voluntary manslaughter. Judge Hardeman sentenced him to the penitentiary for ten years.

Ida Merritt Insane.

This morning a specially appointed jury to try the lunacy of Ida Merritt, the negro murderess, found that she is of unsound mind and a fit subject for the insane asylum. The personnel of the jury was very much better than is usually impaneled in lunacy trials. They were: Dr. R. B. Barron, G. W. Gantt, T. L. Massenburg, E. D. Huguenin, R. H. Smith, B. C. Smith, T. J. Ware, James Green, John M. Walker, A. F. Parrott, M. J. Hatcher, Elihu McLean.

Last week the woman was tried for the murder of her husband and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Her counsel, Messrs. Robert Hodges, Roland Ellis and Joe Gerdine, were impressed with the belief that the defendant was of unsound mind, and they petitioned that she be tried on a writ of lunacy. Judge Hardeman will order that she be sent to the lunatic asylum instead of the penitentiary.

Bonds High Up.

There is quite a flurry in bonds of the Georgia Southern and Florida railway.

What does it mean? Does it indicate that a fight is going on for the control of the property?

Or does it signify something else, not practicable to be publicly announced just now?

The bonds are selling at 95.

Just before the recent sale of the road the market price was about 88. Their present value is quite an advance.

It is not known how much of the bonds are at present owned in Macon. The estimated amount just before the sale of the road was about $100,000. Since the sale of the property quite a number of the bonds that were held in Macon had been sold.

It may be surprising to many to learn that at the time the Georgia Southern went into the hands of a receiver there were between 8,000 and 9,000 holders of the bonds in Georgia. It is true that many of these held one or two bonds, but it is also true that the individual holdings of some were quite large.

The great number of 8,000 to 9,000 bondholders in this state indicates the confidence that Georgians had in the security of the bonds of this road.

Judge Hardeman To Speak.

Major J. L. Hardeman has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at a large confederate soldiers' reunion to be held on July 4th at Vienna, Ga. Judge Hardeman will make one of his notable, eloquent and happy addresses. One of the companies in the war regiment of Colonel Thomas Hardeman, father of Major J. L. Hardeman, came from the section of the state where Vienna is now situated.

Mr. Comer's Contribution.

Receiver H. M. Comer, of the Central road, has given $100 to the Georgia peach carnival to be held at Macon. The carnival will be a great success. It is daily growing in importance and occupying a wider scope than its projectors originally expected.

A Man Drowns.

Ed Moulty, while bathing at Slatton's brickyard this afternoon, was drowned. The body was recovered.

Ed Smith, colored, created much excitement in Vineville today by passing down the street shooting off a pistol. He fired several times at another negro. He evaded arrest.

FLOYD'S NEGROES AT WORK.

They Are Determined To Do Their Part Well.

Rome, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—The negroes of Floyd county are actively engaged in a movement to furnish a creditable exhibit at the exposition.

Today they appealed to the Floyd County Industrial Association for $50 to be donated to them to assist them in getting up their exhibit.

The association officials took the matter under advisement and will probably consider it favorably, as there are many very wealthy and substantial citizens among the colored population of Floyd county.

A Week of Sporting.

The coming week will also be one of many sporting events. There will be baseball games between local clubs, and the Atlanta colored club will tackle the Rome Blackbirds at the grounds Monday.

Beginning Wednesday the June races will continue for three weeks at the driving park and will attract a large number of visiting sports from all quarters. Some fast horses are entered for the races.

The Women at Work.

The women who have constituted themselves the St. Peter's Church Aid Society have taken the town by storm. Next week half a dozen of the biggest business houses in the city will give them the proceeds of a day's sale each. They have already realized nearly $1,000 in the first four days' work, all of which is to go toward the completion of the building, which is now an assured fact.

FINANCE IN FLORIDA

The People There Are Thoroughly Aroused on the Silver Question.

THEY READ THE CONSTITUTION

From the Okefinokee to the Everglades the Farmers and the Working People Are Alive to Their Interests.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 1.—(Special.)—In no portion of the vast territory in which The Constitution circulates has its work for the restoration of silver to its old place as a money metal been productive of more marked results than in Florida.

The Constitution's correspondent has recently returned from a trip which covered every section of the state, and during which scores of men of every class—farmers, fruit growers, merchants, lawyers, phosphate miners and mechanics—were interviewed. What these men said proved clearly that there was a regular ground swell in the state in favor of free coinage. Nine men out of ten when asked about the money question would answer: "I'm with The Constitution." This, too, when the paper had not been mentioned by the correspondent.

Last Saturday I visited the northern portion of Baker county, which touches the Okefinokee swamp, and is about the last place where one would expect the people to be discussing the financial question. And yet these men living in the backwoods, some of them not visiting a town three times a year, were discussing the great question of finance just as eagerly as the people in the cities. And every one of them was for free and unlimited coinage of silver, and right away at that. It is not to be wondered at that these "Crackers," as they are sneeringly called by the eastern goldbugs, should favor the restoration of silver. They have been pinched by the gold standard until the struggle for existence has become almost unendurable.

During this Baker country trip I had occasion to stop at a house to ask for directions as to the road. A drizzling rain was falling and there were six men grouped on the porch of the house to whom a seventh was reading. The reader came out in answer to my call, carrying the book in his hand. Asked what the book was he replied: "The greatest since the Bible."

It was "Coin's Financial School."

The spread of the silver sentiment in Florida is remarkable in view of the efforts of the goldbugs to stifle it. The self-constituted guardians of the democratic party in this state are "cuckoos" of the most offensive type and their efforts have been turned toward keeping the rank and file of the democracy in line with the John Sherman idea of finance, whose prophet is now Grover Cleveland. When the state convention met last August it was controlled by these "cuckoos" and they railroaded through a platform, one clause of which unconditionally indorsed the financial policy of Grover Cleveland and his Wall street friends.

On this platform the present legislature was elected. But one of the first things which the house did was to pass a memorial calling on congress to provide for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, independent of other nations, at a ratio of 16 to 1. There are 68 members of the house of representatives, and of this number only 16 could be found who dared to vote against the silver memorial, and yet all these men were elected on the "cuckoo" state platform which indorsed the administration's policy. But when the time came to go on record they dared not return to their constituents and tell them that they had voted against silver.

One of the most prominent politicians in the state, who has just returned from Tallahassee, tells The Constitution that members of the legislature assert that 90 per cent of the people of Florida are in favor of free coinage, and that the delegation to the national convention next year will be pledged to vote for a man and a platform that will unreservedly favor the restoration of the white metal.

And this sentiment has spread in spite of the efforts of the New York goldbugs to prevent it. Florida probably has more intimate business relations with the east than any other southern state. The eastern goldbugs know this, and they have been using their money power to keep the business men of Florida in line for the yellow metal. Some days ago The Constitution contained an editorial headed "Is It to Be a Bank Campaign?" So far as Florida is concerned the answer is "yes." The New York banks are already putting the screws on their customers in this state. One of the most successful bankers in Florida was visited recently and asked for his views on the money question. "I'm with The Constitution, heart and soul," was his reply, "but I am afraid to say so. I know other bankers in the state who favor free coinage and who are suffering from the pinch of the gold standard, but they do not dare to say so, lest it should reach the New York bankers with whom they deal. The gold standard suits the Wall street crowd, and they will ruin, if they can, any southern banner who openly opposes them. The Florida bankers may talk for the gold standard, but their advocacy is due to the terrorism which the New York banks are seeking to exert upon weaker institutions in the south."

Put Florida down in the white metal column.

W. R.

IN SOUTH GEORGIA.

Crops Are Looking Well—Peaches Are Ripening Rapidly.

Waycross, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—A trip this week over the Georgia lines of the Plant system afforded pleasing glimpses at the crops of south Georgia.

The corn crop everywhere appeared to be unusually fine, and the cotton crop was in good condition. The heavy rains during the spring retarded the work on the farms, and the cotton crop was planted later than usual. The best crops were seen on the line between Valdosta and Bainbridge. The farmers through that section have very fine crops, and their barns are well filled with corn, peas and fodder. The early oat crop is being harvested, and the yield appears to be above the average. The smokehouses are filled with home-made meat. The hogs are fine, and there are fine blooded cattle in plenty.

Valdosta and Tifton are thriving towns, and new houses are now in course of erection. The people in that section are in comfortable circumstances, and prosperity is seen on every hand.

The peach crop through south Georgia promises to be unusually fine this year. In Charlton county, where the finest peaches in this immediate section are grown, the crop will be a valuable one. Around Fort Valley the peaches are ripening already, and one carload has just been shipped north. Other counties are also preparing to ship an abundance of peaches.

The wine producers of south Georgia have a fine prospect for this year's grape crop. The cold weather did not have a bad effect on the vines, but rather hardened them. Several progressive farmers between Waycross and Tifton make good incomes on wine-making every year, and the industry is becoming more important each year.

Will Represent the University.

Athens, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—In an oratorical contest between ten students of the university Mr. Joseph J. Bennett, of Jefferson, was chosen as the representative of the university in the inter collegiate oratorical contest at the Piedmont chautauqua next month.

FULL OF YEARS.

Mr. David G. Wylie, Sr., Passes To His Reward.

MORE THAN NINETY YEARS ON EARTH

The Funeral Will Take Place from His Son's Residence This Morning at 9 O'Clock—Interment at Oakland.

Mr. David G. Wylie, Sr., one of Atlanta's oldest and most honored citizens, has passed to his reward.

The announcement of his death appeared in yesterday morning's Constitution.

Last September Mr. Wylie celebrated his ninetieth birthday and to all appearances he seemed to be in good health for a man of his advanced years. About two months ago, however, he began to fail and his death was expected momentarily. He gained strength after this and continued to improve until a few days ago, when the signs of approaching dissolution began to appear and the old man entered the dark valley of the shadow of death.



DAVID G. WYLIE, SR.

For many years Mr. Wylie had resided in this city and though he had never been in active business, on account of his infirmities, he was known to hundreds of people in this city.

He was the father of Mr. James R. Wylie and of Captain David G. Wylie. He was, perhaps, the oldest citizen of Atlanta at the time of his death.

Peacefully at 1 o'clock yesterday morning the old gentleman passed to his reward. He died at the residence of his son, Captain D. G. Wylie, on Spring street.

Mr. Wylie has had a remarkable career and was a man of profoundly religious and thoughtful mind. In 1804, on the 7th of September, he was born in Chester, S. C., of Irish parents and surrounded by the best influences and most painstaking care, he grew to manhood strong in intellect and vigorous of body, with a character developed under clean, wholesome thoughts and pure, moral deeds.

In eighteen hundred and twenty-six he married Miss Martha Robinson and by her reared eight children.

He removed to Fairfield district, South Carolina, and held the position of sheriff of that district from 1836 to 1840.

From Fairfield district Mr. Wylie then removed to Cass county, Georgia, where he engaged in the pursuit of farming until 1862, and then to south Georgia, when he became possessed of the western fever and set out to Arkansas to reside in 1862.

In the interim he lost his wife, a charming Christian woman, and married the second time Miss Nancy Price, who bore him four children, two of whom still live. Mrs. James M. Orr, of Texarkana; Mrs. B. L. Key, of Dallas county, Arkansas; Captain James R. Wylie, of Atlanta, and Captain David G. Wylie, of Atlanta, being the issue of the first union.

Mr. Wylie had spent the latter years of his life with his family, dividing the time with his sons in Atlanta and his children in Arkansas.

While his death was not unexpected, the passing of his soul has cast a sadness over his friends, for he was a good man and one beloved by all who knew him.

Until within the past few months he had remained active and full of physical and mental vigor, which was most remarkable for a man within a few years of being a centenarian.

As a father and friend Mr. Wylie was all that he should have been. He had a high sense of honor, was just and sincere. His relations with the Presbyterian church, of which he was a consistent member, were above criticism, and with his death only good things can be said in his praise.

Everything that loving hands could do was done to make his last days happy, and his falling asleep was like the rest of a tired young child.

His life was a lesson of religion and love, unselfishness and usefulness, and his children and grandchildren are beautiful types of his inmost goodness and strength.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of Captain D. G. Wylie on Spring street this morning at 9 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Interment at Oakland. The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers: Messrs. John B. Daniel, F. P. Rice, W. T. B. Wilson, E. A. Robertson, James W. Thomas and T. L. Langston.

JAMES D. GOODMAN DIES SUDDENLY.

He Took Sick Wednesday and Died Yesterday in West End.

Mr. James D. Goodman, the well-known cashier of John Silvey & Co., died yesterday afternoon at his home, No. 17 Queen street, in West End.

Mr. Goodman became quite sick on Wednesday night, but it was not thought that he was seriously ill. He rapidly grew worse and died at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He leaves a wife and adopted son.

The deceased came to Atlanta from Senoia about five years ago and had been for several years the cashier of the Silvey company, where he was loved by all his associates and where his death will be deeply regretted. At the time of his death Mr. Goodman was forty-three years old. He was a very popular man and was one of indomitable energy and wonderful aptness in every way. The funeral notice will appear later.

Little Done in Either House.

Nashville, Tenn., June 1.—(Special.)—The house spent today considering the penitentiary bill. The only important amendment made was one that surplus convicts be leased to parties building new and independent lines of railways or to levee companies. The bill is still pending. The senate did nothing of any importance except adjourn until Tuesday.

Killed by a Fall from a Tree.

Columbia, S. C., June 1.—(Special.)—Tazewell Huffman, a ten-year-old son of Mr. Picken Huffman, was killed by a fall from a tree today. He was gathering mulberries and fell only ten feet. His head struck a sand bank, but his neck was broken and he died instantly.

—The Consolidated street railway will run cars today around the nine-mile circle. On a hot day there is nothing so deliciously cool for the money as a ride around the circle.

WIGGERS HAS NOT FLED.

He Has Engaged Lawyers To Sue for the Insurance.

Griffin, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—The strange death of young Alonzo Maddox, together with Wiggers' suspicious connection with it, still continues to be a topic of conversation upon the streets. Wiggers' actions, since his release from custody in Forsyth, has not tended to allay interest in the matter. He was in Macon yesterday and has engaged lawyers to push his claims against the life insurance companies. He does not seem to be making any efforts to escape arrest, although a warrant is out for him, and Hammond & Cleveland have been employed by young Maddox's father to conduct the investigation on his behalf. The warrant was issued yesterday and the sheriff of Twiggs county was asked to arrest him.

Before the body left Macon Wiggers took the precaution of having it embalmed, at which time the contents of the stomach were emptied. An autopsy now would not disclose poison, if any was administered to Maddox.

Special Deputy F. D. Dismuke, assisted by Deputy Marshals White and Thomas, went on a raid in the second district of Pike last night and made a very successful haul. Sam Milner, together with his son, Charley, were arrested and quite a large amount of the illicit product was destroyed. The parties were carried to Macon this morning to stand trial.

On Thursday morning the house of E. W. Caldwell, who lives in the eastern part of the county, was burglarized by two negroes and quite a quantity of goods stolen. The goods were all found and captured by Deputy Sheriff G. G. Head, but the thieves are still at large. However, the officers are close after them and will very likely run them down.

Miss Mary Walker, who graduated from the Griffin High school this week, left for her home in Monroe today.

James D. Mell, of Macon, spent a short while with friends in the city today.

Miss Adarale Kincaid will sail for New York on the 5th instant to join the Barrett party for Europe. They will sail from New York on the 22d.

—Mr. B. R. Beck, formerly of Atlanta, but now a prominent citizen of Eatonton, is spending a few days in the city.

INCREASING THEIR CAPACITY.

Cotton Mills at Augusta Putting in New Machinery.

Augusta, Ga., June 1.—The Sutherland Manufacturing Company, largely owned by Philadelphia capitalists, has purchased the property of the Dartmouth Spinning Company on Augusta canal. New and improved machinery has been placed in the mill. William T. Davidson is president. He has associated with him a strong local board. One hundred thousand dollars, paid in, will probably be increased to $500,000. Philadelphia capitalists interested believe that the cotton mills must come south. They recognize Augusta's great natural advantages, cheap water power and excellent facilities for handling freight on account of Augusta's location at the head of navigation on the Savannah river. The Enterprise factory, one of the largest mills, is contemplating doubling its capacity at an early day.

LET HIS PRISONER ESCAPE.

Deputy Sheriff Coleman, of Carroll, Was Left by the Train.

Carrollton, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—Henry Brown, the negro who tore up a rail on the S. G. and N. A. railroad at the tank near Captain Jim Martin's several weeks ago, made his escape from Deputy Sheriff Will Coleman Friday. Brown was caught near Chattanooga and Mr. Coleman went after him. It is said that the escape is due to negligence on the part of the deputy sheriff. It is said that he only had the prisoner's hands tied together with a rope. The trainhands say that Coleman was awakened twice, each time by the conductor and porter, and was told to keep awake or his prisoner would escape; Coleman would mumble out a reply, "That's all right." When the train reached Copeland Coleman was asked if he wanted to get off. He got off, but instead of going back to look for his prisoner, he started out in pursuit of the moving train. When the negro escaped the train was moving at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

Brunswick Notes.

Brunswick, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—George Morris, the Spaniard wanted in Brunswick for a grave offense, was captured at Darien today and placed in jail with the women who were with him. They will be brought to Brunswick.

Local committees headed by Bankers A. H. Land, J. S. Thomas, H. W. Reed and W. E. Kay are arranging to entertain the delegates royally when the bankers meet here.

FINANCIAL.

The Present Boom

75 Per Cent Dividend For Past Month!

in wheat offers exceptional opportunities to the speculator. Capitalists are reaping a big harvest! **Combined Capital** is an **Immense Power** on the exchanges. If you have not enough money to cope with the big traders, join us and secure **Protection** for your trades. $10 to $5,000 receives the protection of $100,000. Our plan is **Absolutely Safe! Original investment Guaranteed!** We can convince you that this is true. Our success this year has been phenomenal! Particulars sent free on application.

Co-Operative Trading Association,

Incorporated.

215 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Bank References.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

MONEY? WHEAT $1 A BUSHEL. Make it Before the Chance is Lost.

$100.00 a Day by investing $50.00 to $200.00. We are making $25.00 to $1,000 a day for several of our customers who are trading in **Wheat and Stocks**, from an investment of $10 to $500.

BEWARE OF BUCKET SHOPS!

By special arrangement we are prepared to handle **small** as well as **large** orders. **Wheat** and **Pork** have only started to go up. **Don't wait.** Make money **now.** Send us any amount you want to, tell us what to do, and we will give you the benefit of our twenty years' experience. You can't help making money. Send for our **Special Market Review. Free.** (Speculative Department.)

F. J. WAKEM & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
235 Owing's Building, Chicago.

Bank References:
Metropolitan National.
Fort Dearborn National.
Bank of Nova Scotia.

june 2,4t-sun

20%

Discount in Furniture. $16 gets our $20 Suit. $20 gets our $25 Cheval suit, and so on through the stock, as this will last only a few days. Come at once.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

sun tues

A piece of Lycett's china is just the thing for a bridal gift.

"If you see them at Byck's,
The style is correct and price is the lowest."

WE

Have had so many customers praise our $3.50 TAN, BLACK and PATENT LEATHER SHOES that we feel that the public appreciate honesty, and we propose to continue this sale during the season;—certainly no better Shoes were ever sold for the money.

ARE

You not going to get a pair of Shoes for the hot weather? If you want to treat your feet and want to know what comfort is, just drop in and let one of our experienced shoe fitters take a look at your pedal extremities; may be

NOT

Today, but perhaps if you feel their comfortableness you will happen in when you want a pair; anyway bear us in mind and perhaps you won't think it

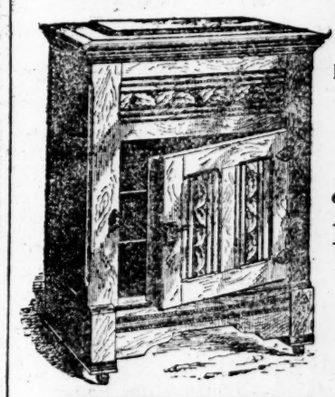
EGOTISTICAL

If we tell you they are really worth $5.00 a pair—that's what some stores charge—we save you $1.50. It's worth a trial; we insure their wear.

Byck Bros. & Co.

Footcovers to all Mankind.
27 WHITEHALL STREET.

Have You Money to Burn?



If not, you had best get our prices on Refrigerators before you buy elsewhere—

Price $4.00 up.

Remember we have everything on earth in

HARDWARE
: : AND : :
KITCHENWARE.

Garden Hose 8c per foot.

FITTEN-THOMPSON HARDWARE CO.,
Corner Broad and Marietta Streets.

june 2-sun wed fri fol muse

WE'VE GOT

30 Single Suit Patterns that we want and expect to sell Monday, June 3d.

Not one in the entire lot sold for less than $25. Some sold for $35.

Your pick of any suit in the entire lot made to your order

$16.00

These and no more will be sold at that price.

Monday--tomorrow--is the day.

Are you interested? If so, come early and get your pick.

Kahn Bros

TAILORS.

No. 8 WHITEHALL STREET,

ATLANTA, GA.

CARTER ON SILVER

The Ex-Manager of the Republican Campaign Discusses the Issue.

HIS PARTY IN THE WEST FOR COINAGE

Cleveland and Carlisle Are Playing Into the Enemy's Hand.

HILL IS SAID TO HAVE A MINE LAID

At Some Future Date He Intends To Tear the Mask from the Administration. Missouri Will Have a Convention.

Washington, June 1.—(Special.)—The silver wing of the republican party is preparing to make an aggressive fight. Senator Carter, of Montana, who is cairman of the republican national committee and who managed Harrison's campaign in 1889, is here on his way from New York, where he attended the Depew harmony dinner. Carter is not in favor of the eastern brand of republican harmony. He is outspoken for free silver and declares that the Rocky mountain states and the Pacific coast will have nothing but free siver. He says that the western country is for Senator Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, the only eastern free silver republican in the senate, for president.

"It is just as well to have it distinctly understood," said he, "that silver is to be remonetized, and so understandng address ourselves to the task of bringing about the desired result. Mr. Whitney has borne testimony to the fact disclosed by the public prints in England some time ago. It seems probable that the Rosebery ministry will not succeed itself, and a general election at an early day is quite likely. With the ministry dominated by Mr. Balfour and his friends, a way toward an international agreement on free coinage of both gold and silver at a fixed ratio would be more plain. This country, however, will not wait the pleasure of all the government in Christendom before determining upon a policy of its own. We would like to accommodate Mr. Whitney and his friends by waiting two or three years, and it is quite probable that under the present administration we will be compelled to wait, but in the meantime the opinion is constantly gaining strength that this government alone can determine its own financial policy. The free silver republicans have secured the controlling interest in The New York Mercury and propose to make an aggressive campaign to change republican sentiment in the east and, f possible, force the democrats into the position of supporting gold monometallism."

Cleveland and the administration are playing directly into the hands of the republicans. The democratic politicians here are keeping their eyes on Senator Hill. He has not fully disclosed his policy, but those in a position to know say it is his purpose to tear the mask from the administration and show that Mr. Cleveland does not even desire international bimetallism. He believes if an honest, aggressive effort is made by this country to secure the co-operation of some European countries it can be accomplished. He does not expect England to join with the United States at first, but thinks free silver backed by the United States, Germany and the Latin union will compel Lombard street to fall in line in order to retain its commercial supremacy.

A CONVENTION WILL BE HELD,

Notwithstanding the Refusal of the Committee To Call It.

St. Louis, Mo., June 1.—The democratic state central committee at 9 o'clock tonight, after an all-day session, decided, by a vote of 10 to 5, not to call a state convention to consider the silver and financial questions. This is a distinct defeat for Governor Stone, as he has championed the cause of silver and has been urgent in asking for a state convention. The prospects are that the rank and file will take the matter in their own hands as a majority of the 114 counties of the state have asked for a convention to take a stand upon silver.

Cole County Acts.

Jefferson City, Mo., June 1.—The Cole county democratic central committee today adopted a resolution for free silver and asked the state committee to call a convention to act on the question. A resolution indorsing Bland for president was also adopted.

Governor Stone appointed a large number of delegates to the approaching Memphis silver conference, among whom are Senators Vest and Cockrell, ex-Congressmen Heard and Dockery and R. T. Van Horn, editor of The Kansas City Journal.

Jackson County's Resolutions.

Kansas City, Mo., June 1.—The democratic central committee of Jackson county adopted the following at a meeting today:

"Whereas, It is a fundamental principle of democracy that the people' will shall prevail, and

"Whereas, It is a fundamental principle apparent that it is the desire of the democrats of Missouri that a state convention be held this summer to formulate and publish their views on the great currency question that is now challenging public attention throughout the country; therefore be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that the democratic state central committee should call such a convention to the end that the democrats of Missouri may have the desired opportunity of informing the country at large what their views are on the said currency question."

They'll Be In the Minority.

Oregon, Ill., June 1.—The democratic county convention yesterday selected delegates to the state convention at Springfield and adopted a resolution:

"That it is the judgment of the democrats of Ogle county that it will be unnecessary and unwise for a state democratic convention to be held June 5, 1895, to adopt a declaration of principles on the currency question; that the consideration of that question be postponed for the action of our state committee in 1896, at a time when the people will have an opportunity to become more familiar with the question and when it will be necessary to make a declaration of principles on which our national and state campaigns will be conducted; and that our delegates to the state convention are hereby instructed to act in accordance with these resolutions.' "

Four More Illinois Counties.

Chicago, June 1.—The democrats of Macon, Clinton, Putnam and Randolph counties held conventions today and elected delegates to the Springfield convention favoring the free coinage of silver.

New Orleans to Send Delegates.

New Orleans, June 1.—A call has been issued for a silver convention to meet in this city on Monday, June 10th, to elect delegates to the Memphis bimetallist convention on June 12th and 13th. The call is addressed to all those who favor the use of silver and free coinage regardless of politics. Nearly all the signers are democrats.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS

And Features of TODAY'S CONSTITUTION.

2. News of the Churches.
3. Book Reviews.
4. Titles Written in Blood.
6. For the Daughters of Eve.
8. Society Gossip.
9. Gossip of the Stage.
14. When the Bankers Meet. Finance in Florida.
15. Republicans and Silver. The Sinking of the Colima. England's Unwelcome Guest.
16. Sporting News. Suicide at East Lake.
17. The Real Japan.
18. Editorial. The Constitution's Poets.
19. Lewis Hanvey Kills His Wife.
22. College Commencements.
24. A Millionaire's Freaks.
26. Flying Machines.
27. A Page of Humor.
28. Men of Moss Hags.
29. Men of Moss Hags.
30. Bishop Gaines on the Race Question.
31. Constitution, Junior.
32. Constitution, Junior.
33. The Last Sacrifice.
34. Sarge Plunkett.

RESULT OF THE HITCH.

Wilmington Republicans Divided and a Democrat Was Elected.

Wilmington, Del., June 1.—The noted fight in the last legislature over the election of a United States senator was reflected here today in the city election. As in the general assembly contest, the Higgins and Addicks' republican forces were pitted against each other and as a result the democratic ticket, headed by Charles R. Jefferies, for mayor, came out ahead. The republican mayoralty nominee, Jacob H. Lewis, was allied with the Higgins faction; the Addicks' candidate, Samuel H. Bayard, having been defeated at the primaries. The democrats elected Dr. Jefferies, for mayor; J. P. T. Feukel, for city treasurer; Robert G. Harman, for city solicitor, and Jesse K. Baylis, for president of the city council by majorities of about 250 each in a vote of 6,000. The democrats also elected seven of the twelve councilmen, exclusive of the president.

Two years ago, at the previous city election, the republicans elected all of their major candidates and secured seven of the dozen councilmen. At the general election in November Wilmington gave Marvill, the republican gubernatorial candidate, a majority of 926.

WELL KNOWN WOMEN.

New York State Will Be Represented in Atlanta by the 400.

New York, June 1.—(Special.)—The influence which society has upon the present state administration was further exemplified by Governor Morton signing the bill introduced by Mr. Ainsworth to provide a commission to act as the representative of the state at the Cotton States and International exposition.

The four women named are Mrs. Levi P. Morton, wife of the governor; Mrs. A. Howard Townsend, president of the Colonial Dames of America and regent of Mount Vernon; Mrs. Donald McLean, regent of the New York city chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Henry B. Plant, of New York city.

These women, with four other women, to be appointed by the governor, are to expend $25,000 to fittingly represent the state. The governor is also to appoint a secretary at a salary not to exceed $125 per month. None of the members of the commission is to be salaried and they are to make a detailed report within three months after the close of the exposition of the duties performed by them.

IN FAVOR OF PULLMAN.

Judge Baker's Decision in the Suit Brought Against the Company.

Chicago, June 1.—Judge Baker this morning handed down his decision in the case of Attorney General Moloney against the Pullman Palace Car Company, in which the former claimed the defendant company had violated its charter by conducting a number of enterprises other than those for which the state granted it a charter, and that the charter should, therefore, be forfeited. The court sustained only two of the charges against the company. One was that the company had exceeded its power in becoming the owners of twenty-three acres of land in the town of Pullman, which had been put to no use, and the other was that it violated its charter in becoming the owner of a part of the stock of the Pullman Iron & Steel Company.

The court holds that the company had the right to erect a ten-story office building in Chicago and rent the greater part of it to tenants; that it has the right to sell intoxicating liquors in its cars, and that in the purchase of land upon which the town of Pullman is built and the erection thereon of 2,200 dwelling houses, to be rented to its employes, the company did not violate its charter, but only took upon itself powers which were implied in the grant of the legislature. The company is also sustained in the erection of schools and a church in the town of Pullman, and the sale to the tenants of its houses, of water and gas plants which the company owns.

Twenty-three acres of land, which is unoccupied, the company will be compelled to sell under the decree of the court, and it will be compelled to dispose of what stock it owns in the Pullman Iron and Steel Company. These two interests in which the company was defeated by the court, involved but about $50,000.

If the supreme court sustains Judge Baker, the company will go on with its business undisturbed and with its methods of business practically unchanged by the suit of the attorney general.

Increased Their Wages.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 1.—The Carnegie Steel Company has voluntarily increased the wages of all tonnage, day and turn men in its various mills 10 per cent, the advance to date from today. About 20,000 men participate in the increase. Secretary Lovejoy, of the Carnegie company, terms the advance "a horizontal raise, which means that all included in the advance will receive an increase of 10 per cent, irrespective of his position or wages."

To Spend Today at Home.

Washington, June 1.—Postmaster General Wilson left Washington today for his home, Charlestown, W. Va., to spend Sunday. From there he will go to Oxford, Miss., and deliver the annual address at the commencement of the University of Mississippi.

SEAS TOO HEAVY.

The Weather Was Too Rough for the Colima To Live In.

WAVES STARTED HER DECK LOAD

Her Officers Were Brave and Went Down with Her.

CAPTAIN TAYLOR BLEW A GOODBY

As His Ship Sank He Gave Three Blasts. One Man Six Hours on a Piece of Timber.

San Francisco, June 1.—The Examiner this morning publishes the following from its correspondent at Mazatlan, Mexico:

"Mazatlan, May 31, via Galveston, May 31.—The steamer San Juan has arrived here with the twenty-one passengers picked up on Tuesday from the wreck of the steamer Colima. From the passengers your correspondent has learned some of the particulars of the dreadful disaster which they say happened on Monday at noon when the Colima was about forty-eight miles out of Manzanillo and ten miles off shore. All the rescued are badly bruised. They were all picked up from pieces of wreckage and rafts, with the exception of A. J. Sutherland, who had clung to a boat after it had capsized five times and drowned all the others who attempted to escape from the wreck in it. All were afloat lashed by the fiercest gale of years and buffeted by angry seas for about twenty-four hours. The steamer was heavily laden and had a large deck load of timber.

Fiercest Storm Known.

"When the storm struck her she made bad weather of it, the captain having great difficulty in keeping her head to the sea. The wind increased in fury until it is said to have been the fiercest storm known along this coast in twenty years. The sea rose rapidly. Waves washed over the vessel and started the deck load. As the waves rose and the storm increased the management of the steamer became impossible. One of the seas—a mighty wave—struck her with such force that the beams trembled as if she had struck on a reef, and most of the passengers thought this the cause of the shocks.

"The passengers were pretty badly stunned by being pitched about, but rushed upon deck in a panic. Here they met another danger. The gale tore parts of the deck load of timber from its fastenings and whirled heavy planks about with appalling violence. Many were struck and maimed. At least one passenger was killed by having his head crushed by flying timbers.

"The survivors say that the officers of the steamer were brave and active in this crisis. Captain Taylor stood upon the bridge with Chief Officer Griffiths. At an order Griffiths ran forward to superintend the launching of lifeboat No. 5, while Second Officer Langham was in charge of boat No. 3. The latter was successfully launched and filled with passengers. Then the ship went down and Langham's boat was capsized. All in both boats are supposed to have perished.

Died at Their Posts.

"Captain Taylor went down with the ship and as the vessel sank he blew three blasts of the whistle as a goodby signal. The engineers and firemen went down at their posts. Night Clerk Berry was in his room and went down with the vessel.

"Third Officer Hanson was among the saved. He sprang from the ship as it went down and succeeded in reaching a piece of wreckage. There he clung for twenty-four hours, washed and buffeted by the waves. He saw men and women sink about him and was powerless to render aid. He saw naked and mangled bodies floating by and the horror of it made him sick. Hanson says that as the steamer foundered her boilers bursted."

Another Account.

The Examiner publishes the following special dispatches:

"City of Mexico, May 31.—The Examiner's correspondent in this capital received at 8 o'clock this morning by special from George Herbert, manager of the Manzanillo and Colima railroad, the most concise and exact statement of the cause of the Colima wreck that has yet been made public. The telegrams and also an additional one received this morning from the Pacific Mail agent of Manzanillo are as follows:

" 'Colima, May 30.—By last night's train from Manzanillo arrived John M. Thornton, a railroad contractor and one of the passengers saved from the wreck of the Colima, and also the five persons reported alive on the beach at Coahuayana, as follows: Lewis Paers and Enrique Videz, first-class passengers, and Bob Gonzales, Fred Johnson and Chilberg, seamen. These men came ashore on life rafts upon which they clambered from the waves. There were originally eight persons on the raft, but three, presumably seamen whose names are unknown, were washed off. Mr. Chilberg states that another raft with five persons was floating about in the vicinity of San Telmo when they came ashore. Thornton was taking his sister to Guatemala. She was among the lost. Mr. Thornton gives the following as among the first-class passengers whom he knows to be lost: Roberts and wife, from San Diego; Alder, an undertaker from southern California; W. I. Sheaven, bound for Peru, and a German named Stuckmann.

" 'Thornton, Chilberg and the seamen say that from the time of leaving Manzanillo the sea was head on and the ship made no progress, but that there was no danger until the captain tried to put about and get the ship into the trough of the sea, when she went over immediately. They declare that the machinery and steering gear were not out of order.'

"Following is a telegram from Arno, Vogel & Co., agents of the Pacific mail at Manzanillo:

" 'Manzanillo, May 31.—To E. P. Gaston, City of Mexico. Hope is rising that more lives may be saved. The steamer Romero Rubero has returned to the search and we will today send the Mazatlan, bearing the personnel of this agency, to assist in the search.' "

FIGHT IN AN EDITORIAL ROOM.

Norfolk Virginian Office the Scene of a Lively Encounter.

Norfolk, Va., June 1.—A personal encounter occurred at noon today in the editorial rooms of The Virginian between Editor Michael Glennan and Major Humphreys, a prominent insurance man and prohibitionist leader of this city. The difficulty grew out of a personal card printed in this morning's Virginian, signed by Mr. John Whitehead, city editor of The Virginian, which was in reply to a personal attack made upon him by Major Humphreys through the columns of The Pilot yesterday.

Major Humphreys rushed into The Virginian office, excitedly waving in his hand a copy of The Virginian, and demanded to know of Mr. Glennan if the latter authorized the printing of Mr. Whitehead's "scurrilous attack." Upon receiving an affirmative reply, the major struck Mr. Glennan, whereupon the latter responded in kind, when both gentlemen clinched and Major Humphreys was struck several severe blows in the face by Mr. Glennan before the two men were separated by the local editor. The affair caused a decided sensation, but no further trouble is apprehended.

HE LET A CAN DROP,

And the Nitro-Glycerin Gave Parkersburg a Shaking Up.

Parkersburg, W. Va., June 1.—About 5:30 o'clock p. m., today this city was shaken as by an earthquake and a tremendous report startled the citizens. Amid a shower of falling glass the people rushed into the streets and for a moment every one was dazed. It was at first thought that the Parkersburg mill, employing several hundred men, had blown up. A trip to the river, however, told the story.

A large skiff loaded with nitro-glycerin being taken up the Little Kanawha river from Pittsburg in charge of an unknown man from Sewickley, Pa., and containing 250 quarts of the deadly fluid, was pulling into the mouth of Neal's run, opposite the mill. The cans were hot and in handling them the man let one fall and a terrific explosion followed. The man and boat were blown into atoms. Several small pieces of the man's body were picked up hundreds of yards from the scene of the explosion. There were fifty-five quart cans on the boat. The boat was twenty by ten feet, and had on its bow: "Nitro-glycerin explosives," and carried a red flag.

The damage done by the wrecking of buildings, breaking of glass and the wrecking of boats and barges is estimated at $75,000.

The business streets of the city were strewn with glass and wreckage. Numerous persons were cut and injured by falling glass and timbers. The greatest damage was done in South Parkersburg. Houses caved in and the plastering fell off the walls and ceilings. Horses were frightened and ran away, and bedlam generally broke loose in this city. The towboat Heatherington was badly wrecked.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

A Decrease During May of Over Five Millions.

Washington, June 1.—The debt statement, issued this morning, shows a net decrease in the public debt less cash in the treasury during May of $5,436,611.88.

The interest bearing debt increased $100; the non-interest bearing debt decreased $884,527, and cash in the treasury increased $4,552,184.38. The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business, May 31st, were:

Interest bearing debt.	$716,202,010.00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity..	1,734,920.26
Debt bearing no interest.	379,836,461.92
Total..	$1,097,773,692.18

The certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury outstanding at the end of the month were: $573,366,743.00, an increase of $6,878,119. The total cash in the treasury was $797,473,755.45; the gold reserve was $99,151,408; net cash balances, $86,218,692.47.

In the month there was an increase in gold coin and bars of $7,692,824.18, the total at the close being $147,690,977.53. Of silver there was an increase of $769,075.57. Of the surplus there was in national bank depositories $16,483,720.80, against $16,797,027.77 at the end of the preceding month.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures for the month of May shows a gradual diminution of the deficiency during the past ten days, but it is not expected that under the most favorable conditions the deficit at the end of the fiscal year can be brought much, if any, below $45,000,000. The last month of the fiscal year opens with expenditures $20,000 in excess of receipts, while the total deficit stands at $16,957,202. The May statement shows the receipts for the month to be $25,272,078, and the expenditures $28,558,213, a deficit during the whole month of $3,286,135. For the eleven months of the fiscal year, ending yesterday, the receipts were $287,694,691 and the expenditures, $334,452,1186, a deficit of almost $47,000,090. For the month of May, 1894, the deficit was $6,632,146. For the corresponding period of eleven months for the fiscal year, 1894, the total deficit was a little more than $70,000,000.

TOO STUPID TO SWINDLE.

The Forgeries Were So Poor That They Were Detected.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 1.—(Special.)—A bold but unsuccessful attempt to victimize firms all over the country by a system of forgeries was nipped in the bud at Emory Gap this afternoon by Detective Edde, of the Queen and Crescent Company, assisted by A. G. Spilman, agent of the Queen and Crescent at that point.

Will Holliday and James McCorral drew a series of drafts of New York exchange, forging the names of local bankers. They used them in paying for arms, watches, etc., which were to be shipped by express to them under the name of Fred Latty. One New York exchange for $140.75 was used in payment for a bill from the Powell & Clement Company, of Cincinnati. Other houses all over the country were to be victimized. The forgery was a poor one. The Cincinnati firm wired W. B. Clark, cashier of the First National bank, of Rockwood, whose name was attached to the draft, and who confirmed the forgery. A dummy package, containing rocks, was sent to Emory Gap. It was stolen by the men named, who were caught by the detectives and jailed.

ALL RECORDS MELTED.

Yesterday Was the Hottest First of June.

New York, June 1.—All records for heat on the 1st day of June are smashed by today's temperature. Never in the history of the weather bureau has the mercury climbed to such a height on June 1st as it reached today. Added to this the humidity is 2 per cent greater than yesterday, so that the slightly cooler weather is just as oppressive today as it was on the record-breaking May 31st. The highest point reached by the thermometer today was at 4 p. m., when it registered 94 degrees. Shortly after that hour a thunder shower of a few minutes' duration sent down the mercury 10 degrees in a few minutes.

The highest temperature on record for a previous June 1st was 89, in 1879. The highest for any June day is 96—June 23, 1888, and June 20, 1893.

Twenty-three cases of prostration by the heat were reported at police headquarters.

At Other Places.

Washington, June 1.—Today has been excessively hot, the temperature reaching the maximum mark shortly after 4 o'clock when it touched 97 degrees. The minimum temperature was 74, at 6 o'clock this morning.

At Baltimore the maximum was 97; at Philadelphia, 94; at Syracuse, N. Y., 98; at Chicago, 85. A large number of deaths from heat prostrations were reported from various parts of the northern and middle states.

101 at Montgomery.

Montgomery, Ala., June 1.—(Special.)—The heat here today has been intense. At 3 o'clock the thermometer registered in the shade on Dexter avenue 101.

Deaths from Sunstroke.

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 1.—John Gore and Peter Forsma were sunstruck this afternoon and died shortly afterwards. The mercury ran up to 95 in the city.

To Be Electrocuted.

Elmira, N. Y., June 1.—Martin V. Strait, the wife murderer, was sentenced this morning to be electrocuted at Auburn prison during the week beginning July 21st.

HAVE TO BE WATCHED

The Ameer's Son and His Suite Are a Set of Barbarians.

THEY STEAL FORKS AND SPOONS

Like Our Indians They Prefer the Floor to a Bed.

MONEY BUYS TITLES IN ENGLAND

Some of the New Knights Secured Their Titles by Contributing Handsomely To Their Party's Campaign Fund.

London, June 1.—Nazrulla Khan, the second son of the ameer of Afghanistan, who is now visiting England, is not a social success. When he makes visits accompanied by some of the members of his suite, he becomes a social anxiety. The natives of the party live in barbaric style at the Westminster house. They sleep on the mattresses placed on the floor and cover themselves with rugs, declining to use the more comfortable beds. The English officials who are supervising the party had to correct their habit of pocketing the silver plate from the table of their entertainers, a habit which occasioned considerable more or less adverse comment during their stay in India, but which, it appears, they were then allowed to follow if they could escape the observant eyes of their hosts.

According to the Afghan idea this plate was intended as a present to Nazrulla Khan, and his followers therefore felt themselves to be at liberty to appropriate it to their own use. Nazrulla Khan can use a knife and fork in eating, but he prefers to use his fingers, disdaining to use the table implements of civilization. A pipe bearer attends Nazrulla Khan and at every opportunity he hands to his master a pipe loaded with tobacco strongly charged with opium. The dignity of the Afghan prince approaches sulkiness. He is greatly amazed by the position held by ladies in society here, and refuses to be reconciled thereto. At Lady Tweedmouth's party, where he first saw a large gathering of ladies in evening dress he refused to go into the drawing room, and declined to give Lady Lansdowne his arm in going into the supper room. He scanned Lady Lansdowne attentively and then marched several paces in front of her into the supper room, Lady Lansdowne following, half amazed, half indignant.

In his audience with the queen Nazrulla Khan spoke in broken French, the queen helping him now and then with a timely word. He afterwards expressed amazement at overhearing her majesty speaking Hindoo to her attendant, Munshi Abdul Karim. At the Derby he said he supposed it was all arranged beforehand that the prince of Wales should win the first race and the prime minister the second. He added that it would have been so in Cabul. The India office alloted 50,000 rupees for the entertainment of the prince and his suite. The money will be chiefly expended in presents.

Oscar Wilde as a Convict.

Oscar Wilde will serve his two years' sentence in Wormwood Scrubbs prison. The prison doctors affirm that his heart is weak and he has, therefore, not yet been placed to pick oakum. His health is broken, and he hardly sleeps. Taylor, his accomplice in the detestable crimes, takes prison life in a lighter manner. Certain low class papers clamor for the arrest and trial of the known associates of "Cocoa," as Taylor is nicknamed. The police actually arrested several male street pests, but they were afterwards liberated, the government being unwilling to crate any further social malodor.

Baroness de Roques, the mother of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, who is serving a life sentence in Woking prison, on conviction of poisoning her husband with arsenic, visited her daughter on Wednesday last. Mrs. Maybrick is still in bad health, and she is often in the prison hospital.

Her doctors having advised the queen that she should live as much as possible in the open air, her majesty spends the chief working part of the day at Balmoral, at a three-roomed structure, half cottage and half tent. One end is entirely open. The place is secluded from the castle by dense shrubbery, and there is a pleasant outlook. Here she often takes her breakfast and either writes or dictates.

King Humbert, of Italy, is expected in London on June 3d to attend the marriage of the duke of Aosta and Princess Helene of Orleans. He will be offered apartments in Buckingham palace. He will stay in London until the queen's return to Windsor.

Chile has concluded a loan of $10,000,000 with the Rothschilds.

Liberals Are Desperate.

The decision arrived at by the cabinet to resolutely continue the government bills in the house of commons until autumn no matter how small the liberal majority be is chiefly due to the desperate position of the party through its unpreparedness for a general election. The latest report of the executive committee of the liberal federation shows that there are still from sixty to seventy constituencies that have hitherto been contested by the liberals that are without suitable candidates. There are plenty of men offering to stand, but they would require the aid of the party purse, and they lack the local influence or general reputation that would give their candidacy a chance of success. A drain upon the funds of the party is inevitable and the wealthier liberals are again subscribing freely.

Reward for Contributions.

The baronetcies just conferred on Messrs. Brunner, Dale and Dunn and the knighthoods conferred on Messrs. Furness, Leese and Pullar, all of whom are commercial magnates, have their first reason in the large sums each had contributed to the support of the party. The weakness of the liberals does not lie so much in a scarcity of money as in the lack of good men to make a fight in the constituencies. This weakness threatens to overwhelm the party in disaster at the elections which are believed by many to be close at hand. The members of the government think that delay will enable them to better consolidate their forces. The business of the house of commons has been so arranged for after the Whitsuntide holidays that the local veto bill, the stumbling stone in the pathway of the government, will be thrown back until the end of July. If the supporters of the local veto measure persist in putting it in the front rank a general party conference will be summoned to decide upon the course to be followed. The unionists are eager to force the dissolution of the house. They talk of moving a vote of want of confidence in the government as soon as the house resumes business, but the impatience of the rank and file is controlled by the leaders, who, continuing confident of the defeat of the government on the local veto bill, are willing to wait until July before they attempt to overthrow the ministry.

Not Rich Enough for a Peerage.

The liberals will enter the electoral campaign expecting to be defeated. The unionists, who feel assured of a majority in the next house, are already discussing the composition of the next cabinet. It is almost certain that there will be startling changes from the last unionist ministry. The members of the Carlton Club are dead against the Right Hon. George J. Goschen again holding the office of chancellor of the exchequer and insist that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach be appointed to want him to go to the house of lords, but Mr. Goschen's old colleagues declares that he does not suit him. He depeerage. Hitherto it has been supposed not rich enough to take a that he was among the wealthiest members of the liberal unionist party. It transpires that the income from the firm of Fruhling & Goschen is distributed among numerous proprietors. Mr. Goschen is also required to provide for a large family and consequently he does not feel able to maintain the dignity of a peerage. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the leader of the liberal-unionists, also aims to become chancellor of the exchequer. The conservatives desire that he should take the post of secretary of state for war. They want a man in that office who is strong enough to tackle the question of the duke of Cambridge's retention of the commandership-in-chief of her majesty's forces. It is a mistake to suppose that the conservatives favor the duke of Cambridge. The old tories have old time notions on this subject, but the younger conservatives, reflecting the feeling of the army, strongly resent the duke's continuance in the post. They would abolish the position, thus depriving the duke of Connaught or other members of the royal family of the chance of claiming the hereditary right to the chief command of the army.

Fire in a Scotch Mine.

Edinburgh, June 1.—A shaft in the Fifeshire colliery caught fire this morning and is still burning. Nine persons have already died from injuries received in trying to escape.

Lightning Fired It.

Hamburg, June 1.—The fire which started in the petroleum sheds on Wilhelmsburg island yesterday afternoon, as the result of a stroke of lightning, has left a track of devastation 300 meters wide. The Gaister factory and Hamburg-American Company's depot are safe, the wind having driven the flames in an opposite direction.

HE ROASED THE JUDGES,

But Bryant's Postal Card May Cost Him Dearly.

Boston, Mass., June 1.—H. H. Bryant, a citizen of Cambridge, was held in $500 bond today for the United States grand jury for sending a scurrilous postal card through the mails to the justices of the United States supreme court at Washington. The card, which was mailed on April 9th, had the Boston postmark on it and was addressed "To the Prostitute Judges of the Supreme Bench of the United States, Washington, D. C."

On the back was written the following.

"After Judas had done his dirty job, he had enough manhood left to return his bribe and then forever put himself beyond human sight. His example is worthy of your serious attention. Private income from land is unmixed justice, as the same springs from public effort and is beyond the reach of private endeavor. No doubt that millionaires needed to support their lordly establishments in various parts of the world and their luxurious harems that float upon the seas. But millionaires have always been a curse to all people in all times—a deadly and far-reaching rot in the entire gamut of morals, both public and private. You illustrate one phase of that rot.

"H. H. BRYANT,

"Summerville, Mass., April 9, 1895.

Bryant has very strong views on the matter of taxation and the income tax decision at Washington is supposed to have inspired the communication to the justices.

DAVIS MONUMENT FUND.

Collections To Be Taken Up Tomorrow, Mr. Davis's Birthday.

Richmond, Va., June 1.—Monday being the anniversary of the birth of President Davis, Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, president of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, has appointed a committee of thirty-two to canvass the city for funds for the Davis monument to be erected here. It is expected that a similar canvass will be made of the cities throughout the south. The Dispatch will say tomorrow:

"To build this monument much money is needed. The nucleus of the fund has been secured, but the bulk is yet to be raised. The chief part of this, it is hoped, will be collected tomorrow, the day set apart by the Davis Monument Association as the most suitable to appeal to our people to do their duty in this sacred cause; so, on tomorrow throughout the south it is asked and expected that collections will be taken up for the Davis monument fund.

DISPENSARY OFFICERS FIGHT.

State Constable Duncan Kills Ex-Chief Workman.

Columbia, S. C., June 1.—At Clinton this morning, State Liquor Constable S. M. Duncan, and the former chief of the constabulary force in the upper portion of the state, Mr. Workman, had a fatal shooting affray. Workman was a desperate man. He charged Duncan with being the cause of his removal from the force. The lie passed and it is said Workman fired the first shot. Workman was killed, but not until Duncan had been brought down by two bullets in his hips. He is not thought to be fatally injured.

This morning also Liquor Constable Gardner dropped his pistol in the state capitol and shot Constable George Martin. It was purely accidental and Martin merely got a flesh wound in the leg. There has been bad blood between Workman and Duncan for some time.

THE MOB DISPERSED.

When the Sheriff Announced That He Had a Fighting Force.

Covington, Ind., June 1.—At 2 o'clock this morning a crowd of 200 persons surrounded the jail listening to inflammatory speeches urging the lynching of Alvey Boor, under arrest for committing an aggravated assault on Nina Newman, an eight-year-old child, last Tuesday. After many threats and deputizing several Covington men the sheriff succeeded in dispersing the mob. He says the leader was from Danville and that nearly all his followers were from the same place.

At 2:30 o'clock Sheriff Moore announced that there were twenty-five well armed deputies inside the jail and any attempt to force an entrance would be met by a shower of bullets. This had the effect of cowing the mob and they withdrew from the jail yard.

HAVE COME TO TERMS.

End of the Strike of the Ohio Miners.

Columbus, O., June 1.—The strike of the Ohio miners is at an end. The joint conference of miners and operators tonigat adopted an agreement on the basis of 51 cents for pick mining in the Hocking Valley and 60 cents for thin vein mining in the Pittsburg district. The miners will all be at work by the middle of next week.

Will Not Remove Hancock's Remains.

Norristown, Pa., June 1.—It has at last been definitely decided that the remains of General Winfield Scott Hancock will not be removed from the tomb in Montgomery cemetery and taken to the National cemetery at Arlington, Va. M. E. Hancock, of Minneapolis, a brother of the late general, says the removal would be a violation of the well-known wishes of the deceased, and that the remains will remain where they are at present.

Fire at Shenandoah, Pa.

Pottsville, Pa., June 1.—Fire destroyed an entire block of buildings at Shenandoah early this morning. The loss is estimated at $80,000 on property and $65,000 on stock. The total insurance is only $1,300.

ATLANTA IS FIRST.

The Atlanta Team Will Open Today in New Orleans.

BUT ARMSTRONG WILL NOT BE THERE

He and McDade Had Quite a Scrap at the Depot Yesterday—Wynn Has Been Released.

Southern Association Standing.

Clubs	Played	Won	Lost	Per Ct.
Atlanta	29	20	9	.689
Evansville	28	19	9	.679
Nashville	28	19	9	.679
Memphis	27	15	12	.555
Little Rock	27	11	16	.407
Chattanooga	26	10	16	.385
New Orleans	27	9	18	.333
Montgomery	30	8	22	.267

National League Standing.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Pittsburg	34	22	12	.647
Philadelphia	30	18	12	.600
Baltimore	27	16	11	.593
Cincinnati	34	20	14	.588
Cleveland	33	19	14	.576
Chicago	35	20	15	.571
Boston	28	16	12	.571
New York	31	15	16	.484
Brooklyn	30	13	17	.433
Washington	32	13	19	.406
St Louis	34	12	22	.353
Louisville	29	5	24	.172

The Atlantas took another game from Montgomery yesterday afternoon and then took the train for New Orleans, where they will play this afternoon.

But there were two members of the team Manager Knowles did not carry away with him.

"Reddy" Armstrong, one of the most popular members of the team and one of the best ball players in the Southern Association refused to accompany the team on the trip, and had quite a scrap with McDade, the youngster who covers third base.

Armstrong is still in the city wearing a badly colored eye, about half closed, which is set off with a half dozen cuts, more or less, on the right side of his face under that eye and near his mouth. It is a face which will ornament the best catcher in the Southern Association for some days to come, and if the statements of those who were present when it was manufactured are correct, the face is the result of Armstrong's aggressive work.

For several days past Armstrong has been making it known around the city that he would not go away from Atlanta with the team and that he intended to leave and go east to play ball just as though he could play anywhere except in Atlanta until given his release by the Atlanta management. He has been giving it out that he and Friel could not get along and that he and Friel would have to mix before matters could be adjusted. A few days ago it was suggested that Armstrong and Friel go out and settle the trouble between them and then quit chawing the rag. Both men agreed to it, and after the game Tuesday Friel, after dressing, left the room and went upon the field and sent word to Armstrong that he was waiting for him. Armstrong quickly asserted that he would take a bat and break Friel's head. Then Manager Knowles put in his say, declaring that no bats could be used, but if Friel and Armstrong wanted to scrap it out they could do so without any one interfering.

There was no scrap.

During the day yesterday Armstrong frequently repeated the statement he had made that he would not go away with the team, but when the baggage of the men was taken to the depot Armstrong's was along and so was Armstrong. At the depot Armstrong began jerking at Nichols, the umpire, and McDade was present. He was quite severe in what he said to Nichols, and while Nichols took it passively, Armstrong began pushing it at McDade, who was sitting in the wagon. Finally he applied an ugly epithet to McDade and McDade leaped from the wagon and went to work. He fought just like he plays ball, quick, fast and industriously, and within a few seconds Armstrong had the marks of the fight on him.

A policeman came along and cases were made against both of the men.

Manager Knowles and one of the directors of the club arranged the matter with the officers and the baggage was removed to the train. Armstrong, however, went after his traps and took them away. Manager Knowles had his railroad and sleeping car ticket, and taking Armstrong off with the director, talked to him, begging him to go along with the team. Armstrong refused most emphatically to leave the city and the train pulled away without him.

Last night he was in the city with a face somewhat swollen and something of a jag about him, declaring that he would never wear another Atlanta uniform and that he did not have to make a living by playing baseball. But the chances are that Armstrong will be encased in an Atlanta uniform the next time he goes upon a ball field, as Atlanta's manager has no idea of letting him have his way in this matter. He will either play in Atlanta or he will not play at all.

Now, it is a well-known fact that Armstrong is not only one of the best ball players in the Southern Association, but that he is one of the most popular players on the Atlanta team with the patrons of the game, and deservedly so. But it is known, too, to those who have any connection with the club that Armstrong has been creating discord since he joined the team and that he is always trying to breed trouble among the players. If one of Armstrong's friends will take him aside and give him a good talk and put him back to work he will be doing a good day's work for "Reddy."

The result of the games in the association yesterday let Atlanta have first place.

Evansville did not play and Nashville lost, and that, with the win Atlanta made, put Knowles and his men in the lead of the race.

The game yesterday was witnessed by quite a large crowd, but there have been many larger crowds out when the gates were not open.

Callahan pitched for Atlanta and put up a fine game, while Neal, who did the box work for Montgomery, was hit hard. The score was:

Atlanta—	ab.	r.	h.	sh.	sb.	po.	a.	e
Delehanty, 2b	5	0	2	0	0	1	7	0
Knowles, 1b	6	2	0	0	1	14	0	0
Wilson, c	5	4	4	0	0	3	0	0
Friel, lf	4	3	2	0	0	3	0	0
Goodenough, cf	5	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Hornung, rf	5	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
McDade, 3b	5	2	2	0	1	1	3	1
Smith, ss	5	2	3	0	0	0	4	1
Callahan, p	5	0	2	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	45	14	17	2	4	24	16	2

Montgomery—	ab.	r.	h.	sh.	sb.	po.	a.	e
Armour, rf	4	1	1	1	0	3	1	0
McFarland, ss, cf	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Kehee, c, cf, ss	4	2	2	0	0	4	0	0
Morrison, 3b	3	0	1	0	0	3	2	0
O'Niell, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
McAuley, 1b	4	0	1	0	0	9	0	1
Rappold, cf, c	4	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
Hayes, rf	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Neal, p	2	2	1	0	1	0	4	2
Totals	32	5	7	1	1	24	11	4

Score by innings:

Atlanta	2	1	0	0	4	4	3	0	—14
Montgomery	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	— 5

Summary: Earned runs, Atlanta, 5, Montgomery 3. Two-base hits, Wilson 2, Morrison. Passed balls, Rappold. Bases on called balls, by Callahan 1, by Neal 1. Bases on being hit by pitched ball by Callahan 2. Struck out by Callahan 2, by Neal 2. Double plays, Callahan to Delehanty to Knowles. Time, 1 hour and 20 minutes. Umpire Mr. Nichols.

Chattanooga 10, Little Rock 11.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 1.—(Special.)—Chattanooga relinquished sixth place today to Little Rock after one day of ownership. The game was an exhibition of woeful weakness by both teams and was won in the tenth inning. Sheehan, of Little Rock, was fined and sent off the field for impudence to the unpire. Flood, of the locals, drove a ball over left field fence in the ninth inning for a home run. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E
Chattanooga	2 0 0 1 2 0 0 4 1 0	10	11 5
Little Rock	3 0 0 0 0 5 1 0 0 2	11	16 5

Batteries—Keenan and Fischer; Quigg and Corcoran.

Nashville Loses.

Nashville, Tenn., June 1.—Nashville gave one of the poorest exhibitions of professional ball playing today ever seen on the local grounds, making no less than ten errors. With two men out in the second, Trost muffed a pop fly, after which Memphis made five runs. The play seemed to rattle the other players and they went to pieces. Score:

	R	H	E
Nashville	2 0 4 0 0 1 0 1 1	9	10 10
Memphis	0 5 1 2 0 1 0 0 1	10	12 3

Batteries—Moran, Daniels and Trost; Gillen and O'Meara. Umpire, Cline.

National League Games.

At Brooklyn—	R	H	E
Brooklyn	1 0 0 2 6 2 1 0 *	12	17 1
Pittsburg	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0	4	6 3

Batteries—Kennedy and Grim; Colcolough and Sugden.

At New York—	R	H	E
New York	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0	2	10 5
St. Louis	2 0 2 0 0 7 8 0 4	23	30 0

Batteries—Meekin and Schriver; Breitenstein and Peltz.

At Boston—	R	H	E
Boston	1 0 1 0 1 0 2 4 *	9	10 3
Cincinnati	1 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 1	5	10 4

Batteries—Stivetts and Ganzel; Rhines and Merritt.

At Philadelphia—	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 2	6	13 3
Chicago	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0	4	9 4

Batteries—McGill and Buckley; Griffith and Kittridge.

At Baltimore—	R	H	E
Baltimore	0 0 0 3 0 0 3 *	6	13 0
Cleveland	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	1	9 4

Batteries—Hemming and Clark; Young and O'Connor.

At Washington—	R	H	E
Washington	5 0 0 1 0 3 5 6 1	21	18 2
Louisville	2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0	4	7 4

Batteries—Maul and McGuire; Mularkey and Coogan; Zuby, Welch and Zahner.

TREMONT STAKES.

Handspring, at Three to One, Captures the Prize.

Gravesend Race Track, N. Y., June 1.—The best card of the meeting was offered by the Brooklyn Jockey Club today, and fully 8,000 persons witnessed the sport. The features of today's card were the Tremont stakes for two-year-olds, and the Boulevard handicap for three-year-olds. In the former event there appeared to be but one colt in the race, and that was Applegate. He was heavily backed by the talent, but they were doomed to disappointment, as Handspring, the second choice, won after a game and brilliant struggle by a head from Refugee, who beat Applegate, the favorite, for the place. The Boulevard handicap was captured by Keenan, the favorite, by half a length from Bright Phoebus in a drive that lasted all the way up the stretch. Sir Galahad was third, five lengths behind. The other events were well contested, and, altogether, the sport offered by the club today was well enjoyed.

First race, mile and three-sixteenths, for three-year-olds, Patrician, won; Redskin, second; Stephen, third. Time 2:01.

Second race, one mile, maiden three-year-olds and upwards, April Fool, won; Mirage, second; Ingoldsby, third. Time 1:43½.

Third race, the Tremont stakes, for two-year-olds, $10,000, to the winner $8,000, to the second, horse $1,500, and to the third $500, six furlongs, Handspring, won; Refugee, second; Applegate, third. Time 1:15.

Fourth race, the Boulevard handicap of $2,500, for three-year-olds, mile and a furlong, Keenan, won; Bright Phoebus, second; Sir Galahad third. Time 1:55.

Fifth race, for two-year-olds, five furlongs, selling, Requital, won; Shakespeare, second; Patrol third. Time 1:06.

Sixth race, for three-year-olds, six furlongs, Manchester won; Prig second; Chiswick third. Time 1:15¼.

At Latonia.

Cincinnati, June 1.—"Old Sol" beamed down most unmercifully on a sweltering crowd of sport lovers at Latonia today, and almost suffocated them. Vorheis, with odds at 150 to 1, with few takers, upset all calculations in the second race and came under the wire an easy winner. Jockey McClain was thrown from El Captain in the third race, but was not hurt. Fair Faith was added in the Ripple stakes today and won it handily. Attendance was 6,000.

First race, six furlongs, selling, Annie M., won; Poco Tempo, second, Fairchild, third. Time, 1:15¾.

Second race, one mile and twenty yards, selling, Vorheis, won; Merry Monarch, second; Peabody, third. Time, 1:42.

Third race, mile and an eighth, St. Maxim, won; Bessie Bisland, second; Melody, third. Time, 1:56.

Fourth race, Ripple stakes, one mile, Fair Faith, won; Vasco, second; Blue and Gray, third. Time, 1:42¾.

Fifth race, four furlongs, Paradice, won; Sugar, second; Willis Louise, third. Time, 50.

Sixth race, six furlongs, selling, Caesarian, won; Reading, second; Belle Foster, third. Time, 1:15.

ROYALLY ENTERTAINED

Were the Ex-Confederates by Cincinnati People.

Cincinnati, June 1.—The party of distinguished ex-confederate officers and ladies who went to Chicago to decorate the monument were met with open arms at the Grand Central depot this morning by the committee from the chamber of commerce appointed to meet them. The guests of the city were conducted to the Grand hotel, which was fairly jammed with Grand Army of the Republic men and business men who were introduced. Then carriages were taken and a visit paid the city hall, art museum and other points of interest.

At noon a public reception at the chamber of commerce was given. The spacious room and the gallery were crowded with people, a large number of them being ladies. Cheer after cheer rent the air and every speech was interrupted with applause. General John C. Underwood was introduced by President Glenn, and then followed felicitous speeches by Generals Fitzhugh Lee, Hunton, Douglass, Heth and Marcus Wright, Colonel Holmes Conrad and Senator Butler.

General Longstreet was unable to attend, being afraid to venture out in the heat. The speech-making was interspersed with "Dixie," "Marching Through Georgia," "Star Spangled Banner" and other martial airs and the hearty good feeling was kept at a high tension. After the speech-making had ended the visitors were introduced to the hundreds of Grand Army of Republic men who were present.

In the afternoon a visit to Fort Thomas, in the Kentucky highlands, was made. En route a telegram from General Schofield was passed around the car. It read:

"I hope the distinguished union and confederate soldiers who may visit Cincinnati upon invitation of the chamber of commerce will pay a visit to the troops at Fort Thomas, Ky., where I am sure they will be received with a most cordial welcome. I will wire the commanding officer of Fort Thomas that he may expect such a visit."

When the party arrived at the fort they were met by carriages and driven to the reception quarters, where Colonel Cochran and staff received them. The guests witnessed dress parade by the regiment.

Tonight a banquet at the Grand hotel was given and plates were laid for 200. The set programme was abandoned and only impromptu speeches made. The subjects talked on were as follows:

"Our United Country," by Holmes Conrad; "Cincinnati," Major H. P. Loyd; "The Soldier in Politics," ex-Senator Eppa Hunton; "The Old Have Forgiven, the Young Have Forgotten," General Michael J. Ryan; "The Patriotic South," Major Rev. Hunter; "The Army and Navy," Colonel M. A. Cochran; "The Soldier in Peace and War," General H. Kyd Douglass.

AT PLAISANCE PARK.

There Will Be a Thrilling Performance There Wednesday.

Brisbine park has been renamed Plaisance park, and during the summer there will be a number of amusements presented there.

The first of this series, which is under the direction of the American Amusement Association, will be given Wednesday. The main feature will be the high tight-wire walking of the famous high-wire artist, Clifford Calverley, who has a record that is second only to that of the world-renowned Blondin.

Calverley is now in the city from Canada, where he has been several weeks. He is an interesting talker and is a handsome man. He tells with modesty of his marvelous feats on the tight wire. Of his walk across the wire stretched over Niagara Falls he gives an interesting experience. There will be several other features to aid in the performance and he will be here a week.

WITH THE RAILWAYS

The Constitution's Account of the Injunction Case Caused Comment.

MANY WILD RUMORS CONTRADICTED

Meeting of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association This Month in New York—Other News.

The detailed account of the amicable adjustment of the celebrated railroad injunction case which was printed exclusively yesterday morning in The Constitution was the talk of the day among railroad men and perplexed all rival newsgatherers.

It is true that the terms of agreement by which the great railroad suit was settled were of a confidential nature, and it is also true that it was rather difficult to get the facts in the case.

But The Constiution rarely ever stops at the ordinary or even the extraordinary adversities of this world when it comes to gathering the news of the day and presenting to its readers the full facts, and just as they are.

The settlement of the differences between the railroad giants was the sensation of the day, and the newspaper that fell short in presenting the doings of the railroad presidents in that caucus at Macon while the case was pending in the United States court over which Judge Emory Speer presides was sufficiently rebuked by The Constitution's full and complete report to feel naturally somewhat sore.

The settlement was made upon the basis of agreement as published in The Constitution yesterday, and matters at variance between the Seaboard Air-Line and the Southern Railway and Steamship Association will be straightened out exactly on this line.

It is not true, as has been intimated, that Major Stahlman's withdrawal from the commissionership of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association was demanded by the Seaboard as an item of agreement. Both sides of the controversy assert that this rumor, which some idle gossiper scattered to the winds, is entirely without foundation.

There has been much talk about Major Stahlman's position in this matter all along which counted for but little.

The boycott was declared against the Seaboard in the outset by the executive committee of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, and not by Commissioner Stahlman. The association is entirely responsible for the step and has never swerved from that responsibility, seemingly to the outside world.

It has been a business transaction, and the high officials of the roads at war have never treated it in any other way than as such, without any little idle stories on the outside. These have always come from other sources—not from men like Spencer, Stahlman, St. John, Comer, Winder, McBee, and the dozens of other representative railroad managers of the south's greatest railroads.

It has been business and nothing but business all the way through from beginning to end.

It may be that some of these wild rumors have been started on the score that Commissioner Stahlman has rather quietly declared his intention of leaving the association several times within the past few months, but surely not upon any more conclusive grounds than these occasional indifferent speeches on the part of the commissioner.

When Major Stahlman was seen by a Constiution representative yesterday and asked about the matter he said but little in reply. When asked if it was his intention to resign as commissioner in the near future he answered:

"I am not fully determined what I shall do. I have thought several times that I should get out of the duties of the office I now hold with the associated roads, but I can't tell. I mean to say I just haven't made any further decision in my mind about the matter. The annual meeting of the association for the purpose of electing officers and signing a new agreement is to take place in New York on the 12th of June. I have not yet made up my mind what I shall do."

When questioned about the confidential settlement of the Seaboard suit Major Stahlman said:

"I am not prepared to give you the terms of the settlement; it is sufficient for me to say that both sides went into the negotiations without feeling and with an apparent purpose to adjust their troubles in an honorable way. Neither side, perhaps, got all it wanted, but they got enough to bring about a restoration of rates and harmonious working relations. There is no occasion for any one to crow, except in so far as we may all rejoice in the fact that a settlement was reached. We all realized that harmony must be restored some day or other, and concluded that it was best to bring it about now among ourselves rather than continue the struggle and have the courts settle them upon a basis which in the end might be unsatisfactory to both interests. The attorneys in the case were men of eminent legal ability and are entitled to much credit for the conservative counsel and advice which induced a settlement."

Mr. Winder Denies It.

When Mr. J. H. Winder, general manager of the Seaboard, was seen and asked about the rumor that one of the Seaboard's demands was that Major Stahlman should be retired as commissioner, he replied:

"Oh, no; there is no truth in that—nothing in it. There has been no such demand made on the part of the Seaboard."

When asked of the Seaboard will enter the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, Mr. Winder replied:

"That depends altogether on the nature of the new agreement between the roads that is to be framed at the next regular annual meeting of the association on the 12th of June."

Mr. St. John Was Frosty.

There is a sensational little bit of gossip going the round of railroad circles just at present which bears with peculiar force upon the recent settlement of the Seaboard trouble.

It is sad that Commissioner Finley, of the Southern States Passenger Association, accompanied by an official of the association, went to Portsmouth not many days ago to get a conference with Mr. St. John, in whose hands the Seaboard rests. The purpose of their trip was to see if some sort of an agreement might not be reached by which Mr. St. John would put a stop to the chopping up of passenger rates to the east.

The result, according to authentic reports, was a dead frost.

The honorable gentlemen from the passenger association were kept waiting in the hallway nearly two hours by the clock before Mr. St. John would see them in his private office.

When they did walk in and somewhat timidly—yet courteously, to be sure—put their proposition to the vice president of the Seaboard the reply was short and anything but sweet:

"I have nothing to say to the associated roads."

It can easily be fancied that Mr. Finley, who is a Chesterfield in manners, felt very much crushed and embarrassed. Particularly so since he knew Mr. St. John personally in the west, where they were once associated in railroad circles rather closely, Mr. Finley having been commissioner of the Western States Passenger Association at the time Mr. St. John was connected with the Rock Island.

But the ways of the world are many, and Mr. Finley might have expected such a thing, since he had written several letters to Mr. St. John on the same line prior to this without ever receiving any reply at at all to them.

Mobile and Ohio's Offer.

New York, June 1.—The Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company offers a pro rata to its stockholders of $1,250,000 of its general mortgage 4 per cent bonds at 65. Each stockholder of record on June 8th will be entitled to subscribe for a bond of $500. The bonds offered are a part of the balance of $1,851,000 placed in the treasury when the mortgage was authorized for various purposes in connection with the development and improvement of property. The purpose of the present emission is to fund the floating debt of the company, which has been increased in purchasing new equipment and making additions to and improving the facilities of the company.

As each hundred shares of the stock is entitled to subscribe for $2,500 of the bonds, which are now selling at 69, it appears that the cash value of the privilege is $100 on each 100 shares of stock. There is a strong impression in certain quarters that when the operation has been concluded the management will assist the stockholders in regaining control of their property by facilitating the redemption of the $35,000 debenture bonds, which are the last of the issue that perpetuates the voting trust. It is believed that the retirement of these bonds and the return of the voting power to the stockholders is essential to the consummation of any close alliance that may be made between the Mobile and Ohio and some one of the roads with which it connects at its northern terminus.

AROUND THE CITY HOTELS.

The latest addition to Atlanta's list of elegant hotels will certainly have the advantages of fine location and will start out under the most favorable auspices. This is the Jackson, which will occupy the handsome Jackson building at the corner of Alabama and Pryor streets. Twenty thousand dollars will be spent in making the necessary changes in the building and in fitting it up elegantly. It is the design of the owner of the building, and of the Jackson Hotel Company, which becomes the lessee, to make this a strictly first-class European hotel and to equip it with a first-class cafe which, being in the heart of the city, will fill a longfelt want.



The man who has put through the deal is well known in hotel circles throughout the south. He is Mr. W. A. Camp, whose hotel connections in Augusta, Anniston and Chattanooga have made for him a splendid reputation as a hotel manager. The Constitution has told of the plans of Mr. Camp and of the gentlemen he represents for making this strictly an elegant and first-class hotel, and as it is to be a permanency, it deserves considerable more than passing mention. Mr. Camp is so well known to the traveling public that he feels safe in believing that he goes into the enterprise with an assurance of success.

Speaking of hotels and hotel managers, I see that Warren Leland, Jr., who is to take charge of the Kimball on the 1st of September, will again have charge of the Hotel Brighton at Long Branch this summer. This is one of the nicest of the family hotels at that popular resort and Mr. Leland has made it a decided success.

A distinguished honor has been conferred upon Dr. Robert Battey, the well known specialist of Rome. On the 8th of August the congress of gynecology, obstetrics and poedriatrics will convene at Bordeaux and the secretary-general of the congress, Monsieur Lafour, has written to Dr. Battey conferring upon him the title of honorary president of the congress. Dr. Battey is one of the world's most famous specialists and the honor is certainly one well deserved.

A report has been going around to the effect that there have been some defects from the ranks of the Travelers' Protective Association. This is based upon a St. Louis telegram, which says that 140 members of the organization left it and swore allegiance to the United Commercial Travelers' Protective Association. They based this upon what they claim is the action of President Lee in using the organization to further his own political ends. A member of the association in Georgia at once went to headquarters for a verification of the rumor and received from President Lee the following telegram:

"We have not lost a member by secession. Six or eight of our members joined another association, but are still members of our association. An ambidextrous liar has gulled the local newspapers. We have secured 704 new members this month and can well spare some of the debris of our association who make truth-telling a recreation and lying a regular business."

Colonel M. Slaughter, for a long time commissioner of the Southern States Passenger Association, left last night for his old home in Virginia, where he will reside in future years. There are few more picturesque and interesting characters than Colonel Slaughter presents. He is known alike for his sincerity of heart, his extreme courtesy and polite manners and his incomparable integrity, and he numbers his friends by legions.

For many years Colonel Slaughter has been prominently identified with the passenger interests of the greatest railroads of the south and served a long term as commissioner of the passenger association of the southern lines. He recently retired from the office on account of ill health, and after winding up the affairs of business that kept him here departed last nightt for his old home in Orange Courthouse, Va.

He will be missed by his vast circle of friends here, and particularly by those close and intimate friends at the Kimball house, who knew him so intimately and were so fond of him.

Mr. Edwin Davis, of Greenesboro, who has just returned from Yale, where he has been pursuing a special course of postgraduate studies, is spending some time in Atlanta, the guest of his brother, Mr. Oscar Davis, of this city. Mr. Davis graduated last year at the University of Georgia with high honors and was regarded as one of the handsomest and brightest young men at the college.

UNDER THE WEEDS

The Remains of Many Gallant Confederate Soldiers Lie.

THE PROFFER OF A UNION SOLDIER

That the Burial Places of Brave Men Be Taken Care Of—The Sad Condition of the Confederate Cemetery in Marietta.

A sad story is that which comes from Marietta.

While the graves of the federad dead were being strewn with flowers, the confederate cemetery was overrun with weeds.

This should not be the case, if true. There should be a united effort made to spread wreaths over the graves of the men who followed Lee, or rode with Jackson. Captain W. H. Kimball, of Tallapoosa, an ex-union soldier, starts the list with five dollars to put the confederate cemetery in good condition. In doing so, he writes:

"Tallapoosa, Ga., May 31.—Editor Constitution: In connection with yesterday's decoration services it was my pleasure to visit Marietta, Ga., for the first time since 1864, when I was sent back from before the fortifications of Atlanta to the hospital there with the loss of a leg.

"I was greatly pained to learn that the confederate cemetery located at that place is in such a neglected and unsightly condition as to induce the ladies having the same in charge to request that no effort be made to decorate there.

"That such should be the case is greatly to be regretted and notwithstanding I was opposed to those who lie buried there in the struggle in which they fell, I am satisfied that they paid the full measure of duty to their states as they understood it, and their names are entitled to be graven on the roll of American patriots, and while it may not be proper that their graves be cared for at the national expense, the 'blue and the gray' should see to it that the resting places of all who honorably fell should have some degree of care and attention fitting to their sacrifice.

"I herewith enclose my check for $5 to aid in putting the confederate cemetery at Marietta in order and hope this may inspire others to do likewise. Trusting that you will see that it is placed in the hands of the proper persons, I remain yours very respectfully, W. H. KIMBALL,
"Late of Forty-seventh Regiment O. V. V. I."

Who will follow the example of Captain Kimball, in order that the graves at Marietta may no longer be neglected?

Surely the brave confederates of Georgia, and their sons, will not permit themselves to be outdone in honor to the dead.

The Constitution will hold all sums of money entrusted to it for that purpose subject to the orders of the ladies of Marietta.



A MILITARY MUDDLE.

Alabamians Are in Some Doubt as to Their Senior Colonel.

Montgomery, Ala., June 1.—(Special.)—There is an interesting military tangle on. The largest and most important brigade encampment ever known in Alabama will be held at Mobile later in this month. The state troops having no major general, the senior colonel being next in rank, is entitled to command the brigade.

But who is the senior colonel is the question? Colonel Price Williams, of Mobile, of the First regiment, has commanded his regiment for many years. Colonel Louis V. Clark, of Birmingham, has held his rank for about four years. About a year ago Colonel Williams sent in his resignation and the impression has been that it was accepted. He was subsequently re-elected, however. Now Colonel Clark's friends claim that Colonel Williams's resignation makes Clark the senior colonel, and it would were it not a fact that the records here furnish no evidence that Colonel Williams's resignation was never accepted. Colonel Williams's friends insist on going by the official records. The governor is ex-officio commander-in-chief of the state troops and it may be possible that by force of circumstances he will command in person at Mobile. Governor Oates is a military man and the state's soldiers in this part of the commonwealth would be immensely gratified to have him command at encampment. Whether the case has been put to the governor in this light is not known.

AGAINST THE FEE SYSTEM.

Judge Boarman Says It Costs the Government Too Much.

Montgomery, Ala., June 1.—Judge Boarman today, in discharging the United States court, which returned in its four weeks' sitting, 250 indictments, took occasion to severely denounce the present fee system. He called attention to the vast sums of money the court cost the government and said it could only be corrected by the adoption of the salary system. There have been more convictions for violations of the internal revenue laws than at any previous term of the United States court in this district.

Alabama in Brief.

Montgomery, Ala., June 1.—(Special.)—Carefully compiled returns from the different counties of the state made the commissioner of agriculture to give the following with reference to acreages in Alabama this year. Taking 100 as last year's acreage the total cotton acreage is 85 2-3, corn 113, wheat 100, oats 94, irish potatoes 103, tobacco 104, sorghum 107¼, horses and mules 105 1-3, cattle only 96½, sheep and goats 93 2-3, hogs 106, poultry 103. A fourth less commercial fertilizer has been used and there has been an increase of 15 per cent in the home-made manures.

Sweet potatoes average 107, peanuts 106 1-3 and watermelons 104. All crops are reported as doing well.

Montgomery, Ala., June 1.—(Special.)—The Huntsville Mercury says:

"The poultry and egg business of Huntsville amounts to fully $20,000 per month besides the amount consumed here. Every dollar of this is clear profit and goes instantly into circulation. With such results being obtained, it is not a matter of wonder that the farmers of Madison are spending spare hours caring for their poultry. The poultry business of Madison county is certainly worth $300,000 a year."

Oakman, Ala., June 1.—(Special.)—The people here are gratified to know that Messrs. J. S. Watts and John T. Morris have ordered machinery necessary for the operation of a canning factory at this place. It's an assured fact that we are to have it and now the people of the country who have orchards may expect to find ready sale for their fruits here.

THROUGH THE HEAD

J. F. Brooks Takes His Life with a Pistol Ball.

SUICIDES IN A BOAT ON EAST LAKE

He Was Ready To Die When He Started on His Ride and Wanted To Pay in Advance.

Clarence F. Brooks, aged nineteen years, while seated alone in a rowboat on East Lake at 6:45 o'clock last night placed the muzzle of a 38-caliber revolver, of the cheap Bulldog pattern, to his right temple, pulled the trigger and sent a bullet through his brain, causing instant death.

About fifteen minutes before the tragedy young Brooks approached Boatkeeper Scoggins, applying for a boat.

Brooks wanted to pay the rental of the boat then.

"You needn't pay now; wait until you come back," said Scoggins.

"But I don't know as I'll ever come back," replied Brooks, returning to his pocket several pieces of small silver, which he had held in his outstretched hand.

With an assurance from Scoggins that he did not want his pay in advance Brooks jumped into the boat and pulled out into the body of the lake.

There was nothing about his appearance or actions to attract special attention.

When Brooks paddled the oars of his boat from the landing a number of crafts dotted the lake, and he mingled among the occupants and kept his oars in motion until the last craft tied up to its moorings.

Mr. Oscar C. Turner was driving along the shores of the lake when he was startled by the report of a pistol. Looking toward the head of the dam he saw a puff of smoke and as it cleared away he noticed a man fall over the side of the boat, part of body becoming submerged in the water.

Communication was had immediately with Boatkeeper Scoggins and M. M. Snyder and Scoggins went for the boat in which Brooks had set out. When they reached the boat they found a dead man, the lifeless body vapidly careening into the water over the side of the boat.

The craft was quickly towed to the wharf landing by Scoggins and Snyder and the body was taken ashore.

In the bottom of the boat were found the ashes of a letter, which had been destroyed by Brooks, and an evelope addressed "C. F. Brooks, 37 Castleberry street, Atlanta," bearing the imprint of "Spelman Bros., P. O. box 2402, New York."

The postmarks showed that it was mailed in New York May 17th, at 2 p. m., and had been received in Atlanta at 4:30 p. m., May 18th.

Inside the envelope was the business card of "P. S. S. Kling, architect, superintendent of building," of Atlanta.

On the back of the card was written "Frank Hale, 306 Marietta street; 55 Whitehall street," and the figures "30, 22, $1,200."

Word was sent to Coroner R. E. Jones, of Decatur, DeKalb county, within which the tragedy occurred, and that official responded. He summoned a jury, which, after hearing the testimony of Mr. Turner, returned a verdict of suicide.

A conveyance was procured, and the body of Brooks was taken to Decatur to await further developments.

Beyond the finding of the envelope and the card in the boat, the dead man deprived himself of other means by which he could be identified, beyond a label which was found in the sweat-band of the solf felt hat which he wore upon his head.

Under the printed words "this hat was stolen from," appeared the name of C. F. Brooks in writing.

The victim of self-destruction was attired in a suit of dark material, and wore upon his feet a pair of new shoes. In his pantaloon pockets was found 60 cents, a poker chip and two Consolidated railroad checks. He wore a linen shirt, stand-up collar, and a blue tie, dotted with fancy figures, tied in a bow-knot. The mark of a Chinese laundryman was on his shirt, and in the vest pocket was an open-faced, silver watch which was still going when his hair submerged body was straightened in the boat by Rescuers Scoggins and Snyder.

Young Brooks left home yesterday afternoon in the best of spirits. He did not indicate where he was going, and as he was in the habit of leaving and returning when it best suited him, no attention was paid to his non-appearance at the supper table.

The elder Mr. Brooks cannot give a reason why his son should take his own life.

This morning Mr. Brooks will go to Decatur and bring the body to Atlanta for burial.

When it became known around the lake that a man had taken his own life the people turned out in large numbers and peered inquisitively into the face of the man. From the jagged wound in the temple the blood flowed with great profuseness, and streamed over his face, presenting a ghastly appearance beneath the lights from lanterns and lamps brought by those who had been attracted to the scene.

All who looked upon the features of the dead man knew him not, and no one could be found who had ever seen him before in the neighborhod of the lake.

Inquiries relative to the suicide were sent by telephone to Atlanta, and the father was found to be F. M. Brooks, watchman at Scipio's mill, on Fair street.

When the old gentleman was notified of the tragic ending of his son he could not give a cause for it.

QUARRELED OVER POLITICS.

Harry Jenks Kills Marco Gargavevich in Galveston.

Galveston, Tex., June 1.—As the result of a political quarrel, Harry Jenks shot and killed Marco Gargavevich in a saloon tonight. The shooting created great excitement and caused the several political rallies that were in progress to adjourn.

Gargavevich was an attache of the present administration and was twenty-four years old. Jenks is an indifferent sort of fellow and had a brother killed in the building in which the murder was committed tonight. Jenks is in jail.

Tour of South Carolina Editors.

Richmond, Va., June 1.—The South Carolina Press Association arrived in this city today. They spent the morning in visiting points of interest about the city and tonight called on the governor and were entertained by the Old Dominion Press Club.

THE REAL JAPAN.

Western Ideas and Customs Are Making Rapid Headway;

Marriage Is Not Binding in the East.

By E. W. BARRETT.

Yokohama, Japan, May 10.—(Special Correspondence.)—The most interesting points in Japan are within a day's journey of Yokohama by rail, the only English newspapers are printed here, and naturally one gravitates back to this point every week or two for a few days with home folks, so to speak.

The quaint and novel scenes and life in Japan grow upon one as he prolongs his stay. Even in searching for news of the diplomatic situation growing out of the war one naturally spends some time in sightseeing and in observing the life and habits of the people.

In Japan, as in European countries, there are many classes. There are the nobility, the professional class, the merchant class and the lower clases of several grades, running down to the cooly. The higher class of men have adopted, to a large extent, our method of dress. But with few exceptions the women continue the native dress, which is decidedly more becoming and better suited to them. Those that wear our style of dress are apparently uncomfortable. They wear it only when receiving foreigners. Even the men wear western suits only when appearing in public.

The higher classes usually have two separate, but connected, houses—one furnished in foreign style with chairs and tables, the other with no furniture. The former they use but little, except when receiving and entertaining foreigners. Even those educated abroad, in home life seem to prefer the old Japanese methods.

The middle classes of men are gradually adopting western dress. Some of the cos-



COUNT YAMAGATA
Commanded the First Army in Manchuria. If Ito is Turned Out He Will Be the Next Prime Minister.

tumes are ludicrous in the extreme. You see a coat over a kimora often, or an odd-shaped hat, a coat and bare legs.

The climate being warm in summer the working classes go practically naked, wearing but a breechcloth, and in the interior one sees laborers without a sign of garment of any kind. The women are no more modest. It was only last week in coming down from a visit in the interior that I passed a bathing pool where a score of men, women and children were bathing together, and to the surprise of our little party, particularly the ladies, the entire outfit scurried out to the roadside to see our line of jinrickishas pass. To them it was apparently but natural to be clad only as nature had provided.

While few clothes is the rule here the climate does not seem to warrant it, though in the month of May, I have found a light overcoat a necessity almost every day. Yokohama is on the same parallel of latitude with Chattanooga, and the climate is but little warmer. Facing the open sea there is always a breeze, and even in summer the weather is not oppressively warm. Neither in winter is it extremely cold. Indeed, it might be termed a very model climate, though there is much humidity in the atmosphere, and that is said to lead to sunstrokes in summer, unless one be careful.

In winter the Jap will not wear half so many clothes as a foreigner. But then the natural Japs do everything by contraries, viewed through an American's eyes. For instance, the roof is the first portion of the house they build. That is constructed on the ground and then the house is built under it, the roof being raised as the construction goes on. This is done in the construction of houses with several stories, as well as those with one.

Goes at Everything Backwards.

The Jap saws and planes backward. All their doors slide, instead of opening. Their tailors make the lining of a suit first; their books are printed backward, and you read from the rear; flower gardens are in the rear of the house; keys turn to the left instead of the right; vehicles and 'rickishas pass to the left; trains run on the left hand track, and everything else is contrary to our system, except their modern innovations, patterned upon western ideas and inventions. These they have, too. Japan is rapidly undergoing a social and industrial revolution.

She has a military system founded upon the best experience of France and Germany; a navy modeled upon the best French and English teachings. She has made herself dockyards and built and bought steamers for foreign trade. She has constructed railroads throughout her country, but she uses the little English compartment cars, and as yet has no sleeping cars, though they are badly needed. With American aid she has established a cheap and efficient telegraph and postal service, and a telephone service in her chief cities. Street cars are used in several cities, and in Tokio an electric street railroad is to be constructed. The chief cities are lighted with electricity, and, indeed, Japan is becoming a thorough western country. The government is liberal and progressive, and what private corporations will not undertake it does.

While it owns the telegraph lines and many of the railroads, all of which are profitable, private corporations own half of the railroads, the telephones, electric light plants and street railroads. Railroads and street car lines pay very handsomely. They are operated cheaply and the average Jap is so daft upon the subject of riding that he will spend his last cent to travel to a distant town and walk back.

The gauge and roadbed of the railroads are the same as the English. The roadbeds are sodded and beautified. In the case of one railroad 200,000 cherry trees have been planted along the sides of the tracks to beautify the route.

When railroads and electric light plants and telegraph lines were first established foreigners were imported to construct and operate them. The Japs are, however, quick to become skilled mechanics and, indeed, to learn everything. In consequence the foreigners have been sent home and everything connected with the government is now being conducted and operated by natives. With almost the single exception of Mr. H. W. Denison, in the foreign office, not an American or a foreigner is in any of the government departments. There are a few Americans and English school teachers, but they are gradually being weeded out. The Japs learn quickly and then become the best of teachers. While they borrow from the foreigner they are slow to admit him to their inner circles either socially or in a business way. No foreigner is permitted to hold shares in a Japanese corporation or to acquire property outside of the treaty ports.

A Progressive Government.

The government is liberal and progressive in all things. It educates many young subjects in foreign countries annually and then brings them home to teach their acquirements here. It has established military and naval schools based upon our West Point and Annapolis plan and it has established graded public schools in every village in Japan. There are something like forty thousand public schools in Japan. The buildings are comfortable and education is compulsory. In consequence, the illiterate Japanese of the younger generations is rarely to be found.

Japan's police system is based upon the French model and is thoroughly efficient in its own particular way. The detective system is said to be the most efficient in the world.

It is often said of the Jananese that they are merely imitators and not inventive or original. To make such a statement is to judge them too quickly. It must be remembered that the Japs up to twenty years ago were cut off from the rest of the world, so to speak, and were a nation of heathens without intercourse with the modern world. Since that time their systems have been undergoing a change and they have been constantly advancing. The western world being so far ahead of Japan it has been struggling to catch up and in doing so has been adapting, and assimilating to a degree of genius, western ideas, methods and inventions. It has taxed her strength and ingenuity to catch up. When she does, and when she has profited by our experience, then she will be in position for the outside world to judge of her inventive genius.

In ivory and wood carving she is ahead of the rest of the world; in lacquer work and in pottery and vases she has no equals. Her satsuma and cloisonne ware work, it is true, was learned from the Chinese, but the Japs have improved upon it. The Japs are an artistic people. The work of the Japanese artists in painting flowers and birds is not equaled in the world. Their coloring is perfect. Yet no Japanese artist can paint a horse or the portrait of a foreigner. They can't paint a horse because they have no horses that we would call horses. They are runty, rough looking, knotty brutes.

Foreigners are so different in coloring and dress from their own people that they have not acquired the art of reproducing the particular coloring on canvas or china; but a first-class Jap artist is par excellence in painting birds, fish or flowers upon china. In photographic work and in coloring photographs of Japanese scenes true to nature they are perfect.

Ihey Cling to Buddhism.

There is one great civilizer which Japan is, however, not adopting to any great extent. That is the Christian religion. Japan's religion, or what there is of it here, is Buddhism. Temples are scattered all over the kingdom, but to judge from outward appearances the Japanese are in no sense a religious people. There are thousands of Christian missionaries, but they are said to be accomplishing but little in spreading Christianity throughout the kingdom.

As it is now there is no Sunday in Japan, as Sunday is with us. With the Japs it is the same as all other days. Stores are open, business goes on as usual, and it is in no sense a day of rest or worship. The Japs, however, have many days of rest or recreation. There are several fete days



PART OF A JAPANESE FAMILY.

each month and on each of them they take a day off from work.

For instance, last Sunday—the 5th of May—was robori-ichi, or a day on which the birth of male children in Japan during the preceding year is celebrated. In front of every residence in which a boy baby has been born is a long bamboo pole, from which numberless paper fish float in the breeze. These fish have a wire holding the mouth open; the wind blows through them and they appear very pretty and natural. The fish are presents from friends, and the number hanging to a pole indicates the popularity of the family. They represent carp, which are said to swim up waterfalls, and thus are symbols of the success the boy is hoped to make in his future struggles in the world. Girl babies don't count in Japan. The birth of one is simply a slight misfortune in the family not worthy to be counted as part of it.

The poor girls have a hard time of it in Japan. If her parents are poor she is sometimes sold into the Yoshiwara for a term of years, or a marriage is arranged for her at an early age. She has no word in choosing her fate. She is taught to do her parents' will and she does it without a murmur. There is no legal or binding contract of marriage in Japan. It is simply a social ceremony of the two families uniting and the bride and groom drinking a glass of wine together. Then they are supposed to be man and wife and the wife must obey her husband and her mother-in-law in all things. If a husband grows tired of his wife she is easily divorced. There are seven grounds for divorce on the part of a husband. When it is known that two of the grounds upon which a husband can divorce his wife are disobedience and talking too much it is unnecessary to mention the others. In consequence, among the lower classes divorces are very common. Again it is common for a man to have several alleged wives in the same house or in different places, there being no legal ceremony necessary.

The Japanese idea of morality is very different from ours. Indeed from our point of view there is no such thing as morality or virtue in Japan. The higher



JAPANESE SWEETHEARTS.

class of Japs sometimes select their wives from the Yoshiwara and are proud of it. Yet marriage among them is far different from what it is in America.

The freedom of marriage in Japan naturally leads to a large birth rate. Twelve and fifteen children in a family is not unusual. Naturally the mother can only take charge of the youngest infant, which she straps upon her back, going about her duties. The other babies are strapped upon the backs of the older children, who run about the streets with them. It is not unusual to see a child of four of five years old with an infant upon its back. They play about the streets in this way. But the Jap children are not so boisterous or rompingly disposed as American children. They amuse themselves in a very quiet way, such as making mud pies and the like.

Some of the narrow streets in Tokio are simply crowded with children. With their squatty little houses they remind one forcibly of a negro inhabited alley in one of the Georgia cities, though the streets are cleaner and the children are more neat. Yet one feels in passing through these streets with no curbs and but fifteen feet in width very much like he is making a tour through "Pig Tail" or "Shake Rag" alleys in Augusta.

What They Drink.

The Japs are a temperate people. Their beverage is principally tea. They have a wine of their own make, very mean and sour, and sake, distilled from rice, is their substitute for whisky. Sake is drank warm. It tastes like a very bad sherry wine, though it is white. As a rule it does not affect a foreigner, but a few small drinks of it puts a Jap in a wildly belligerent humor.

Recently many large breweries have been established in Japan and the beer made here is of a very good quality. The Japs are, however, slow in learning to drink it, but the foreigners manage to consume large quantities of it.

Of course in all the principal towns and hotels Scotch whisky as well as foreign wines are sold, and even American whisky is sold here cheaper than we buy it by retail at home.

The water of Japan is bad; unless boiled it is dangerous to drink. The country being so thickly inhabited the streams cannot be kept pure. In the mountains, however, you get good water and in western Japan there are large springs of pure water similar to apollinaris. This is charged and bottled and is to be found on sale at 20 sen a bottle in every town. It is the only safe water for a foreigner to drink.

Living in Japan is very cheap for one who remains in one place and has a home. It is cheap in traveling about compared to our prices if we estimate expenditures as but half—based on the value of the money—of ours.

In Yokohama the rates at the Grand hotel, which is a house equaling in its cuisine any American hotel, are 5 yen a day. Railroad rates, first-class, are 3 sen a mile, second-class, 2 sen, and third-class 1 sen. In traveling in the interior if one cannot speak Japanese he must have a boy or a guide, at a salary of from 1 to 2 yen a day and passage, third-class. The guide feeds himself.

At the hotels few of the waiters understand English. In consequence the menus are printed in English with numbers for each dish in English and Japanese characters. You simply call the number in Japanese or point to the Japanese character opposite the dish in ordering. In this way you are served, but should you desire a special dish or a side dish you find yourself in trouble.

One cannot travel away from the treaty porty without a passport, which is examined at the railroad station and each hotel. Formerly in the passport was your route and you coul not vary it. But now you can secure a passport good for all Japan.

One misses theaters in Japan. They are here, but a visit to one on the part of a traveler is decidedly stupid. Like everything else in Japan, the theaters are constructed backward. The stage is at the entrance and there is a bamboo curtain between it and the street. Between the audience and the stage is nothing. The curtain in rear of the stage and on the street is raised at the commencement of the performance and kept up for a time in order to catch the populace. They are permitted to see enough of the performance to become interested. Then the curtain is dropped and many are induced to spend a few sen for admission.

Japan's Advantage Over China.

The developments in the far east resultant upon the war between Japan and China have been, and are now, of far more importance and more interesting to the world at large than the mere war itself.

As it was, with the exceptions of the naval battle in the Yellow sea, the taking of Port Arthur and the Wei-Hai-Wei campaign, lasting twelve days, there was practically no opposition on the part of China to the march of the Japanese army. The Chinese naval officers had no knowledge of handling war vessels and its army was not prepared for a contest with troops armed and equipped in modern style. The Chinese army had neither organization nor guns. Nor did China's troops seem disposed to fight. Neither patriotism nor bravery was exhibited by them. Where they did stand up before the Japs they were mowed down like wheat. On the other hand, up to the beginning of peace negotiations, when an armistice was declared, Japan's total loss from both disease and battle was less than 2,000 men, and the great majority of these succumbed to disease.

It was a one-sided war all the way through. Japan had her own way, so to speak, and could have taken Peking by this time had not China sued for peace. In the negotiations Li Hung Chang, as the representative of China, acceded to many of the demands of Japan, causing her representatives, however, to modify in some respects, principally as to the amount of the indemnity. It now develops that in his concessions Li Hung Chang had a very clear sight into the future understanding that Russia would interfere in Japan's acquirement of territory.

As it was, Japan specified what Chinese territory she wanted and nearly all of it was ceded her in the treaty of peace drawn up at Shimonoseki. It was Formosa and the Pescadores (the little islands to the west of Formosa) and the Lio-Tong peninsula, including all of Manchuria to the forty-first degree of latitude and extending to Corea. This is the peninsula upon which Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan are located.

Then it was that other powers interfered, for the first time since the commencement of hostilities, and out of this interference has grown the most interesting situation of the war.

As long as Japan and China were at war other powers were silent. To all outward appearances the great nations of the earth took no further interest in it than to send a few of their warships to these waters to protect their citizens and view the proceeding and to send military representatives with the Japanese army.

Japan was very discreet in her procedure, taking good care to appear to best advantage and to avoid any act that would bring about complications with other powers. She knew her ground and foresaw the results of her war with China. Her plans were fully mapped out in advance.

It was not until the peace negotiations, brought about through the American ministers at Tokio and Peking, who have been very diplomatically used by the Japanese, were practically concluded that any other power made a suggestion. Then it was that Germany, through her minister here, sent a very polite and courteous note of advice to the Japanese foreign minister suggesting that Japan should not, in her demands upon China, in payment of peace, include the acquirement of Chinese territory. To the note Japan replied that while she appreciated Germany's interest and kindness in the matter she had been enabled to handle her own affairs in the war with China and felt equal to the duty and responsibility of deciding what were her best interests. In other words, in substance, the Japs replied to the German minister, thanks for your kindness, but we want none of your advice. To a similar communication from France, caused, perhaps, by a desire to have a voice in affairs in the east and because of her friendship for Russia, Japan made a courteous reply but one which meant the same thing.

The Foreign Meddlers.

At the response to his note the German minister grew indignant, and that, in a large measure, has been the cause of Germany's alliance with Russia in her demands, into which France entered.

While this was going on Russia was preparing for interference. With representatives here far more shrewd and better equipped in every way than those of any other foreign power she had knowledge of Japan's every movement and well surmised her plans and intentions. Seeing the inevitable result of the war and Japan's intentions to acquire Manchuria and Corea, Russia two months ago commenced increasing her naval strength in oriental waters and massing troops upon her far eastern frontier sufficient to enforce her demands if, when made upon Japan, they were not granted.

Russia sent thirty-two of her best naval vessels out here. With them she completely surrounded Japan. Several were in every harbor and others cruised about the coast. The Japanese navy was divided, a part of it being down at the Pescadores and the other portion over at Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan. Japan's transports and the great body of her army are also over in Manchuria, more than a thousand miles from here. The sixty-four transports which sailed from Hiroshima while the peace negotiations were in progress went to Ta-lien-wan, just to the northeast of Port Arthur, where they landed some fifty thousand troops, making the army in Manchuria amount to about one hundred and thirty thousand fighting men. With the army and navy both in Manchuria; with War Minister Yamagata, General-in-Chief Kamatsu and Chief of Staff Kawakami, the three great military spirits of Japan, in Manchuria; with the army chieftains away from the councils of the ministry, when Russia stepped in and notified Japan that she would not be permitted to occupy any territory on the mainland of China, Counts Ito and Mutsu found themselves in a very unenviable position.

Here was Russia with thirty-two modern vessels of war, including three battle ships, completely surrounding the island of Japan, with 60,000 troops at Vladivostok ready to be transported to the north of Japan, and allied with both Germany and France, notifying Japan that she would not be permitted to hold her captured possessions in Manchuria. Russia demanded an immediate answer. Her policy was a stand-and-deliver one, and she possessed the necessary requisites to enforce her demands.

Counts Ito and Mutsu realized the position of Japan. Her army and navy were far away from home, completely cut off by the Russian navy. Russia could blockade every port in Japan and shell every coast city. Again, Japan's navy has been constantly at sea for ten months, and is in need of overhauling. But if in the best condition Japan's cruisers would be of little use against Russia's navy with its iron-clads and officered and manned with Europeans. Thus the ministry realized that to refuse acquiescence in Russia's demands and go to war with her would be suicidal. Had England volunteered to ally herself with Japan it would have been different, but England offered no encouragement. She has, to all outward appearances, taken no interest in the situation.

Why Japan Yielded.

On the other hand Japan's ministry was to an extent besieged by an internal enemy. The anti-ministry party in politics, which is the war party, and which really brought about the war with China, has been clamorous for more war and urging that no concessions be made to Russia or any other power.

The ministry, however, preferred to face this rather than Russia's navy, and gracefully has said to Russia: "You have the power to prevent our occupying Manchuria; we cannot go to war with an alliance of three of the greatest powers on earth, therefore, nothing remains for Japan to do but yield, with the understanding, however, that Japan will supplement her demands upon China with the requirement of an additional hundred million dollars (Mexican) indemnity, in place of the conceded Manchuria territory."

While China may object to this, after having ratified the treaty, Russia having accepted Japan's answer, it becomes her duty to see that China increases the indemnity. Again, China will be perfectly willing to pay an additional hundred mil-



LI HUNG CHANG.
As He Appeared Just Before He Was Shot.

lion dollars in silver to recover the valuable territory of Manchuria, including Port Arthur, commanding the gateway to the gulfs of Pe-chi-li and Peking, and before this reaches America she will probably have done so.

In making these concessions to Russia and giving up much of her winnings from the game of war, Counts Ito and Mutsu cabled for Minister of War Yamagata, the head and front of the army and the war party, who had gone over to Ta-lien-wan, and obtained his advice and co-operation. With them he agreed that Japan could not do otherwise. Yamagata has been a vigorous war man and his fighting qualities have made him the most popular man in Japan with the people. He it is who the anti-ministry party have slated for prime minister to succeed Ito. But in this policy he will uphold Ito, and it is the emperor and he who are expected to prevent any uprising among the people against Ito.

There have been rumors that Ito, humiliated at being forced to succumb to Russia's demands against the wishes of the people, would resign. This the prime minister flatly denies and those nearest him say that his action will be upheld by the people; that the ministry was united in agreeing that Japan could not do otherwise.

When the complications are finally settled the emperor will issue a rescript explaining matters to the people, and, with his power over them, the ministry people expect less internal political troubles than have been predicted.

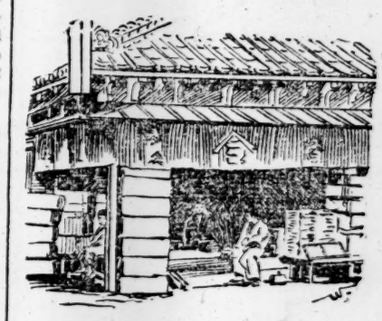
Should an extra session of parliament be called the opposition is sure to develop, and the uprising may be brought about against the ministry. As it is now it is said that an attempt has already been made upon the life of Count Ito by the soshi, and that he and the other ministers are carefully guarded.

Danger of Assassination.

The soshi belongs to the opposition party. Among the soshi assassination is believed to be the easiest and best method of disposing of a political enemy, or one who is believed to be endangering or not acting to the best advantage of the country. It is this class that the government is making strenuous efforts to suppress. It is a class which the government fears will commit acts of violence that will degrade Japan before other nations. In consequence detectives are carefully thrown around representatives of the foreign governments to protect them from this order. Those of Russia, Germany and France are very carefully guarded, and around the legations and consulates of these countries heavy guards of policemen are kept at all times.

Mr. Kanake, minister of commerce and agriculture, who has been on several special government missions to America and who speaks English fluently, in talking with me today said:

"Japan realizes her own strength. We realize that a war with a combination of great European powers would be suicidal and in consequence must bow to the inev-



A JAPANESE STORE

itable. That which Japan is forced to do now has been repeatedly done by other nations, and because she must make concessions, by reason of the interference of other powers, will not cause her to lose caste. We understand thoroughly that we are in no condition to cope with Europe."

"What of your internal complications?" I asked.

"No government ever existed without opposition. Even George Washington had opposition. There is a strong anti-ministry party, I might say, in Japan. During the war, however, the pepole were cemented. All party lines were obliterated and it was a united Japan against a common enemy. Than our people there are no more patriotic people in the world. These at home are entitled to credit as well as those who went to the front to fight. Every citizen of Japan has been at all times prepared to do his duty.

"Let me give you a small illustration: Where a man of family from one of the villages was in the army and called upon to go to the war, his neighbors, without an exception, came forward and said to him: 'Go to the war and fight for Japan. Don't fear that your family will not be provided for just as if you were at home.' When the soldier left the neighbors each contributed a certain amount of money a week and this was presented to the soldier's family. In the event he was killed this provision continues indefinitely. There has been no exception to this in cities, villages or country. The people of all classes have done their duty.

The War Has Been a Benefit.

"How has the war affected Japan commercially?" I asked.

"To her advantage," he quickly replied. "You have seen no evidence of war here. Commerce and business have been uninterrupted. Even Japan's trade with China has continued, though it has been done through foreign merchants.

"Japan's export trade increased 40,000,000 yen last year. Our silk shipments to America alone increased from 8,000,000 yen year before last to 15,000,000 yen last year. And our exportation of cotton goods has increased very largely. You know Japan now has cotton manufactories operating 700,000 spindles and these will be largely increased annually. Formerly we used India and China cotton, but now we are largely using American upland cotton, which makes finer goods.

"Our cotton factories are paying handsome dividends. The war has caused a rise in the price of manufactured goods, and that, together with the appreciation of gold, has given a wonderful impetus to manufacturing in Japan.

"As another indication of the fact that the war has had no bad effect upon internal affairs in Japan we now have the largest exposition in progress in Kioto that Japan has ever had. Look through that and you will see the progress we have made in manufacturing.

"Again, Japan raised an internal war loan of 250,000,000 yen, the bonds sold at par and are now worth par, and not a bank or a corporation suffered by the withdrawal of this amount for purposes of war.

"In providing for these war bonds not a vote was cast against them in parliament."

Then Mr. Kanake branched off to discuss the necessity of a cable between Japan and the United States. He had talked with Mr. Blaine about it several years ago. Mr. Blaine thought it should be laid but feared congress would not approve it.

Mr. Kanake said it would cost about $6,000,000, and that the Japanese government would willingly bear half the expense with the United States. Or, if built by a private corporation, Japan would, jointly with the United States, guarantee 5 per cent for twenty years on the bonds.

"Speaking of the United States," continued Mr. Kanake, "our minister at Washington, Mr. Kurino, was today decorated with the second order of the Rising Sun by the emperor on account of his work in bringing about the treaty revision with the United States."

"To return to the situation resultant upon the war, may I ask what will be the internal political effect?" I asked.

"That I cannot say."

"Will Count Ito resign?"

"Certainly not. Why should he? Of course there are politicians and demagogues here as you have them in America. There are outs and ins and the outs want to get in.

"If parliament should be called in extra session there may be some stirring scenes, but the people of Japan, as well as the people of the world, will appreciate that the ministry of Japan has acted with wisdom and judgment throughout the war and the following complications."

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34 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., June 2, 1895.

The Passing of the Major.

The recent overwhelming republican victories in Ohio, taking it from the ranks of the doubtful and placing it with the surest republican states in the country, have not diverted the attention of students of politics from that state, as might have been expected. This is largely due, of course, to the Ohio tendency toward keeping well to the front, for it is very evident that the politicians, particularly those of the republican faith, do not intend to have their state switched off on any sidetrack when it comes to the consideration of presidential possibilities, or offices of any kind or character.

And yet the factional fights which have taken additional strength from these victories seem likely to kill the chances of the only man from Ohio who really has any chance of securing the coveted nomination.

The passing of Major McKinley seems to be the natural result of recent events there. While that convention was in session the major was being wined and dined as a presidential possibility in New York. He went there feeling safe and secure in the paramount control of his party in his state. His friends, however, were either asleep or were no match for the aggressive forces of the blatant Foraker; for Foraker won hands down.

The result has unquestionably been a great blow to McKinley's presidential chances. Even his closest friends and his most ardent supporters acknowledge this. The Chicago Times-Herald, for instance, which is a McKinley organ if it is anything, points out that the Foraker-Bushnell combination will have control of the party machinery from this time on, and that the Ohio delegation in the next republican national convention will be dominated by those enemies of the Napoleonic major. While the convention gave him an indorsement which reads strong enough, and although the delegation sent to the national convention will doubtless be on the surface for McKinley, there is no question but that some of the most prominent delegates will have their knives out for him just as other Ohioans had their knives out for Sherman and twice or three times killed the chances of the sage of Mansfield.

The review of presidential candidates at the dinner given by Chauncey Depew was doubtless very edifying and interesting, but the mere fact that McKinley was the star in that aggregation does not mean that his chances for victory are what his friends would like them to be. All of that may have looked very well in New York, but out in Ohio the boys were at work, and by their work they have made the passing of the major a decided probability.

The Railroads and the Future.

The years 1893 and 1894 were the worst on railroads ever known in the history of this country. During that time over 32,000 miles of railroads went into unproductive bankruptcy. There was lost to stockholders during that time nearly two billion dollars—most of it almost entirely wiped out, and many of the stockholders were impoverished thereby.

Various causes led to this, but the things that led to it were preconcerted—there were beneficiaries here and in Europe.

All these properties have been or will be restocked and rebonded for larger sums; a market will be found to sell these stocks and bonds, and the up-grade will be again undertaken, and it will continue until the present holders get ready for another tumble. Then we may look out for the down-grade again.

It is not surprising that these bonds and stocks have to be marketed in Europe.

But there is still another reason why this kind of property is unremunerative here. The railroads have, unfortunately, been the prey of the demagogue. Almost every state has knocked and cuffed the railroads on all occasions, and very often unjustly and ungenerously. There is no objection whatever to legislation that requires railroads to do their duty and to prevent unjust discriminations; but many of the states have gone beyond this and have tried to punish these railroads, simply because of the fear that they would be regarded as favoring corporations.

This is all wrong. If a charter is granted by a state, the provisions of the charter should be always complied with.

We think there is a more friendly feeling toward railroads now than a few years ago, and if the owners will check the overweaning desire of many of their number to overvalue and speculate in the stock and bonds of this kind of property, there will be a better outlook in the future for this kind of property.

The Republican Programme.

The republicans are most responsible for the present financial system that has been defended and maintained so manfully by the present administration and the cuckoo contingent, and yet they are rapidly preparing to take advantage of the present status so as to gain advantages in the next national issue.

The republican platform adopted at the recent state convention of Ohio, at Zanesville, is very prolific in its promises of giving the country bimetallism without waiting for international agreement; and as compared with the pronunciamento made at Memphis recently is quite liberal. But the most significant utterance comes from New York. Several of the leading republicans have been in New York city during the past week. On the 29th ultimo Mr. Chauncey Depew had a dinner. The Cincinnati Enquirer, speaking of the dinner, has the following:

Senator Carter is a long-headed, cautious politician, of the advanced and up-to-date western school. He was a guest at the dinner. His position as chairman of the national committee would naturally give him some influence, and his views may be taken as indicative of those of the ones who were his fellow guests. Mr. Carter is a pronounced silver man, and he speaks for the silver republicans of the west. Mr. Carter was found at the Imperial hotel yesterday, his arms filled with papers containing accounts of the dinner and comments upon the probable purport and result of the conference. Mr. Carter was asked to express himself upon the situation and indicate, if he could, the line of policy which the republican party would pursue in 1896.

The national chairman dictated to his stenographer the following statement: It may be taken as an indication that an agreement as to issues and policy was reached at the dinner and that the fight up to convention time next May will be along the lines that Mr. Carter has laid down. The statement is as follows:

"In 1896 the republican party will not be found traveling on the back track. As in the past, 'progress' will be the watchword.

"The party will stand for protection and the restoration of bimetallism on a substantial and enduring basis.

"There may be differences of opinion in the party on tariff schedules, but not upon the principle of protection.

"There will be differences of opinion as to the best course to pursue to secure the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at a fixed ratio, but there will be no differences of opinion as to the desirability of bringing about that result."

While the republicans are thus preparing to take an advanced position for that party on this live issue, the cuckoo element would have the democratic party continue on the line that has brought defeat and disaster to the republicans.

We have but little faith in any programme agreed upon at a dinner given by Mr. Depew in New York; but there is one thing you can count on, and that is, the republicans will be able to go before the country with their promises all right on the financial question, because they know they can rely on the cuckoo element in the democratic party to give all the aid and comfort they need in a pretended opposition.

Mr. Cleveland would rather turn over his office to any kind of a republican than to a friend—even a faithful democratic friend—of silver.

Hog Raising in Georgia.

The great trouble with the hog raisers in Georgia is that they are following in the footsteps of their fathers. They keep the hog until he eats off his head before they make bacon out of him.

The hog raisers of the west have demonstrated the fact that the most money can be made by killing hogs not over six months old. They select good, rapid-growing breeds of hogs, then push them rapidly and market them. Many of our farmers keep hogs until they are two or three years old, running the risk of losing the best of them every year with cholera. Even if they do not, the hog eats enough in that time to make the bacon cost about double what it should.

With the cowpea, which yields well in our poorest fields, as food for hogs, there is no reason why, with other food products, we could not raise hogs in Georgia and all over the south as cheaply as they can be raised in the west.

An experienced farmer in this state made 2,000 pounds of pork last year. He turned his sows early in the spring on a patch planted the year before in Jerusalem artichokes. Two sows and twelve pigs lived on this patch until the latter part of August, when they were turned into a pea field, and in December he killed his pigs. They were not over nine months old, and had not cost him more than a cent a pound to raise.

The Cuban Revolution.

The death of their leader, Jose Marti, is the severest blow which the Cuban revolutionists have yet had. Telegrams from Havana say that the revolutionists cannot yet bring themselves to believe that Marti is dead, but the information upon which the reports are founded seems to be thoroughly reliable. Marti was the life and soul of the movement, and unless some other leader springs from the ranks of the officers or men to inspire on those who are keeping up the fight for freedom, the triumph of the Spanish forces will be a matter of a very short time.

This revolution has, by the way, cut a great deal more of a figure than was expected. The fact is, the revolutionists have been in very much better shape than they ever have before. In the wars of 1871 and 1872 their condition was so hopeless that even their president, Cespedes, and his staff, lacked the commonest necessities of life. Cespedes himself was reduced to rags, and his men not only had no food nor clothing, but were without the necessary arms to oppose the Spanish soldiery. Then, as a climax to it all, came the plague, which swept away friend and foe alike.

The present uprising was inaugurated under more favorable auspices than ever before, and despite the boasts of the Spaniards they have met with unforeseen trouble in their efforts to put it down. The death of Marti may be a severe blow to the cause of the insurgents, but it will not end the uprising if any man of daring rises to supreme command. The Spanish authorities are undoubtedly hiding the true state of affairs. General Campos, who took charge with such a flourish of trumpets, has not been heard from much of late, and it is noticeable that the Spanish censors of the press are keeping the correspondents remarkably quiet upon the subject of the condition of the government forces. Inside advices indicate that the yellow fever has got a strong foothold among the troops and that those in the interior are suffering very greatly from the fever and from the privations which they have to undergo.

If the insurgents had any help whatever from the outside, it is very evident that they would not only create a great deal of trouble for the government's forces, but would, in all probability, succeed in throwing off the yoke which to them is so burdensome. As it is, the revolution is by no means dead.

Honor the Dead.

The disclosure made by Captain W. H. Kimball, of Tallapoosa, of the condition of the confederate cemetery in Marietta is not a pleasant one. The fact that while the federal graves were being honored the resting places of the confederate dead should be hidden out as not fit to be seen should no longer be allowed to exist.

In all the record of military history there shines no such figure as that of the confederate soldier. A citizen of agricultural tastes, he developed at once into a soldier of the Chevalier Bayard type. Before him was no government preferment—only the consciousness of duty to be performed. In service he was as honorable as he was valiant—as gentle to the weak as he was powerful to the strong. Behind him he left no trace of cruelty or vandalism.

The memory of such men should never die. In the thousands of years through which the southern people may have a distinctive existence they can never hope to reproduce such a generation of men. Nature is not prodigal enough to allow two such generations to any nation.

Let the cemetery at Marietta be reclaimed from the weeds. The finger that points the way may have been hostile in war; its action now reflects only fraternity, and the signal should be responded to. Let the neglected cemetery blossom again in the full fragrance of a people's love.

The Constitution and Japan.

The letters of Mr. E. W. Barrett, The Constitution's Washington correspondent, sent from the scene of war in the east are attracting widespread attention, not only for the subject matter, but for the clever treatment which is given that matter.

In today's issue The Constitution publishes an interesting description of life in the Japanese capital, with characteristic sketches showing the manner of man the Jap is. In addition to these letters The Constitution is kept fully informed of the progress of events from a news standpoint, this strictly news matter being sent to Victoria by letter and telegraphed to Atlanta from there. This gives a dual service—the prompt service of the newsgatherer and the clever, sketchy matter of the correspondent who is describing the men among whom he is thrown and their methods of living. Mr. Barrett's telegrams and letters are decidedly interesting reading these days, for although the end of the war times seems to have come, Japan and China will for the next decade be the center of interest to the world at large. The working out of the problems which result from the war will be most interesting to the students of civilization.

What has become of those recent converts to the state bank doctrine who were making so much noise not long since? They must have heard from Washington.

Mr. Whitney bears testimony to the fact that the opponents of bimetallism in England, as in America, are those who own the gold.

"Don't gag the people," says Governor Stone, of Missouri.

Judging by the utterances of the cuckoo press, free speech is a crime; the expression of an opinion that happens to be adverse to King Gold brands a man as unworthy of citizenship.

Nominations for the vacant secretaryship seem to be based on the supposition that Postmaster General Wilson is the chief cuckoo and that, therefore, the first place in the cabinet should go to him.

The cuckoos can find no replies with which to meet the arguments of Senator Jones and so cry that he used to be a republican.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

In Australia Mr. Moreton Frewen has been holding meetings throughout all the colonies in behalf of the silver cause. He is perhaps the most aggressive and convincing of the English advocates of bimetallism, and he is also nearly as well known in the United States as in Great Britain and English colonies. Our Australian representative writes as follows concerning Mr. Frewen's campaign and the growth of Australian interest in the monetary question: "Australia is to be represented at the international monetary conference, and there is a visibly growing sense that bimetallism, hitherto the symbol of a mind-perplexing mystery, very closely concerns the pockets of all Australians. Mr. Moreton Frewen, a well-known authority on this subject, has held during the month a series of meetings in all the colonies, in which he has tried to convince his audiences that this is the case. Mr. Frewen is the most persuasive of speaking. He has the contagious zeal of an enthusiast, and his apparent mastery of facts on this subject is almost oppressive. He has certainly done much, if not to convert Australians to bimetallism, at least to persuade them that the subject is one to be thought out. Mr. Frewen's translation of the silver question into the terms of New Zealand politics is highly ingenious. The fall of prices, he argues, has reduced the value of New Zealand products by one-half, a yearly loss of £15,-600,000, and this tragical fall of prices is due to the demonetization of silver. Granted currency reform and the volume of capital flowing into New Zealand would be double. Applying the same argument to the whole of Australia, bimetallism, Mr. Moreton Frewen argues, would mean the addition of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice to the Australian. This is no doubt magnificent, but there is an uneasy sense that it is not exactly logical."

An auction sale story comes from Philadelphia. A refrigerator was put up. It was a good-looking article, and $10 was bid. "Ridiculous," said the auctioneer, "who bids $11?" A man in the corner nodded, and for a moment it looked as though he would get a bargain, but somebody else shouted $12. The auctioneer looked at the man in the corner and got another nod, and after some delay, somebody went a dollar better. "Fourteen I'm bid," shouted the man with the hammer, and he shouted it four or five times, and just before he declared the lot sold came another nod from the quiet bidder, and the lot was sold. "Your ice box. What name?" asked the bookkeeper. But the man only nodded his head and appeared not to hear. "What name?" was again shouted, and somebody leaned over and repeated the question in stentorian tones. The man made a quick movement, rubbed his eyes and wanted to know what was the matter. "I didn't buy no ice box," he said, "I've been asleep." "This ain't no place to sleep," said the auctioneer, "and you'll pay for that box or stand the difference on the resale." There was a warm altercation, and lawsuit is threatened. A nod is as good as a wink to an auctioneer that knows his business.

Ohio and the Indictment.

From The New York Sun.

The able platform of the Ohio republicans, adopted yesterday at Zanesville, formulates for state purposes the charges which the democracy will have to face and answer in the larger contest of next year.

When the republicans say that the vicious and vacillating course of the present administration has brought us distress at home and humiliation abroad, what can democrats reply?

When the republicans say that the present administration has inaugurated a policy looking toward free trade, which has deranged business, crippled our industries, distressed our homes, and dealt labor a serious blow, what can democrats reply?

When the republicans say that the present administration, with deplorable incompetency, has failed to raise revenue enough to run the government, and has had to borrow, in less than two years, $162,-000,000, mainly to pay ordinary running expenses, what can democrats reply?

When the republicans say that in borrowing the money which the tariff has failed to yield, to meet the ordinary running expenses of the government, the present administration has sold in secret to favored foreign syndicates the bonds of the government at prices far below their actual value, what can democrats reply?

When the republicans say that the present administration, with unpatriotic indifference, has suffered British troops to land in Nicaragua, in disregard of the Monroe doctrine, what can democrats reply?

When the republicans say that the present administration has lowered the flag in Hawaii, in an un-American attempt to overthrow a republic and restore a monarchy, what can democrats reply?

They can reply that democracy, the democracy of Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden, is accountable for none of these things; that democracy has been betrayed and swindled by its own trustees of power; that, heaven willing, the party will pick up its pieces and piece itself together at the end of the dismal four years, and stand again as the representative of principles which are immortal, with a political courage which is invincible.

THE SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The brains of the Kentucky democracy are with Carlisle, but the votes are probably with Blackburn. In the national convention, though, Carlisle's faction will win.

Utica Herald: Mr. Carlisle remains wedded to his state banks idol. The United States has the best banking system in the world. The people want to return to the wildcat, ante-bellum system.

Springfield, Ills., Register: Since Mr. Carlisle has got to associating with the goldites of Wall street he has imbibed their heresies, and, from being a statesman of the Webster stripe, he has become a time-server.

Marseilles, Ill., Register: The wise gold-bug looks out of the corner of his eye and asks, "What was the 'crime of 1873,' anyhow?" We refer him to John G. Carlisle, who coined the phrase, and is now doing his best to continue the crime that he then condemned.

Boston Journal: Bryan is following Carlisle, making speeches for free silver in the places where the secretary of the treasury has spoken for sound money. It is unkind in him to ruffle the pugnacious democracy just when the Kentuckian was getting it quiet.

Champaign, Ill., News: Carlisle, like Gresham, has lost standing since he entered the Cleveland cabinet. His present position is utterly inconsistent with the position he held as a legislator, and the only reason that anybody can see for the change that has occurred is the fact that h enow holds office under an anti-silver administration.

Richmond, Va., Star: To see a brilliant man (Secretary Carlisle) who has been trusted for his honesty and statesmanship standing up before his people denying and endeavoring to explain away the language he had previously uttered as the oracle of the people, claiming that their good and prosperity were the alpha and omega of his aims and hopes, is a sight to call for tears from honor's guardian deity.

Detriot News: The frequent occasions during the past three years on which the present secretary of the treasury has eaten his words, at the command of the president, within a few days of their utterance, afford a pitiful demonstration of the motives which actuate him. He is ready, it appears, for the purpose of hanging on to his job, to take attitude on any public question which the president may from day to day dictate, regardless of his record of the day before, the year before, or seventeen years before. There should be an honest statesman at the head of the treasury.

Carlisle's Memphis Speech.

From The New York Advertiser.

Mr. Carlisle's speech, subjected to the chief magistrate's own august revision and warranted to contain nothing but pure financial doctrine according to the Cleveland standard, had been so thoroughly discounted by the publication of the orator's reprinted addresses and votes in congress in behalf of free silver coinage, that it fell practically flat. The great wave of acclamation from the substantial business men of the country which the president had confidently expected, has failed to make itself audible. The frantic clamor of the mugwumps and the few remaining cuckoo organs cannot hide the fact that American enlightened citizenship, while firmly convinced of the necessity of maintaining sound currency, regards this latest maneuver of the administration with contemptuous indifference.

Tricks of the Republicans.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

The makers of the republican platform at Zanesville were not clear and aggressive on the subject of silver. They said merely enough to show that they were afraid of the question, and willing to take any view that might prove to be the most popular. The richest sop they throw to the bimetallists, those in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, was in the nomination of Asa W. Jones, of Youngstown, for lieutenant governor. Mr. Jones was at a republican demonstration gotten up at Cincinnati a few months ago as an embarrassment to Governor McKinley and his friends, and came very near making an out-and-out silver speech. To that performance he doubtless owes his nomination to the second place on the ticket. That, however, will not satisfy the people. They will want to hear from General Bushnell, who is the head of the ticket and the man authorized to speak; that will have more bark on it than the platform has. The nomination of Mr. Jones for governor would have been important. Giving him the second place is merely a trick.

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

Three Songs of Love.

Love came in the world one day—
No man seemed to know;
Made the gold gleam o'er the gray—
Roses crowned the snow.
(Love came in the world one day—
No man seemed to know!)

Love came in the world one day—
No man seemed to know;
Over winter-scattered May—
Made the blossoms blow.
(Love came in the world one day—
No man seemed to know!)

Love came in the world one day!
One man, dearest, knew!
Quick to honor and obey,
Found Love's service true.
Love came in the world one day—
Led my life to you!

Love's Way.

If Love makes a garden spot,
Dwell there, in the light!
If Love makes a savage cot,
Thank him for the night!
Love is love, in praise or blame,
And the whole world loves his name!

If a rose should hide a thorn,
Deem that rose the best.
With its leaves thy brow adorn—
Love shall make it blest!
Love is love in honor—shame—
And the whole world loves his name!

Where Love Goes.

When Love wanders far away,
Love can never roam;
He is Love alway, alway—
Singeth still of home.
If the storms or tempests blow,
Love makes all the lilies grow.

So, I give myself to love;
Nothing is so sweet,
From the curls that crown above,
To his slippered feet!
If no rainbow spans the skies,
My sweet heaven shines in Love's eyes!

—*Frank L. Stanton*

A June Jingle.

The flowers are streaming in the dew,
And ice cream now abounds;
While "Is it hot enough for you?"
Goes on its annual rounds.

Mr. Samuel Minturn Peck is now engaged in writing poems to "Naughty Little Girls." He does not believe in Mr. Eugene Field's theory that all children are good.

A Blow to Its Readers.

"I see that new magazine has failed?"
"Yes; published a real poem by mistake."

The Mid-Continent Magazine has made a new departure. It really publishes poetry occasionally.

FUN GOING ROUND.

The grass was parched until all men
Who gazed on it were pained;
He bought a garden hose, and then
It rained and rained and rained.
—Washington Star.

Floorwalker (to salesman at hosiery counter)—You didn't sell that lady?

Salesman—No. I showed her some stockings that I told her would fit her like a glove. She asked if they were all wool and I said "yes, all wool and a yard wide," and she flounced off as though something had displeased her. For the life of me I can't guess what it was.—Boston Transcript.

Fashion's penalties—Mr. Billus—Maria, how does it happen that Fanny isn't going to church with you this morning?

Mrs. Billus—You know as well as I do, John, that when Bessie and Kate and I go to church somebody has got to stay home. There isn't room for four pairs of sleeves in our pew.—Chicago Tribune.

A Delaware man yawned so hard that he put his shoulder out of joint. It is surprising how tired a complicated senatorial situation can make a man.—Brooklyn Eagle.

There's the mannish new woman, and the smart new woman,
And the new woman awfully rude,
But let us thank heaven that up to date no man
Has discovered a new woman dude.
—Indianapolis Journal.

Dashaway—I had no idea that your family was such an old one.

Traveler (proudly)—I should say it was. Why, old man, we have some bills dating back four generations!—Boston Herald.

Mother (at a party)—Why did you allow young Saphead to kiss you in the conservatory?

Daughter—Why, maw!

Mother—Oh, you needn't "why ma" me. One side of his nose is powdered and one side of yours hasn't.—New York Weekly.

Editor—By blankety-blank!
Assistant—What's up now?
Editor—The proof-reader goes. I sent up as a leader "Cleveland's Gray Gables," and here it is in the paper "Cleveland's Gay Garbles."—Syracuse Post.

JESTS IN JINGLE.

"False! false!" he said;
It gave her quite a start;
She thought he meant her hair,
He only meant her heart.
—Philadelphia Times.

That bridal pairs are not like other pears
Is a fact you've doubtless seen.
Why are they not? Because, you know, the dears
Are softest when they're green.
—Truth.

There are times when man would be alone,
Far from the madding crowd,
Where he his privacy can own
And think his thoughts out loud.
One of these times, without a doubt,
Is when he first bestrides
A bike, and neighbors all come out
To see how well he rides.
—Kansas City Journal.

New woman has a lot to learn,
Emerging from her prison.
The new man says it's now his turn
To talk; she's got to listen.
—New York Recorder.

He learned to play tunes on a comb,
And became such a nuisance at homb
That ma spanked him, and then—
"Will you do it again?"
And he cheerfully answered her: "Nomb."
—Indianapolis Journal.

THE WHOLESALERS HAVE GONE.

They Will Go to Church Today in Their Own Cities.

The last delegates to the wholesale grocers convention have gone and today will sit in their own pews in the churches of their home towns.

Although men of business, the delegates to the convention were all jolly good fellows and enjoyed themselves thoroughly while here. Every one of them was highly pleased with the hospitality shown them and each of them said something by way of praise to Atlanta's pluck in arranging for the great exposition of 1895.

Among the delegates was Mr. H. B. Goodridge, of the Woodward & Goodridge Company, of Norfolk, Va. He is a young man of most courteous bearing and made friends by the score while here. His speech at the banquet was not only eloquent but witty, and during the various sessions when he was called on he spoke with fluency and earnestness as well as with fine understanding. He is bright in every line of conversation and is a wholesouled fellow in every way. He was decidedly the convention favorite.

THE CONSTITUTION'S POETS.

George W. Curtis—George W. Childs.

How like the star whose light remains
His soul the Great Unknown has sought;
So was his life, bright in its dreams
Of freedom for the slave and thought.

The structure that he builded stands,
Though veiled in space his soul may be;
Its rays of light and love forgot,
Nor God nor man will e'er decree.
WILLIAM HOSEA BALLOU.

Our Country's Need.

She needs not wealth: it's sparkling crown
On her proud forehead shines,
For setting suns look smiling down
On her exhaustless mines,
And sturdy hands draw golden yields
From all her countless harvest fields.

A thousand iron steeds are hers,
More fleet than hart or hind;
Their tramp the mountain echo stirs;
Their breath is on the wind;
Laden with stores from Labor's hand,
And treasures from Pacific's strand,
Her iron slaves rush through the land.

And commerce sends her vessels forth—
Ships winged by steam or sail—
From busy ports of south and north
To breast the wave and gale.
Aye! shore and ocean loudly vaunt
That wealth is not our country's want.

Fair nature far and wide has flung
Rich beauty o'er the land.
Her streams by mighty woods o'erhung,
Her cataracts broad and grand,
Her lone, blue lakes and mountains bold
In song and story have been told.

Nor wants she genius: in her bowers
Each muse securely builds.
On her fair plains they gather flowers,
And laurels on her hills.
The world will own our land erelong
The Attica of wit and song.

What needs she, then—this land of ours,
So rich in wit and wealth,
With grace and beauty for her dower—
Hearts strong with youth and health!
Her path winds up to perfect day.
What lion crouches in her way?

The ship that rides the stormy sea
When clouds the heavens o'ershade,
May strong in ropes and timbers be,
Yet if there be not laid
A steady hand upon her helm,
The waves will the strong bark o'erwhelm.

Our country needs this steady hand
To guide her ship of state.
She needs a spirit to command—
One nobly wise and great,
One firm and true, to whom is known
No interest but his country's own.
MARY E. BRYAN.

Sonnet.

'Tis thus: within the morning of the year,
When winter has withdrawn his biting blast,
Upon each fruit tree doth a bloom appear,
Whose petals fade, nor can its fragrance last;
And dropping, lo! a tiny fruit is seen,
A tender bulb, which sucks its mother's blood,
And ripening, blushes 'neath the foliage green;
In autumn, falls, delicious, sweet and good.
Not all fruit hangs to ripen in the sun,
An insect comes with venom ladened sting,
And with one touch, its blasting work is done.
So, like the fruit, men drop—a child in spring,
A youth in summer, and when winter's breath
Chills ripened age, the man—the sting is death.
EDWARD ARNOLD LEE.
Odessa, Mo.

Spring Poets: Greeting!

Go—fathom nature's every tense and mood
And probe beneath the surface of the mind,
Then watch and study, contemplate and brood,
And only speak if something new you find.
Words without sentiment, or force or feeling,
Careless alike of purpose, aim, or goal,
If not directly heart or mind-appealing,
Are veriest dross—like bodies without soul.
C. H. HENSMAN.

My Pen.

"Come, give a promise, sweetheart—
A promise, dear, that when
Thou art mine own forever,
Thou'lt lay aside thy pen."

My pen! I pause and wonder
That one should jealous be
Of things so small, so slender,
Yet true as steel to me.

Aye, he owns fertile acres
And bank stock, all untold;
And, pen, what hast thou brought me,
Of silver or of gold?

He owns a handsome mansion
That he would have me share,
Luxurious each apartment,
With furnishings most rare.

With thee I share a cottage,
Yet sweet is my delight,
When daily toil is over,
To fly to thee at night.

And bid thee take a message
Unto the world from me,
(Alas! a foreign language
Unto his heart 'twould be.)

And mayhap 'twill awaken,
While brief years come and go,
In other hearts an echo
Though mine may never know.

Oh, pen, a link thou makest
Twixt kindred souls and mine—
A shining link celestial—
A link that's half divine!

Nay, he may keep his lucre.
Naught care I for it when
I fondle thee, my treasure,
My own, my faithful pen.
MARIE ANNIE HENSON.
Monitor, Va.

Light and Shadow.

A strain of music pure as prayer,
A breath of fragrance in the air,
A maiden pausing on the stair,
A maiden's blush, a lover's kiss
And the world is a world of bliss.

A strain of music pure as prayer,
A breath of fragrance in the air,
Waking mem'ries that feed despair.
A broken heart, a bended head
And daisies blooming o'er the dead.
LOUISE THREETE HODGES.

So Like a Rose.

Thou art so like a lovely rose
That opens in the summer air,
And lets its wondrous sweets disclose
Its modest worth and beauty rare,

That, as I gaze on thy fair face,
Diffused with girlhood's vague sweet dreams,
And mark the free and careless grace
With which thine every movement teems,

It seems that earth must purer grow,
While holding thee in her great arms,
And all her bitter woes forego
To exercise for thee her charms.
LOLLIE BELLE WYLIE.

He Was a Cuckoo.

From The Chicago Record.

"I enjoyed your lecture on the financial issue very much," said the citizen to the orator, "but I would like to ask you one question."

"Certainly," said the orator, "go ahead."

"What side of the question are you on?"

Popular in Georgia.

From The Kansas City Journal.

"One kiss, you greedy thing," said she,
"Henceforth you shall have none."
"I'm a bimetallist," said he,
"I give sixteen for one."

SHOT HIS WIFE.

A Fearful Street Tragedy Early Last Night.

LEWIS HANVEY WAS THE SLAYER

Without Any Provocation He Shoots His Wife Down and Flees.

HAD BEEN SEPARATED FOR SOME TIME

He Had Promised To Reform and Was Practicing Medicine.

SURRENDERS HIMSELF THIS MORNING

He Had Been Searched for by Police Officers, but They Failed To Locate Him—Has Nothing To Say.

In a drunken rage last night, at 7:30 o'clock, Dr. L. P. Hanvey, a druggist, formerly employed at Jacobs' pharmacy, placed a pistol against the heart of his wife and pulled the trigger.

She fell to the sidewalk on the corner of Garnett and South Pryor streets and died in horrible agony.

For a moment Hanvey looked upon the writhing body of his dying wife, then realizing the awfulness of the deed, placed his pistol, yet smoking, in his pocket, turned and reeled through the gathering crowd.

The tragedy was enacted just before the door of a police officer's house. Another policeman was nearby and several more were on the streets. In spite of this the drunken murderer escaped until it suited his convenience to surrender himself.

It was a murder, cold blooded and unprovoked. Mrs. Hanvey, with her daughter, a pretty young lady of sixteen, had been to the city for the purpose of doing Saturday's shopping. Her husband, from whom she had been separated for three years, had been drinking heavily all day. Just before the killing he had threatened several men on Whitehall street and was known to be in a murderous mood. It was when Mrs. Hanvey was going home that her drunken husband joined her and insisted upon accompanying her.

Thinking of the shame that would come from going home with her husband in that condition Mrs. Hanvey proposed that they go to his father's house, on Washington street.

Hanvey objected.

Then without a word of notice he suddenly pulled his revolver and sent the ball through her body.

Mrs. Hanvey was carried into a house on the corner of Garnett and South Pryor streets.

Crazed with grief and fright the little girl, who was an eye-witness to the tragedy, fell upon the body of her dying mother, and for a long time could not be forced to release her grasp from the body then cold in death.

Who Mrs. Hanvey Was.

Mrs. Hanvey was a beautiful woman. She was the daughter of Mr. Joe Mitchell, one of the old Central railroad engineers, who is known all over Georgia. In her younger days there was no more striking figure than Miss Mitchell. Rather tall, with dark, flashing eyes and an abundance of black hair, she is remembered by those who knew her in those days as one of the most attractive young ladies in Atlanta.

It was in those days—seventeen years ago—when she met Hanvey. There were many suitors for her hand. They were all eager in their rivalry, and pressed for her favor, but there was one whose good address and pleasant manner had made a serious impression upon her, and it was to him that she plighted her troth.

Lewis Hanvey in those days was an ambitious young doctor. He had many friends and there are those who tell now of his brilliancy before the time came when his intellect began to be sapped through excessive dissipation.

Lewis Hanvey was young and ambitious. He, too, was rather good looking, and it was a handsome couple that marched to the altar that soft spring morning just seventeen years ago. There was no shadow cast of the awful deed of last night. They were happy and for years they lived in uninterrupted marital bliss.

Hanvey was successful. He had a thorough knowledge of medicine in all its branches. In his early days he was a practioner and was popular. Afterwards he branched off into the pharmaceutical branch and was regarded by all who knew him as a man with a promising future. He was employed at the drug store of Jacobs, where, until the last two years, he was a familiar figure.

But in his reckless way Hanvey had formed a habit that last night caused him to do what imperils his neck and stamps him as a wife murderer of the most heinous type.

He Drank Heavily.

It is said that it was at the drug store that the man began first to drink heavily. Up to that time there had not been a cloud to pass over the happiness of his domestic relations. There had been born two children. Both of these were girls, who as they grew up gave signs of the beauty for which their mother was famed.

The habit of drink fixed itself on the man. Four years ago he was accustomed to go off on long sprees and to remain away from home for a long while. This distressed his wife and caused an estrangement that was never bridged over.

When They Separated.

It was three years ago when the separation occurred. There was no divorce. Mrs. Hanvey informed her husband that it was her intention to live with her parents and that she had made up her mind to leave him unless he would reform.

So the separation occurred and she went to live with her father, who lived on South Forsyth street.

Hanvey left Atlanta. He, it is said, has been all over the west and during the time practiced medicine in several western towns. He determined to return to Atlanta, and some months ago came back and since then has been living at 21 Washington street, where he established an office with Dr. J. B. Huntley.

He seemed much better than when he left Atlanta three years before and to all appearances had made up his mind to reform. His father, who is the bookkeeper for the S. S. S. Co., also lived at the same place on Washington street.

Here it was he put up his office and seemingly was preparing to do well.

Saw His Wife.

About ten days ago he wrote a note to his wife asked him if he might call on her and see his children.

One of these young ladies was recently married and the other was the unfortunate girl who saw the shocking deed last night.

Hanvey called at the house where his wife boarded. She received him pleasantly and there was nothing in her manner to indicat that the feeling which she had shown thre years before was still burning. She met him in a spirit of reconciliation, and it was evident to all that she was glad to see that he had improved so much and rejoiced to know that he intended to succeed.

Before he left Hanvey proposed a reconciliation. He said that it would be best for all, as there had never been a divorce granted.

Mrs. Hanvey said that she was willing but only upon the condition that he would reform altogether. This the man promised to do. He said that he was tired of his life of dissipation and that all that remained for him was to live once more in domestic happiness. For some days they lived together.

Began To Drink.

A few days ago for some cause Hanvey began to drink heavily. He was all the while under the influence of whisky. His manner was glum and taciturn. The effect of his intoxication turned his feeling against his wife and what was his former affection turned to rancorous hate.

He frequently threatened her and was heard on many occasions to say that he did not care what he intended to do From all appearances he was crazed by drink.

Yesterday morning he was greatly under the influence of whisky and was seen to be unnatural in manner.

"I knew somehing was the matter with the man today," said Dr. Huntley, who was informed of the killing last night. "He came up to the house this morning and I saw that something was the matter right off. He seemed unnerved and fussy, and I told him that he had better be careful. I couldn't understand him. I didn't know what it meant. The man seemed crazy. I knew then that he was going to do something rash, for he appeared so unnatural."

Cursed His Wife.

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock Hanvey called at the house where his wife has been boarding, and where he staid with her for some days. He was in a quarrelsome mood, and while there continued to abuse her in the most virulent language.

He was heard by others in the house to call her vile names and otherwise abuse her most harshly. Mrs. Hanvey was a woman with a temper unusually mild. She knew that her husband was under the influence of whisky, and for that reason she did not resent or ask anyone else to resent what he said to her. The man seemed to be laboring under the idea that his wife had been false to him. It was this thought that seemed to prey on his mind whenever he got drunk. In language most foul he upbraided his wife and threatened to whip her.

Mrs. Hanvey left the room and the man staggered down to the street. It was after this that he made the visit to the office of Dr. Huntley, where he had begun to practice.

Her Fatal Walk.

During the afternoon Mrs. Hanvey chatted pleasantly with others in the house. She was affected, of course, by the rough treatment of her husband during the morning, but with an effort she threw away her cares and for the afternoon was in a lively mood.

She told one of her friends that she was sorry that her husband had taken to drink again. It was now impossible for her to live with him. She would never again consent to his coming there.

After supper last night she said he would go down town to buy a few things which she needed for Sunday. She carried with her Miss Ethel Hanvey, her young daughter.

This young lady has been a constant companion to her mother since the marriage of the older daughter. She is yet in short dresses, but remarkably pretty, with dark eyes like her mother's and black hair.

With no thought of the fate in store, Mrs. Hanvey left the house at 6 o'clock. Ethel was with her and the two walked to Whitehall street. The young lady knew of the trouble that oppressed her mother and with wonderful tact tried to comfort and cheer her.

It was after dark when the mother and daughter finished their purchases and started home. They had been to Cooledge's store on Forsyth street, where an order had been placed.

They started home, little dreaming of the fearful fate to follow.

Where Hanvey Had Been.

Hanvey, too, had been on a walk. He had stopped at various barrooms, and on Alabama street had attempted to kill J. A. Punch. It was a strange coincidence that just about the time he fired the fatal shot a peace warrant was being taken out against him in Judge Bloodworth's court and Bailiff Ray was searching for him to serve it.

Hanvey was crazed with drink. All the afternoon he loafed at the barrooms.

When They Met.

It was at Kenny's bar that he had the trouble with J. A. Punch, or rather had threatened to kill him. After that he loitered about the corner of Mitchell and South Pryor.

It was shortly after 7 o'clock that Mrs. Hanvey with her daughter was returning home. She came down Alabama and then turned into Pryor.

The meeting between the husband and wife was accidental. It was some strange fate that caused her to look over on the other side of the street and see standing there the man who was in a few minutes to send her into eternity.

Miss Ethel noticed him about the same time.

"Oh, there's papa over there," she exclaimed. "I wonder what he is doing there?"

Hanvey had noticed his wife. As soon as he saw her he began to stagger across the street. She met him.

"I'm going home with you. Come on," he said, catching hold of her arm.

To Carry Him Home.

The wife saw that her husband was heavily under the influence of whisky. It was her intention to induce him to come home, if possible, but she did not wish to take him to the house where she boarded. So she told him to come on and the three walked on. All the while the man was talking incoherently and grumbling about his difficulty in the afternoon.

The mother and daughter walked hand in hand.

Where the Uxoricide Occurred.

It was the evident intention of the woman to take Hanvey to his home on Washington street. He did not wish to go there, but insisted upon accompanying her home.

At the corner of Garnett and South Pryor she turned. Hanvey objected to going that way.

He said that he intended going home with his wife, and that nothing could prevent him.

Fired Three Times.

What caused Hanvey to fire the fatal shot is a thing that can be attributed only to his drunken condition or insanity. His wife had her hand on his arm. She was pleading mildly with him to go with her.

He stood there stubborn and tacticurn.

His daughter stood to one side with tears in her eyes, and added her entreaty to that of her mother's.

Suddenly, without the slightest warning, the man drew back a few steps and pulled his pistol. His daughter screamed.

All at once he pointed the weapon at his wife.

Three times he fired in rapid succession. The first two shots missed their mark. Hanvey advanced as he fired. The last shot had fatal effect. His pistol was close against her breast. It burned her clothing.

Fell on Her Face.

The ball did its work well. It sped to the heart, and with the blood gushing from the ghastly wound, the fated wife fell heavily to the sidewalk. Terrified at the sight, rooted to the spot with terror, scarcely realizing the awfulness of the horrible tragedy, Ethel Hanvey stood for a moment and looked upon the writhing body of her mother then in the throes of death.

She had seen a deed more heinous than could be told. There stood her father, with his pistol still smoking in his hand, his eyes resting upon the face of his wife as it paled in unutterable agony. She watched him as he reeled away, and saw him disappear in the darkness.

Then the poor girl lost control of herself. She swooned away and fell across the bleeding body. Then the crowd began to gather. Men who had heard the shots rushed to the place. Tenderly they lifted the young girl from her mother's corpse and led her to the house.

Removed the Body.

Mrs. Hanvey was yet breathing when the women who live in the boarding house on the corner of Garnett and South Pryor ran out. Among the first to reach the place was Mrs. M. E. Williams.

"He has done his work. It was my husband!"

These were the last words spoken by the dying woman. While bearing her into the house she gasped convulsively several times and died.

The crowd gathered fast. The body was carried into one of the bedrooms of the house in which Patrolman D. O. White lives.

He Chased Hanvey.

Several doors from the scene of the shooting lived Patrolman Bates. As soon as he came out he realized at once that there was a murder in the air, and he saw the crowd hurrying in the direction of the murderer. For several blocks the patrolman followed Hanvey, but he heard that he had taken a car and came back to the house.

By this time mounted police were on the scene and scattered in search.

She Was Prostrated.

The young girl who witnessed her mother's murder was prostrated. It was with the greatest difficulty that she described to her sister the fearful tragedy.

"We had been up town," she said. "Mamma was going to get something for next week. She didn't know that papa was anywhere about. He came over to where we were and said he was going home with us. Mamma told him to come on, because she didn't want him to stay out like that, and so she told him to come.

"He didn't say anything when we were coming on, except hang back and grumble about something. When we got to the corner mamma wanted him to go to his home because she didn't want him to go to where she lived. But he didn't want to go, and that's why he shot her.

"Oh, I don't know what I'm going to do!"

Later in the evening it became necessary to give the girl opiates.

An Eye-Witness.

P. G. Baker, who is employed by Chamberlin, Johnson & Co., was an eye-witness to the shooting. He was sitting on the porch of his boarding house on Garnett street, three doors below the corner of Pryor and about thirty yards from the spot where Mrs. Hanvey fell.

He saw Dr. Hanvey and his wife, accompanied by their daughter, Ethel, stop upon the corner of the street.

They appeared in earnest conversation, and he noticed that there seemed to be a misunderstanding between them. Her hand

(Continued 4th Column, 22d Page.)



SCENE OF THE SHOOTING.
Dr. Lewis Hanvey Sends a Ball Through His Wife's Heart.

MAMMOTH JUNE SALE AT M. RICH & BROS.

None approach us in the variety of High Class Goods or Low Prices now offered.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

Cut in price from 33 to 50 per cent. We carry more than double the stock of any house in this line==

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, LACES, LINENS ETC., Half Price.

White Goods.

This stock is complete. Great variety of all kinds of White Goods from 3 1-2c Lawns to the finest in market.

Accordion Plaited Organdies.

We have a very complete stock, now the latest style and selected by a number of schools and colleges for commencement costumes.

White Fans.

200 White Fans just received. White Gauze, Carved Handles $1.00 each.

White Parasols.

All kinds of silk, every design that's new; prices from $1.00 to $3.50.

Kid Gloves.

Complete stock of White Kids, all lengths.

White Silk Mitts, elbow length, $1.00; shoulder length $1.50 a pair.

SPECIAL—All our $1.00 GLOVES for this week we offer at 75c a pair.

Boys' Waists.

Boys' Fine White Blouse Waists only 54c.

Mothers' Friend Waists for boys in fine white goods at 75c each.

Hosiery Specials.

Misses' Lisle Hose at 15c a pair.

Misses' 6-fold Knee, Double Heel and Toe, Hermsdorf Black Hose, worth 40c; this week at 25c a pair.

A big bargain in Children's Hose, only 12 1-2c a pair.

Ladies' Seamless Fast Black Cotton Hose, 10c a pair.

Ladies' Lisle Hose, drop stitch, only 25c a pair.

Misses' or Babies' Low or High Neck Swiss Vests only 20c each.

Ladies' Pure Lisle Vests.

See the bargain we show in all styles at 23c each.

Laces.

We have just received a direct importation of fine hand made Torchon and Smyrna Laces in Edgings and Insertions at prices that can't be matched.

Almost daily we receive new designs in German and Italian Valenciennes Laces in the new shades, Cream, Isigny, and Butter.

THIS WEEK WE OFFER—

Two lots of Dress Trimming Laces that are real bargains.

LOT No. 1—

50 pieces White Cream and Ecru net top Laces, 5 to 12 in. wide, in the newest patterns and designs, only 25c a yard.

LOT No. 2—

40 pieces same style Laces, but much finer goods, only 50c a yard.

Any of these goods are worth two or three times the price we are selling them at.

Ladies' Suits and Waists.

New line handsome Duck Suits just received, all prices, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.

33 per cent reduction on Ladies' Silk Waists.

We have the largest stock of Wash Waists in Atlanta.

Remnants.

Everything in Wash Goods Remnants, no matter what value, will be offered at 5c and 7 1-2c a yard Monday.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S PANTS.

We have a lot of Remnants in pants length of Cassimeres and Cloths. Price this week, 97c for the Pants Pattern.

BARGAINS.

Muslin Underwear 50c on the Dollar.

Drawers.

Plain Domestic Drawers, with 3 tucks, at 25c a pair.

Cambric and Domestic Drawers, with tucks and ruffle, only 35c a pair.

Cambric and Domestic Drawers, with tucks and embroidery, only 47c a pair.

More New Prices.

$1.00 Drawers now 67c.
$1.25 Drawers now 84c.
$1.50 Drawers now $1.17.
$1.85 Drawers now $1.39.

Chemises.

Plain Corded Band Chemise only 29c each.

Embroidery Trimmed Chemise only 38c each.

Cambric Chemise, trimmed with lace and embroidery, only 67c each.

Our $1.25 Chemise now 79c.
Our $1.75 Chemise now $1.38.
Our $2.75 Chemise now $2.18.

Gowns.

Gowns with tucked yokes and cambric ruffle trimming only 39c each.

Domestic or Cambric Gowns, trimmed yokes and large collars, only 67c each.

Gowns with tucked yoke, embroidery trimmed, large collars, only 97c each.

Skirts.

Domestic Skirts, with tucked cambric ruffle, only 37c each.

Tucked Skirts, with tucked cambric ruffle, only 58c each.

Extra Width Skirts, with cambric ruffle and tucks, only 83c each.

Our $1.75 Skirts, cambric trimmed with nainsook embroidery only 1.23 each.

$2.00 Skirts now $1.63.
$3.00 Skirts now $2.29.

CARPETS.

We have the largest stock South, new designs==fresh goods in the Cheaper, MEDIUM and BEST GRADES==all standard, reliable, trustworthy goods. Prices the lowest found anywhere.

READ THESE PRICES.

50 rolls best Axminster Carpets, that have been selling at $1.40 per yard, we make, lay and line at $1.10 per yard.

75 rolls Moquette Carpets that have been selling at $1.15 per yard, we now sell made, laid and lined at 87c a yard.

150 rolls 10-wire Tapestry, that has been selling at 90c yard, now sold, made, laid and lined at 65c a yard.

150 rolls extra grade Tapestry, that has been selling at 80c a yard, now made, laid and lined, only 55c a yard.

75 rolls, all wool Ingrains, made and laid at 50c a yard.

75 rolls, wool filled Ingrains, made and laid at 40c a yard.

BIG CUT IN MATTINGS.

In the new weaves and late designs we have—

$6.00 rolls of 40 yards we will sell at.....$4.00
$10.00 rolls of 40 yards we will sell at.....$6.00
$14.00 rolls of 40 yards we will sell at.....$10.00

A Reduction of 25 per cent.

REDUCTION ON RUGS.

Fur Rugs, white and gray, size 36x72, at $1.50.
Axminster Rugs, size 36x72, only $3.00.
Axminster Rugs, size 30x60, only $2.00.
150 fine sample Rugs; special this week at 75c each.
150 fine Axminster and Velvet sample Rugs at $1.00 each.

AWNINGS.

We are headquarters for Bamboo Porch Awnings. Also all kinds of Awning goods; put up Awnings at short notice.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM SUITS

By the carload. Three piece Oak Bedroom Suits, cheval or square plate glass mirror, $10.00, $11.25, $12.50 and $15.50, and so on up to the finest manufactured. We can suit you and save you money.

BLANKETS.

Just received a big stock of Blankets at summer prices. We can show you the Best Blanket on earth at $1.25.

COMFORTS

In Big Drives just in. See our lines at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.

Proprietors of Hotels, Boarding Houses, etc., can save money by seeing our stock.

PARLOR SUITS Wonderfully Cheap

Come and see them. Five-piece Oak Parlor Suits upholstered in Tapestry, Sofa, Arm Chair, Rocker and Two Side Chairs; NOW ONLY $10.00 per suit.

Also, five-pieces over-stuffed Oak Parlor Suits, Sofa, Arm Chair, Rocker and Two Side Chairs, NOW ONLY $20.00.

We are selling all our Parlor Suits at half price and have them from $10.00 to $250.00.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE

EXTENSION TABLES—Any price from $5.00 to $75.00.
DINING ROOM CHAIRS—In wood, cane, leather or upholstered seats, half price.
BUTLERS' TRAYS—And everything needed for the dining room.
SIDEBOARDS—Solid Oak, from $7.50 to $250.00 each
BUFFETS—The largest selection in the South.

M. RICH & BROS 54 and 56 Whitehall St.

MONEY CAN BE MADE

By Those Who Will Invest in Hotels for the Exposition.

THE NEED OF THESE ACCOMMODATIONS

And the Splendid Arrangement That Can Be Made with the Exposition—Interesting Estimates of the Crowds.

Atlanta must wake up to the necessity of more hotel room during the exposition.

The exposition authorities realize this need and have made a most liberal offer to encourage the investment of capital in hotels, temporary or permanent, but capital seems to be timid.

The chairman of the committee on public comfort is Mr. Forrest Adair. He has given the matter a most careful study and he presents his views in the shape of an open letter through today's Constitution. Here is what he says on the subject:

Mr. Adair's View of the Situation.

"The enterprising people of Atlanta are usually quick to take advantage of a business opportunity, but they seem strangely slow to realize the rare one which the urgent necessity for the accommodation of visitors during the exposition has created. A great deal has been said about this in the newspapers, but the people do not seem to be alive to the real situation.

"The exposition calendar is now full from the beginning to the middle of December with dates made for conventions and special days, which will fill every hotel in Atlanta. Besides these, there will be great crowds of people to provide for elsewhere if the hotels take care of the conventions. For weeks at a time the dates are taken two or three times over by associations sufficient in number to demand double or treble the accommodations furnished by hotels. For example, one of the largest hotels has applications for the engagement for one week in October of three times as many rooms as the house contains. This is more by 20 per cent than the entire available hotel capacity of the city. This fact, which happens to have come under my observation, is probably true of each of the other leading hotels. This means that Atlanta has, five months in advance, a demand for the accommodation of three times as many guests as she is prepared to take care of in first-class style.

"This, of course, means first-class hotel accommodations. The general opinion has been that for the great majority of visitors, who will be glad to save money, lodging rooms at $1 per night, with meals on the same scale at the restaurants, will be satisfactory accommodation. But we are not much better prepared to take care of this class than the other. Atlanta is almost filled now, including the boarding houses, private residences and hotels. What will we do when we have an accumulation of 40,000 or 50,000 visitors in the city every day for three months?

"Those people who think this an exaggeration will do well to talk with the general passenger agents of the railroads centering in Atlanta. These gentleman have hauled crowds for years and have become experts in estimating the drawing power of any attraction. Through local agents in their respective territories they can pretty accurately forecast the size of the crowd they will have to handle. The unanimous report of these gentlemen is that Atlanta will be crowded to the last degree. They calculate on putting on extra trains which will double the number now arriving in Atlanta and will bring it up to something like 150 a day. It would be a minimum estimate to average these trains at a hundred visitors each, which is less than two coachloads. At that rate 15,000 visitors will pour into Atlanta every day. It would be a much more reasonable estimate to average the trains at 200 passengers, which would make 20,000 a day; but for the sake of conservatism we will split the difference and call it 150 passengers to the train. This will give us a crowd of 22,500 coming into the city every day. As the average visitor will stay three to five days the accumulation of strangers in the city will be not less than 45,000, and may range up to 100,000 on special occasions. On Cleveland day in 1887 the railroads brought into Atlanta 40,000 people. There were between 50,000 and 60,000 on the exposition grounds, including those who went from the city. It is reasonable to estimate that the greatest day at this exposition will double that number. The city has doubled in population since that time, and the exposition is twenty times as large as the exposition of 1887.

"One of the roads entering Atlanta brought to the city on Cleveland day in 1887 8,000 visitors. Within two weeks it brought 19,000. The management calculates that during the fifteen weeks of this exposition they will bring 200,000, which is, all things considered, a reasonable estimate.

"If the other roads bring even half the same proportion for their mileage, all those centering here ought to bring a million and a half visitors.

"If these visitors remain in the city on an average for two days, the average crowd will be 20,000. If they remain three days, the average crowd will be 45,000. If four days, 60,000. It seems to me that upon the very lowest calculation, if anything like adequate accommodations are furnished, the number of strangers in the city will average 40,000 per day. The accommodations of the city at a maximum only show 20,000 people for private residences and boarding houses, and the limit of the hotel accommodations is less than 2,000. It will be seen, therefore, that there are not less than 10,000, and probably 20,000, to be provided for.

"When the demand for room is so crushing, any visitor will be glad to pay $1 a day. The bonus offered by the exposition company pays one-third of the cost of construction, and the salvage on material covers one-half the cost, leaving a hazard of only about $5 per room. This will be covered by five nights' lodging, with 100 more nights for profit and running expenses. If furniture manufacturers can be induced to furnish rooms and take their pro rata share of the gross receipts, the investment would prove a bonanza for all concerned.

"FORREST ADAIR."

"The Monk and the Prince."

Editor Constitution: This is the title of a new book by Bishop A. G. Haygood. It is gotten out by Foote & Davies, of Atlanta, and, barring a few typographical errors, is creditable to the publishers. It is neatly bound, and the type is exactly what readers of thoughtful age want to see.

The book is a masterpiece. The aim of the author is to restate the doctrine of Christ, that the salvation of men is not to be effected by changing bad to good environment, but by change of heart; and that the ministry must do its work if at all, not by reforming municipal affairs, but by sowing the heart with the seed of life. But let no one suppose that we have here a dry discussion. The book is a thrilling illustration in actual life of the doctrine it bodies forth. Florence, voluptuous, rich and corrupt; Prince Medici, the influential, imperious, sinful parishioner; Priest Savonarola, stormy and intolerant; Pope Alexander, dissolute and devilish thunderer of godless excommunications; Friar Genezzano, courting the vatican to curse his popular and triumphant rival of St. Mark's; the final collapse of municipal reform to save sinners, make the book as readable as the most dramatic fiction.

The author is at his best here. If this book was born in a sick room it is not the child of a sick brain. No preface! All hail the coming of such innovation. At once there is a plunge into the subject, and the personality of the bishop, like a mountain torrent, sweeps through the chasms here; touching the uplifted hills, the forests wild and rich, the meadow margin of the valleys here and there. No author in a single production ever more completely reproduced himself to his readers' view. His passage leaves the high water mark on the upland dues, and a rich deposit by a Nile-like inundation on all sides.

Not the least among the many excellencies of this book are its graphic personal descriptives. The prince, stung to the quick by the contempt and agroitness of the priest; the ambitious and stormy priest, incarnate tempest that he was; the time-serving, self-seeking Gezzano, using the pulpit for gain or revenge, stand forth in the story with startling distinctness. "At the Bed of Death" and "Sun Gone Down," are two chapters that are wondrously dramatic, the one thick with gloom and the other pathetic and awful. In fact, the whole production bodies forth life-size facts.

The book is a great production. It is one of the books of a century. No diamond of finest quality was ever fuller of the sunshine than is this book of truth. It is a wise putting of wisest principles in the aptest historical setting that could have been found. The writer acknowledges indebtedness to the author for excellent, admirable service to the church and the age.

L.

WEBB ARBITRATED.

He Was Released from Jail Friday by Judge Lumpkin.

Contempt of court, especially where several days' imprisonment in the very undesirable place known as Fulton county's jail is involved, has no charms for James P. Webb.

Webb is no longer in jail, but was released Friday afternoon on an order signed by Judge Lumpkin. He was not to have been released until Saturday, but he managed to arbitrate the matter with Judge Lumpkin and offered a complete capitulation.

The terms of this were such as made a further trial of the case in which Webb was interested unnecessary for the present.

Saturday one week ago the case of Mrs. Webb against her husband, James P. Webb, for alimony, pending the hearing of her petition for divorce, was called before Judge Lumpkin, and the first witness called was, necessarily, Mrs. Webb, the petitioner.

Mrs. Webb was on the stand and had just begun her testimony, when the sensational interruption by her husband occurred. She had just started to tell of the cruel manner in which her husband had treated her, when he sprang to his feet and, brooking all the authority and breaking all the sanctity of the court, exclaimed:

"Madam, you are a liar!"

If Webb desired to say anything further along this line he was prevented by Bailiff McMurtire, who sprang toward him and quickly hustled him into a seat.

"Take that man to jail unless he pays $50 at once," said Judge Lumpkin.

Webb had no $50 bills convenient and he was taken to jail. Judge Lumpkin then signed an order directing that he be kept there one week for contempt of court. Judge Anderson, who is Webb's attorney, stated to Judge Lumpkin that if Webb did not behave better next time he would refuse to act as his counsel any further in the case.

On Friday Webb sent word to Judge Lumpkin, in the proper manner, that he was decidedly sorry that he had interfered with the testimony of his wife, and stated that he felt very bad about it. At the same time he informed Judge Lumpkin that it would have never occurred had not Webb been some three drinks ahead at the time of the incident. He further informed Judge Lumpkin that he was willing to pay $15 a month allmony to his wife during the time pending the trial of the divorce case.

Upon this Judge Lumpkiu ordered Webb's release, and the matter was completely arranged.

May Be Settled Monday.

The petition for an injunction which was filed by S. Marks against A. B. Steele et al. was to have been heard Saturday, but was not called.

Marks alleged that the defendants desired to tear down a wall and that to do so would damage his livery stable and cause several carriages and buggies to be ruined. He asked that the defendant be enjoined. Judge Lumpkin refused to grant the temporary relief asked for and set the case for a hearing Saturday.

It seems that there is a wall about two feet thick, and that the defendants own about twenty inches of it and want to tear it down. Marks claims that this would make his place dangerous. The city building inspectors nor the city attorney can interfere, although it is understood that their advice was asked for,

It is understood that there will be an arrangement on Monday by which the wall will be torn down without prejudice to the interest of any one concerned.

It Went Over Until Monday.

The suit of Annie Dixon against Francis C. Hitchins was sent over Friday until Monday morning, and yesterday was devoted to hearing motions.

The Dixon case is a very peculiar one. The plaintiff, who is a mulatto woman, is seeking to recover property which she says that she deeded to Hitchins on his representation that a brother of her former employer was seeking to get it from her. She also claims that he then mortgaged it and then gave her a deed to it after she had demanded a return of her property.

Hitchins alleges, of course, that the charges are untrue. It is stated in the petition that Hitchins, who is a stock dealer, has mortgaged the property for $2,100. She wants the mortgage canceled and the deed to her made good.

Court Cullings.

In Judge Westmoreland's court a verdict for $625 was found by the jury in the case of Willie Lovejoy against Penitentiary Camp No. 2. Lovejoy alleged that when some excavating was being done he was sent in a dangerous place and was injured accordingly. Before the verdict was found one of the jurors announced that he could not get the other eleven men to agree with him.

In Judge Van Epps's court there was no session of the first division yesterday. This was because of a death in Judge Van Epps's family. Friday evening there was a verdict for the defendants in the suit of Dickerson against Si Donaldson and others.

The grand jury did not meet yesterday, but will meet Monday and the murder of Mortorman Johnson will be investigated. At the meeting Friday the witnesses, through some misunderstanding, were not present.

The office of the clerk of the superior court will close hereafter on Saturdays at 4 o'clock. Judge Tanner has been contemplating this for the summer months. The regular closing hour for the rest of the week will be 5 o'clock.

Before Judge Lumpkin yesterday there was a hearing in the Manchester Land Company case. Judge Lumpkin stated that if he desired to hear further in the matter he would call the case Tuesday.

Mr. T. S. Bonham, newly appointed bailiff of the second division of the city court, went into the active discharge of his new duties yesterday.

A DECIDED SETBACK

The Sudden Change To Warm Weather Causes a Change in Temper.

COTTON CLOSES AT THE LOWEST POINT

The Bank Statement Not Regarded as a Favorable Indication of Reviving Business—Wheat Higher.

New York, June 1.—The transactions at the stock exchange today aggregated only 89,451 shares of stock and $884,000 railway bonds. Speculation outside of the specialties was featureless, the changes in the trunk lines, Grangers and Anthracite Coalers being confined to the fractions. The official announcement by the Erie receivers that interest on the funded 5s would not be paid, was fully expected, and the stock, after selling down fractionally to 9⅞, rallied and closed at 10½. The specialties and industrials, however, were in demand, and some of them scored material gains. Southern Pacific advanced 2¾ to 23; Pacific Mail ½ to 30; Colorado Fuel 1½ to 28¾; Laclede Gas 1⅜ to 32⅛; Oregon Improvement, ⅜ to 14; Lead 1⅛ to 36⅛; Rubber 1¾ to 47¾@47⅛; Bay State Gas 1⅛ to 22⅛, and Minneapolis and St. Louis 1 to 18¾. Lead was advanced on rumors of an early resumption of dividends on the common. Distilling was strong for a time, and advanced 2½, but near the close the price receded to 20¾. Speculation closed quiet and steady. As compared with Friday's finals, the active issues show net losses for the day of ¼@¾ per cent. The specialties and Industrials, except Sugar and Distilling, however, gained anywhere from ¼ to 2¾ per cent, the latter in Southern Pacific. Long Island Traction was more active than of late, and rose 11¼ after an early decline to 8¾. The Whitsuntide holidays abroad and the intense heat here both operated against the market, which was dull throughout.

The bond market was higher.

The sales of listed stocks aggregated 60,000 shares, and of unlisted stocks, 28,000 shares.

Treasury balances: Coin, $85,101,000; currency, $63,553,000.

Money on call 1@1½ per cent; prime mercantile paper 3@3½ per cent.

Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87½@$4.87¾ for sixty days, and $4.88½@$4.88¾ for demand. Posted rates $4.88@$4.89. Commercial bills $4.86½@$4.87¼.

Bar silver 67c.

Government bonds firm.

State bonds steady.

Railroad bonds firmer.

Silver at the board was 67¼@67½.

The following are closing bids:

Am'n Cotton Oil	27½	Mobile & Ohio	26¾
do. pref.	74	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	69
Am'n Sugar Rein.	117½	U. S. Cordage	33¾
do. pref.	100	do. pref.	69
Am'n Tobacco	115	N. J. Central	101⅝
do. pref.	112	N. Y. Central	101⅞
Atch., T. & Santa Fe	7⅝	N. Y. & N. E.	44½
Baltimore & Ohio	82	Norfolk & Western	15¾
Canada Pac.	63	Northern Pac.	6¾
Ches. & Ohio	23¾	do. pref.	18⅝
Chicago & Alton	159	Northwestern	98
C., B. & Q.	87¾	do. pref.	144
Chicago Gas	73¾	Pacific Mail	29
Del., Lack. & W.	161½	Reading	19
Dis. & Cat. Feed	20¾	Rock Island	68⅝
Erie	10¾	St. Paul	66¾
do. pref.	29	do. pref.	120¾
Ed. Gen. Electric	36¾	Silver Certificates	67
Ill. Central	96	T. C. I.	28¾
Lake Erie & West.	24½	do. pref.	87
do. pref.	82¾	Texas Pac.	12⅜
Lake Shore	156	Union Pac.	13¾
Louis. & Nash.	57½	Wabash, St. L. & P.	8¾
Louisville, N. A. & Chic.	90⅜	do. pref.	19½
Manhattan Consol.	113¾	Western Union	92¾
Memphis & Chas.	†15	Wheeling & L. Erie.	14
Mich. Central	99¼	do. pref.	44¾
Missouri Pac.	23		
Bonds—			
Alabama, Class A	107½	Va. funded debt	60¾
do. Class B	107	U. S. 4s, registered	111¾
do. Class C	96	do. coupon	113
Louisiana stamped	100	do. 2s	97
N. C. 6s	102	Southern Railway 5s	58
N. C. 4s	124	do. common	18⅝
Tenn. new set'm't 3s	87	do. preferred	39
Virginia 6s deferred	5½	T. C. 1st 6s	107
do. Trust rec'ts, 3s	6¼		

*Ex-dividend. †Asked. ‡Ex-interest.

The New York Bank Statement.

New York June 1.—The New York Financier says this week: "There is seemingly no cessation in the movement of money toward this center. The statement of the associated banks of New York for the week just ended shows an increase of $1,246,100 in the excess reserve, which is now over $40,000,000, as compared with less than half this amount reported some months since, when the banks had finished paying for the second issue of government bonds. While the demand for money is seen in the increase of $2,448,500 in loans for the current week, the statement can hardly be regarded as a favorable indication of reviving business, since the loans in this market are offset by heavy receipts from the interior, the gain for the past six days from this source being in the neighborhood of $3,500,000. The net deposits, as might have been expected, increased heavily, the gain being $4,326,000. The gain of net cash during the week was $3,327,600, of which $1,056,600 was in specie and $1,271,000 legal tenders. Despite the unfavorable features mentioned, it is a fact that the New York banks have only twice exceeded the present volume of loans—namely, on December 8th and December 15, 1894, and the heavy increases on those dates were probably brought about by figuring new United States bonds as loans to the government. On November 3d last, however, deposits were reported at $335,104,900, the highest figure reached during the year or $28,875,500 more than the banks are carrying at present, while loans on that date were practically the same as those reported in last week's statement. There is room for encouragement in this fact, but to demonstrate a really prosperous era the statement will first have to show that money, while coming to New York in the natural order of business, is yet needed at other points, and therefore is being withdrawn instead of remaining to swell the idle surplus fund.

New York, June 1—The following is the statement of the New York associated banks for the week ending today.

Reserve increase	$1,246,100
Loans increase	2,448,500
Specie increase	1,056,600
Legals increase	1,271,100
Deposits increase	4,326,000
Circulation decrease	65,200

The banks now hold $41,221,250 in excess of the legal requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

Early Morning Gossip.

Dow, Jones News Company, by private wire to J. C. Knox, manager—The interest which bought Distilling and Cattle Feeding around 19½ was responsible for yesterday's rise, but during the afternoon advised taking profits for a reaction. Mr. Combs was the largest buyer with Oppenheim & Co. next. Bache & Co. were open sellers in large amounts. The old bull interest says there is nothing to justify any advance, and they do not know what has made the stock go up.

Mr. White was considered responsible for the advance in Sugar. Hollins & Co., Hopkins Bros. and Porter & Co. were the principal buyers and Horton & Co. perhaps the largest seller. The late reaction was on selling by Mr. Weil and Mr. Sterling. It was said that the advance was on account of the dividend next week and the wish of certain interests to have the stock touch 120 before the dividend. There is considerable borrowing in Sugar, believed to be on account of long stock not ready for delivery.

Chicago continues bearish, alleging that the crop conditions do not justify present prices for the Grangers' stocks.

The bond market was active and tolerably strong.

In Distilling and Cattle Feeding we look for a somewhat choppy market. It should go up a little, but think there will be further reaction in it.

Tennessee Coal and Iron opened up ¼ per cent. The leading stocks were unchanged and did not develop any activity at the opening. Trading ran to the specialties with the crowd in Distilling and Cattle Feeding.

Earnings of the Louisville and Nashville for April increased net $57,420.

Closing Stock Review.

New York, June 1.—New York News Bureau by private wire to J. C. Knox, manager.—The stock market today was dull and of a holiday character.

Rubber, common, was extremely active and after a rise of 1¼ per cent it reacted about a point.

The railway list was neglected, but prices were depressed slightly by fears of drought and hot winds at the west.

Whisky, after an early gain of ⅜ per cent, fell below the close of yesterday.

Lead was conspicuously strong on rumors of an early dividend on common.

Sugar met inside, realizing at an early advance, and ended fractionally lower.

The market closed heavy.

DESCRIPTION.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Closing bids.	Yesterday's Closing bids.
Delaware & Lack.	.....	.....	.....	161½	161½
Northwestern	98⅝	98⅝	97⅞	98	98⅜
Tenn. Coal & Iron	29⅝	29⅝	28¾	28⅝	29⅛
Southern Railway	.....	.....	.....	13⅜	14⅜
New York & N. E.	.....	.....	.....	44¼	44½
Lake Shore	146⅝	146⅝	146	146	146
Western Union	.....	.....	.....	92⅝	92⅝
Missouri Pacific	27½	28	27½	28	28⅛
Union Pacific	.....	.....	.....	13⅝	14
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co.	21⅝	21⅝	20¾	20¾	21⅛
Atchison	.....	.....	.....	7⅝	7⅞
Reading	19⅝	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	19⅜
Louisville & Nash.	.....	.....	.....	57½	58⅜
North. Pacific pref.	19	19	18¾	18⅞	19⅜
Chicago Gas	74⅜	74⅝	73⅝	73⅞	74⅝
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	81	81	80⅝	80¾	81
Am'n Sugar Refinery	118	118¼	117½	117½	117⅝
Erie	10	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	10
Am'n Cotton Oil	.....	.....	.....	27⅜	28
General Electric	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	35¼	35

BOND AND STOCK QUOTATIONS.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

New Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	102	Atlanta 4½s	104
New Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	102½	Augusta 7s, I. D.	113
New Ga. 4½s 1915	115	Macon 6s	111½
Georgia 7s, 1896	104	Columbus 5s	102½
Savannah 5s	106	Rome graded	104
Atlanta 8s, 1902	113	Waterworks 6s	102
Atlanta 7s, 1904	114	Rome 5s	99
Atlanta 7s, 1899	110	South Ga. 4½s	105
Atlanta 6s, I. D.	112	Newnan 6s, I. D.	103
Atlanta 6s, S. D.	103	Chattanooga 6s 1921	93
Atlanta 5s, I. D.	103	Col. S. C. gra'd 5s & 4s, 1910	71
		Ala., Class A	107

RAILROAD BONDS.

Georgia 6s, 1897	102	C. C. & A. 1st 5s, 1909	106
Georgia 6s, 1910	110	do. 2d 7s, 1910	114
Georgia 6s, 1922	112	do. con. 6s	—
Central 7s, 1893	120	Aug. & Knox. 1st 7s, 1900	101
Ga. Pac. 6's	111	Atl'ta & Char. 1st 7s, 1907	120
Ga. Pacific 2d	97	do. income 6s 1900	103
A. P. & L. 1st 7s	114		
Marl'ta & N. G. 1st 6s, 1946	50		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	162½	Aug. & Sav.	80
Southwestern	74	A. & W. P.	95
Central	11	do. deben.	97½
Cen. deben.	15		

Financial Gossip.

From The New York Stockholder.

It looks like a traders' market for the present. In London there are the Whitsuntide holidays. Here the large operators who helped to make the rise are either sold out or sell as opportunity presents itself. The speculative public has more stocks than in two years, and Europe is not the factor that it was earlier in the month.

Besides there is naturally a disposition to await definite indications about the crops. The certainty in that direction is the shortage in winter wheat. The rest is uncertainty. Opinions on corn, the vital crop, are worthless and wild reports of damage from hot winds, also extravagant hopes and predictions as to final results, are in early spring equally to be avoided as a waste of energy and breath.

Hence, probable if relative dullness in stocks, which will give people a chance to look at things calmly, to discuss the legitimate conditions a little more, transient influences a little less, than they have done lately; to ask some questions as to the real worth of stocks which have been advanced largely on sentiment, of which Burlington is a fair sample, Northwest another. Though the contrast as to management is decidedly in favor of the latter, does the one look like a bargain around 81 or the other like a desirable purchase around par with the dividend to come down next month to the 4 per cent basis?

Of Burlington it may be said that the present crop season will either make it or break it. Not "make it" exactly either, but prevent what has all along seemed a most possible and plausible thing, the suspension of dividends, something which would become a certainty, an accomplished fact in the event of another bad crop. There is a bull pool in Burlington, apparently basing its operations on the sale of bonds. Crops may fail it, but the pool knows it can safely depend on the bonds.

Rubber came into prominence with an advance of over 3 points on dealings in 21,000 shares. Pacific Mail declined 1½ on the loss of the steamer Colima. The company's annual report for the year ending April 30th, shows an increase in gross earnings of $254,000, an increase in expenses of $17,000 and an increase in net of $237,000. Low-priced solvent railway shares were firmer. They offer safer opportunities, if bought on concessions, than properties which sell around 75 or par and the interests identified with some of them will certainly take hold of their specialties and advance them when conditions are right.

It is a matter of record and of regret that the great mistake made in prominent reorganizations of the past has been that of using the knife too sparingly. A case in point was the Atchison reorganization some years ago. Another illustration was the Reading.

Both properties were simply bridged over a crisis only to be landed in bankruptcy again and again reorganized. Earnings were underestimated, charges not sufficiently cut down. When hard times came there came also the inevitable collapse and now all the work has to be done once more.

That it will be sufficiently drastic in the case of Erie, Northern Pacific, the Reading, Union Pacific and others seems to be evidenced by the prices at which the securities of these properties are quoted on the stock exchange. The latter undoubtedly foreshadow assessments ranging from 10 to 20 per cent on common and preferred shares.

Another industrial concern already once reorganized must go once more through the process. Cordage is the unfortunate corporation. Not so very long ago the original stockholders of this company, then called the National Cordage Company, furnished $3,000,000 cash toward rehabilitation. The new United States Company now finds itself in the same predicament as the old one did shortly before it expired, namely, without money to run the business. Of course, they will be asked to contribute fresh capital and, it is stated, the bondholders will be requested to forego 12 per cent in coupons or the interest for two years.

The countrymen have made their turn in wheat, quit the Chicago board of trade and have gone back to their farms—that is, the majority of them. The board up to within a few days ago witnessed some of the most exciting markets in its history and probably the largest dealings.

With the opening of the last week the crowds in the galleries began to decrease and a Chicago dispatch says that the number of spectators present on Wednesday was about 50 per cent smaller than the average of the week before—a sign that the excitement at all event is about over.

The market, too, was very much less active Wednesday, dealings falling off materially. Such excitement as there was occurred early in the session when July wheat sold up to 82¼, the highest price on the rise, and 1⅜ over the previous close. Heavy realizing sales caused a subsequent reaction and at the end wheat was practically unchanged for the day.

It seems wise to take profits on rallies. The advance from 52 to 82 must have discounted a good many bullish considerations, an impression which makes true traders feel like selling on the market's strong days. The bull arguments are the good cash demand, the rapid decrease in supplies and the shortage in the winter wheat crop.

The bear arguments are the withdrawal of European demand, and the probability that the export trade will suffer gravely if prices are maintained or advanced further. We ought to export 150,000,000 bushels, including flour, in the coming crop year. The question is, in view of increased competition for Europe's custom, will we do so if speculators shall put prices up to a point unwarranted by legitimate conditions?

Crop reports were a little more favorable and there were rains in the spring and winter wheat belts. Kansas had some. So did Nebraska and South Dakota. Spring wheat advices improved. As to the winter wheat crop the damage from insects, which is widespread, cannot be repaired, of course.

The movement of wheat at the west continued pretty liberal, and there was increasing evidence that the better prices were causing better receipts. Especially was this true of northwest. Reserves in that section seem to have been much larger than in the winter wheat territory, though even in the latter receipts picked up.

Cables were different, and even discouraging. In which connection it may be said that the market has ignored foreign influences all along. It cannot do that indefinitely, however, and should soon be influenced by such factors as exports and the export demand.

Corn was heavy on improved crop advices, some rain in the corn belt and continued liberal receipts, mostly from Illinois. The movement will probably let up in a few days. Lately it has averaged about 800 cars a day, a remarkable enlargement. Of course, the latter is due largely to the fact that corn is being sent in for May delivery.

The crop has not been damaged by hot waves. Oats sympathized with corn, and for similar reasons, receipts being pretty heavy. The crop has not yet been seriously damaged. Mr. C. H. F. Smith, of the St. Paul firm of C. H. F. Smith & Co., corresponding with T. W. Myers & Co., says, with reference to wheat conditions in Minnesota and Dakota: "There has been no essential damage by frost. The cool weather has had the effect of checking too rank a growth of wheat and a tendency to insure less straw and more wheat. The crop is about two weeks earlier than it was last year, but it is not sufficiently far advanced to have been damaged by the hot winds prevailing in the past few days. Should these winds come a little later, they would do serious harm in South Dakota."

THE COTTON MARKET.

Local market closed nominal; middling 6¾.

The following is our statement of the receipts, shipments and stocks at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCKS.	
	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894
Saturday	5	19	...	.....	3660	1384
Monday	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Tuesday	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Thursday	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Friday	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Total	5	19	.....	.....	.....	.....

By private wire to J. C. Knox, manager.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York today:

MONTHS	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Yesterday's Close.
June	7.10	7.10	7.01	7.00-02	7.09-10
July	7.13	7.13	7.05	7.05-06	7.14-15
August	7.16	7.16	7.08	7.08-09	7.17-18
September	7.19	7.19	7.10	7.10-11	7.21-22
October	7.21	7.21	7.13	7.13	7.24-25
November	7.24	7.24	7.15	7.15-16	7.27-28
December	7.27	7.27	7.19	7.19-20	7.30-32
January	7.32	7.32	7.24	7.24-25	7.35-37

Closed easy; sales 119,600 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS.		STOCKS.	
	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894
Saturday	1484	3813	8560	14742	511169	427458
Monday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thursday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1484	3813	8560	14742	.....	.....

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	6.96	July	6.91
February	.....	August	6.92
March	.....	September	6.89
April	.....	October	6.87
May	.....	November	6.90
June	6.94	December	6.93

Closed steady; sales 65,300 bales.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, June 1—The statistical position of cotton, as made up by Saturday's Chronicle, is as follows:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Visible supply	3,674,553	3,762,762	3,329,841
American	3,302,353	3,384,352	2,755,441
Crop in sight	9,553,393	9,542,765	7,248,627
Came in sight	25,142	20,293	16,511
Plantation deliveries	15,789	8,602	1,676

The statistical position of the market is such as to encourage holders in some degree, the visible supply being by no means excessive as compared with last year when the difference in the size of the crops is considered. There has, however, been a marked disposition to realize on the part of local holders, and there has also been a considerable degree of pressure on the part of southern and foreign operators who have sold the new crop freely, basing their transactions upon the improving weather conditions. We had of late many reports from all sections of damage inflicted by cold, long continued rains, but as we took occasion to remark this damage, while in many cases severe, did not seem to be of a character which might not be mended by a few days of sunshine, and events seem to have proved the correctness of that opinion.

Visible Supply of Cotton.

New York, June 1.—The total supply of cotton for the world is 3,674,553 bales, of which 3,302,353 bales are American, against 3,826,911 bales and 2,735,441 bales respectively last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns, 11,696 bales; receipts from plantations, 15,789 bales; crop in sight, 9,553,393 bales.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, June 1.—(Special.)—The week ends with a decided setback for cotton. The sudden change to very warm weather throughout the cotton belt has caused a corresponding change in the temper of the market. Liverpool being closed neither bulls nor bears could get any encouragement from that quarter and at the opening the attitude of traders was rather undecided, but the selling out by a few holders soon started a general selling movement, and August, which opened at 7.16, only a point lower than yesterday's closing price, gradually declined to 7.02, closing at the lowest of the day with the tone easy. Many of the bulls who took their profits at higher prices are by no means averse to a good reaction, but the crop has had a very bad start as well as a late one, and we cannot agree with those who think that three days of good sunshine can undo the damage of weeks of unseasonable weather. We believe that the present crop has to pass through a very trying ordeal, and that at the best there cannot be a yield even approximating to that of last season. The market for the next six weeks will probably be a lively and fluctuating one; possibly prices may recede further next week, but we regard it as reasonably certain that declines will be but temporary, and we advise our friends to buy upon every break.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

New York, June 1.—Cotton fell 9 to 12 points and closed easy with sales of 119,300 bales. There was a holiday in Liverpool. Spot cotton here was 1-16c lower with no sales. The weather at the south was generally clear and warm. New Orleans showed more weakness than New York and fell 16@17 points. The Liverpool market is closed for the Whitsuntide holidays. One firm said: "The best illustration of the spot market condition in America is that New Orleans, at the threshold of the cotton-producing states, where 150,000 bales of cotton is in stock, has practically cornered June, July and August, and there is likely to sell above August in New York." Yesterday in New Orleans August was only 4 points lower than August in New York. North Carolina acreage is estimated at 25 per cent less than last year. Texas and Louisiana crop advices are unfavorable. During the past week 55,142 bales came in sight against 16,811 in the same week last year; total in sight, 9,553,393 against 7,243,627 at this time last season.

Today's features: Clear and warmer weather in most parts of the cotton belt, together with considerable long liquidation for local and southern account, and a sharp break in New Orleans, where there is less said about an impending corner, led to a decline here, and the market closed at the lowest figures of the day. The weather has been warmer and fair for several days in most parts of the cotton belt, but copious rains were again reported in Texas, where they are not wanted, and Texas is, of course, one of the most important of the cotton states. Furthermore, rain is wanted in Arkansas and in parts of Mississippi. It is still contended that the crop is backward and in poor condition. There was no Liverpool news, and some operators on the long side preferred to liquidate their holdings pending further developments.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, June 1—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot demand moderate with prices easier; middling [illegible] 3⅝; sales 7,000 bales; American 6,000; speculation and export 500; receipts 1,000; American 900; uplands low middling clause June and July delivery 3 54-64, 3 53-64; July and August delivery 3 55-64, 3 54-64; August and September delivery 3 56-64, 3 55 64; September and October delivery 3 57-64, 3 56-64; October and November delivery 3 58-64, 3 57-64; November and December delivery 3 58-64, 3 57-64; December and January delivery 3 58-64; January and February delivery 3 60-64, 3 59-64; futures opened steady with demand moderate.

Liverpool, June 1—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause June delivery 3 53-64, buyers; June and July delivery 3 53-64, buyers; July and August delivery 3 54-64, buyers; August and September delivery 3 55-64, 3 56-64, buyers; September and October delivery 3 56-64, buyers; October and November delivery 3 56-64, 3 57-64; November and December delivery 3 57-64, buyers; December and January delivery 3 58-64, buyers; January and February delivery 3 59-64, buyers; February and March delivery 3 60-64, buyers; futures closed quiet and steady.

New York, June 1—Cotton dull; sales none bales; middling uplands 7¼; middling gulf 7½; net receipts none; gross 715; stock 222,480.

Galveston, June 1—Cotton quiet; middling 6⅞; net receipts 88 bales; gross 88; sales 58; stock 19,473.

Norfolk, June 1—Cotton steady; middling 6¾; net receipts 6 bales; gross 6; sales 40; stock 20,837; exports coastwise 6.

Baltimore, June 1—Cotton nominal; middling 7 3-16, net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 11,041.

Boston, June 1—Cotton quiet; middling 7 9-16; net receipts

COMMENCEMENT DAYS HAVE COME

CLOSING SCHOOLS.

The Summer Vacation Is Now Near at Hand.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CLOSE THIS WEEK

The Girls and Boys Will Graduate, While the Younger Students Will Have Their Final Oral Examinations.

Tomorrow morning marks the commencement of the summer holiday in the Atlanta public schools and before the week has ended all of them will be closed and the teachers and pupils will be enjoying their vacation.

Tomorrow morning the first of the exercises of the week will begin at the Girls' and Boys' High schools. The senior classes in both of these schools will have their final oral examinations early in the morning and will be concluded by noon.

Tuesday there will be no special exercises, but on Wednesday the remaining classes of the Girls' and Boys' High schools will have their final oral examinations. These examinations will begin at the same hour and will be finished in two hours.

The Mallon Society Will Meet.

Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, the Mallon Society, composed of the young ladies of the high school, will meet in Browning hall. This will be the annual meeting of the society, and a programme of special interest will be given.

These annual meetings have long been one of the most enjoyable features connected with the closing of the Girls' High school.

The Girls' High School Closes.

The closing exercises of the Girls' High school will be held at the Grand Friday night, and will begin at 8:15 o'clock. The class that graduates this year is larger than any in the history of the public schools. This time there will be sixty-two young ladies that will be given their diplomas.

The programme for Wednesday night has not been arranged, but that it will be most excellent there is no doubt, for the class is a brilliant one and many interesting papers and addresses will be read.

The Boys To Have Their Night.

The boys of the high school will have their graduating exercises on Thursday night at the Grand. The exercises will begin at 8:15 o'clock and will be exceedingly interesting. There will be a number of debates by the young men who are to bid farewell to the old school, and the programme will be arranged with special care.

This year's class is a large one and thirty-nine young men will be presented with diplomas.

Reception in Browning Hall.

Monday night the alumnae of the Girls' High school will hold a reception in Browning hall.

A large number of invitations have been sent out by the young ladies and the reception will be brilliant and one of the society events of the season.

Closing of the Night School.

One of the most important branches of Atlanta's public schools is the night school. This school has done a vast amount of good in educational circles and its closing exercises are always pleasing.

Wednesday night this school will close and a large attendance is expected. There will be a number of speeches by the boys and the real good that has been done will be fully demonstrated.

With the Grammar Schools.

The field day of the grammar schools comes on Friday morning. The examinations in the grammar schools have never yet failed to bring out an immense number of visitors.

Friday morning these oral examinations will begin at 9 o'clock and from that hour until 11:30 the children will show the progress they have made toward higher education.

The Next Is Teachers' Day.

Saturday afternoon the board of education will hold its regular annual meeting and will then elect a superintendent and a corps of teachers. It is hardly probable that there will be any change of importance made in the present force.

Superintendent Slaton, who has held the governorship of the public schools for so many years, has no opposition, and his reelection is a certainty. Under his admirable direction the schools have attained a degree of usefulness that would be exceedingly difficult to improve upon.

He has devoted his life to the education of the young, and has worked for the advancement of the schools with a zeal born of love for his task. The teachers have proven efficient and many, in fact, a large majority of them, have served the city long and faithfully.

All of these facts are well known to the board, and fully appreciated, so that it is not at all likely that there will be any changes.

The Board of School Visitors.

As has long been the custom, the members of the board of education, the aldermen and the councilmen will visit the grammar schools on the day of the final oral examinations.

These committees have been appointed by President Beatie, of the board of education, and are:

Fraser street school and Summer Hill school—A. L. Kontz, W. S. Bell.

Edgewood avenue—W. M. Bray, J. A. Miller.

Boulevard and Houston street schools—J. C. Hendrix, W. J. Campbell.

Calhoun street school—J. W. Nelms, W. S. Thompson, John Welch.

Ivy street school—Arnold Broyles, J. T. Glenn, G. H. Sims.

Williams street school—S. M. Inman, Charles Harman.

Walker street school—James L. Mayson, M. P. Camp, T. C. Mayson.

Ira street school—Joseph Hirsch, T. J. Day.

Formwalt street school—W. R. Hammond, Joseph Hirsch.

Crew street school—John Colvin, John T. Pendleton, M. M. Welch.

Fair street school—W. H. Hulsey, R. P. Dodge.

Marietta street and Gray street schools—Burgess Smith, Hugh Inman.

State street school—Dr. E. L. Connally, P. H. Harralson.

Davis street and Mitchell street schools—R. J. Lowry, M. L. Tolbert.

West End and Roach street schools—James W. English, Dr. A. W. Calhoun and Albert Howell.

They Are All Invited.

All of the members of the board of education, the board of aldermen and the city council are specially invited to attend the final oral examinations of the Girls' and the Boys' High schools and the graduating exercises of both of the senior classes on their respective nights.

THE PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Many Interesting Exercises Have Been Held and Others to Come.

The private schools for the education of young ladies will all be closed by the last of the week. Several of these schools closed last week and the others will be closed in a few days.

Probably the last of these closing exercises was begun on Friday night, when the alumni of the Capital Female college held a reception at that institution of learning. Miss Will Allen Dromgale, of Boston, who has assumed charge of the college, delivered an address to the alumni and guests. Her subject was: "The Future of Southern Manhood."

Tomorrow night the young ladies of the French class will present a French play in the music hall of Freyer & Bradley, on Peachtree street. There will be a recital by the piano and violin pupils and a recital and Greek poses by the elocution class.

Will Close at the Grand.

The final exercises of the college will be held at the Grand on Tuesday night. The programme will be:

Schools of English, Latin and Greek—Miss Julia Slade, Zebulon, Ga.; Bennie Thompson, Thomaston, Ga.

Schools of English, mathematics and science—Miss Bessie Andrews, Ohio; Addie Pharr, Atlanta.

School of English—Miss Matilda Barwald, Atlanta; Miss Annie Rogers, Atlanta; Miss Annie Trotti, Atlanta.

School of English and Latin—Miss Lizzie L. Worthy, Americus, Ga.

Full A. B.—Miss Mary Burns, Atlanta; Miss Grace d'Alvigny, Atlanta; Miss Caroline Smith, Indian Springs, Ga.

There will be recitals by the piano, violin and elocution classes. The address of the evening and the presentation of diplomas will be by Hon. W. C. Glenn.

Miss Hanna's School Has Closed.

Miss Hanna's school closed on Thursday evening and the exercises were held in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association and were largely attended.

The following interesting programme was presented:

Salutatory—Miss Lucile King.

Scenes from "She Stoops to Conquer"—Graduates, assisted by Miss Edna Miller, Miss Lucy Cole, Miss Clara King.

Essay, "Twentieth Century Woman"—Miss Mary Frances Winship.

Physical exercise (Emerson system)—Mrs. Worsham and Class.

Class Prophecy—Miss Mabel Drake.

Valedictory—Miss Maybell Lewis.

Delivery of diplomas and certificates by Hon. C. A. Evans.

Recitation, "Dulce Domum"—Miss Edna Miller.

Song by class.

Graduates—Full Course—First honor, Miss Maybell Lewis; second honor, shared, Miss Lillian Warnock, Miss Genie Moomaugh.

Diplomas, Special Course—Scientific course, Miss Lucile King; literary course, Miss Mabel Drake.

Certificates—Belles lettres, Miss Mary Frances Winship; normal course, Mrs. Annie Reed Rhett, Miss Lula King, Miss Lucy Bloodworth.

Miss Lucile King was, in addition to a diploma in the scientific department, awarded honorable mention in bells lettres. She made the highest yearly average, which was 97, as did also Miss Mary Francis Winship. Miss Mabel Drake followed with an average of 96½. The honors for the full graduates were awarded to Miss Maybell Lewis, who led with an average of 96½. The second honor was shared by Miss Lillian Warnock and Miss Eugenia Moomaugh.

The average of Miss Moomaugh in the annual examination was the highest in the class and but for the fact that she was prevented by illness in the early part of the term from regular attendance she would have been given the first honor.

Miss Edna Miller won the medal for general excellence.

At Washington Seminary.

Washington seminary, that popular school for the education of young ladies, closed with an excellent programme last week.

The Hapeville Schools Have Closed.

The closing exercises of Professor W. H. Ferguson's school at Hapeville took place at the city hall Friday night.

An especially interesting feature was the elocution contest in the intermediate and academic departments. The committee of judges gave their decision in favor of Miss Fay Wilson, in the intermediate, and to Miss Eva Sims, in the academic department.

The musical renditions by Misses Doane, Lowe and Bloodsworth and Messrs Bassnett and Doane deserved special notice.

This is Professor Ferguson's fourth and most successful year at Hapeville.

LUCY COBB'S PRETTY AND BRILLIANT GIRLS.

Athens, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—Lucy Cobb commencement will open next Friday evening at Seney-Stovall chapel, and never in the history of that famous institution were the prospects of a brilliant commencement brighter.

Miss Mildred Rutherford, the principal, and Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, assistant principal, together with their able assistants, have arranged the different programmes with great care and the young ladies have their respective parts well in hand.

The visitors to Lucy Cobb commencement will come from every section of the state and a large number of them will remain over to the university commencement.

The full programme of the Lucy Cobb commencement exercises is as follows:

Artistic Gymnastics, Saratoga Fairies, Greek Poses.

Friday evening June 7th, 8 o'clock:

Moving Pictures—First group, "Niobe;" second group, "Sacrifice of Iphigenia;" third group, "Dance of the Muses;" fourth group, "Death of Virginia."

Umbrella Promenade—Misses Gertrude Thomas, Mamie Hollifield, Julia Nicholson, Nannette Hodgson, Louise Lumpkin, Garland Smith, Maud Powell, Bennie Brimberry, Lula Burbage, Maggie May Price, Margaret Badger, Annie Rantin, Julia Huguenin, Mabel Lambdin, Hattie Mayer, Mary Ashford, Susie Lumpkin, Lulie Speer and Mary Parks.

"Where Was Elsie? or the Saratoga Fairies," a comedietta in one act:

Dramatis Personae—Elsie, foster child, Agnes Goss; Jake Tapley, a settler, Hattie Dozier; Martha Tapley, his wife, Annie Glenn Johnson; king of the fairies, Isoline Wimberly; queen of the Fairies, Annie Burnett; Prince Ralph, their son, Sarah Cobb; Jack o' Lantern, a fairy, Sarah Hunnicutt; Cryptosophus, the king's magician, Ruth Jackson; zephyr, attendant sprite to the magician, Callie Hull; fairy of the High Rock spring, May Harbin; Thistledown, Mamie Johnson; Lightfoot, Annie Laurie Mell; Silver Tongue, Ruby Harbin.

Fairies—Dora Harper, Beatrice Geiger, Roberta Marks, Annie Carlton, Mozelle Scott, Mary Burt Smith, Sallie Hull, Callie Hull, Lula Johnson, Lydia Hutchins.

Brownies—Walton Griffeth, John Hunnicutt, Will Hutchins, Jamie Lambert, Morton Hodgson, Rutherford Mell, Roy Strickland and Guy Strickland.

Water Sprites—Lula Gates, Mary Lou Lambert, India Colbert, Norma Strickland, Lena Pitner, Ruby Clifton, Mary A. Kenney, Mary Hunnicutt, Lenorah Gieger and Lena Betts.

Artistic gymnastics—Greek harpists, Helen of Troy costumes, still work, slumber poses: Misses Sarah McBride, Helen Carlton, Berkeley Garrett Brown, Louise Slade, Sarah Raney, Juliet Cabaniss, Hattie Zettler, Minnie Dunlap, Elvie Livingston, Jessie Wall, Clara Barrow, Jennie Minniece, Isabel Thomas, Lucy Durham, Mary Bailey, Esther Marks, Lucia Abbott, Georgia Lou Hawkins, Louanna Rhodes and Elizabeth Whatley.

Saturday morning, June 8th, 11 o'clock, the first elocution class will contest for a medal. The programme will be as follows:

Piano Quartet—"Turkish March," Mozart—Misses Annie Rantin, Julia Bacon, Bernice Brimberry, Lay Davis.

Reading—"How to Eat a 'Possum"—Miss Isoline Wimberly.

Reading—"Popping Corn"—Miss Lena Pitner.

Reading and Violin—"Dad's Little Fiddle"—Miss Annie Rontin.

Vocal Solo—"Forebodings," Compion—Miss Lou Anna Rhodes; violin obligato, Miss B. Winfield.

Reading—"Snyder's Nose"—Miss Hattie Mayer.

Mazurka—Stark—Miss Mary Ann Kenney.

Reading—Medley—Miss Bennie Brimberry.

Reading—"A Domestic Tempest"—Miss Norma Strickland.

(a) Piano solo—Lickner—Miss Edith Hodgson; (b) piano solo—waltz, Streabbog—Misses Annie Laurie Mell, Sallie Hull and Annie Carlton.

Reading—"The Jiners"—Miss Mary Lizzie Briscoe.

Piano Duet—Liebman—Misses Lusie Barrow and Lucy Gerdine.

"Le Secret," Gautier—Misses Lena Pitner, Mary Thomas and Juliet Cariton.

Young Ladies' Orchestra—"Old Black Joe"—Soloist, Miss Minnie Dunlap.

An Entertaining Programme.

On elocution night, Saturday, June 8th, 8 p. m., the following programme will be rendered:

"Blue Danube," Strauss—Young ladies' orchestra.

Reading—"To the Lions," arranged from "A Son of Issachar," Eldridge Burks and Miss Montine Shackelford.

Reading—"Ladybird's Race," Miss Mabel Lambdin.

Violin duet—"My Faith Looks Up to Thee," Misses Louise Slade and Mabel Hodgson.

Reading—"Gazelle and Swan." The story of an American girl who was captured by the Barbary pirates. She tells her own story. Miss Sarah Elizabeth Rucker.

Reading—"Tim Crane's Proposal," Miss Loulie Hamilton Speer.

"Fourth Study in Laughter," by Webster Edgely—Miss Blanche Winfield.

Piano quartet—"Gypsy Life," Schumann, Misses L. Rhodes, I. Thomas, Gertrude Thomas, N. Barnett.

Reading—"Jamie," Miss Sarah McBride.

Musical Recitation—"The Red Fan," Miss Mamie Hollifield.

Reading—"Helen Thamre," Miss Sallie Dearing Speer.

Reading and song—"Sandy's Romance," Miss Pearl Powell.

Reading—"Them Oxen," Miss Minnie Dunlap.

Reading—"The Vision of Handel," Miss Georgia Lee Hawkins.

Piano Solo—"Spinning Wheel," Spindler, Miss Burline Kemp.

The young ladies' orchestra of the Lucy Cobb institute is under direction of Mrs. M. L. Winfield, and is made up as follows: Twenty-seven members; ten instruments—Violin, B. Winfield, M. Hodgson, L. Slade, A. Rantin, M. Carlton, C. Bailey, Mandolin, B. Garrett Brown, S. Shinder, L. Gates, S. Ramy, M. Ashford, Guitar, S. Griffith, R. Lovejoy, E. Loyless, J. Minniece, Banjo, L. Rhodes, M. Holifield, E. Bower, I. Wimberly, E. Hodgson, Cello, M. B. Winfield; Tamborine, H. Lipscomp, P. Powell; flute, Master H. Hull; cornet, Mrs. Young; triangle, M. Powell, M. Badger; drum, Minnie Dunlap; piano, J. Huguenon.

The commencement sermon will be preached by Rev. L. R. Gwaltney, of South Carolina.

Monday's Programme.

Monday morning the following programme will be carried out:

Young ladies' orchestra, "German Patrol"—R. Eilenberg.

Minuet, "Piano Quartet"—Schubert—Misses Nannie Barnett, Merrie Woodberry, Margaret Badger and Maud Born.

Address by Hon. John Temple Graves. Subject, "Nineteenth Century Woman."

Duet, "Tarentella"—Barili—Misses Hollifield and Abbott.

Young ladies' orchestra, "Dixie"—Soloist, Miss Ruby Mandeville.

The annual concert Monday night will be a special feature of the commencement. The programme is as follows:

PART I.

Piano quartet, march from "Leonore Symphony," Raff—Mabel Hodgson, Julia Huguein, Mamie Hollifield, Lucia Abbott.

Violin duet, "Allegro Moderato," Mazas—Tacoah Bailey, Mrs. Oliver.

Piano solo, "Invitation a la Valse," Weber—Jessie McIntosh Wall, Augusta, Ga.

Vocal solo, "Tell Me, My Heart," Bishop—Juliett Augusta Cabaniss, Atlanta, Ga.

Piano solo, "At the Spinning Wheel," Godard—Lucia Kendrick Abbott, Atlanta, Ga.

Vocal solo, "Let Me Love Thee," Arditi—Minnie Maria Dunlap, Gainesville, Ga.

Piano solo, "Polonaise," Reinecke—Mamie Winter Hollifield, Macon, Ga.

Violin solo, "Bohemian Girl," Balfe, Papini—Mrs. Adelaide Barlow Oliver.

PART II.

Quartet, (arr. for violins and mandolins), "Lady Betty. Old English Dance," Seymour Smith—Violins, C. Bailey, M. Hodgson, L. Slade, A. Rautin, B. Winfield; mandolins—S. Shindler, L. Gates, S. Raney, M. Ashford.

Piano solo, "Valse Impromptu," a la Trio-lienne, Raff—Julia Emily Huguein, Macon, Ga.

Vocal solo, "Lo, Hear the Gentle Lark," Bishop—Mary Pearl Powell, Atlanta, Ga.; violin obligato—M. Blanche Winfield.

Violin solo, "Flower Song," Lange—Miss Tacoah Bailey Clinton, S. C.

Piano duet, "Symphony," fantasia, Van Tal—Isabel and Gertrude Thomas, Athens, Ga.

Vocal solo, recitation, "Fia Dunque Vero," aria, "Oh Mio Fernando," Donizetti—Miss Ollie McKenzie, Athens, Ga.

Violin solo, "Cavatina," Raff—Miss M. Blanche Winfield, St. Louis, Mo.

Piano solo, "Impromptu, op. 142, No. 4, Schubert—Mabel Turner Hodgson, Athens, Ga.

Vocal solo, recitation and "Cavatina," from "Ernani," Verdi—Miss Ruby Mandeville, Athens, Ga.

Schubert Club, "Greeting to Spring," Wilson. (Orchestra accompaniment.)

Tuesday morning June 11th, at 11 o'clock the second division elocution class will contest with the following programme:

Young Ladies' Orchestra, (a) "Sabe la Alas," Resas; (b) "Medley Waltz."

Reading, "Mary's Night Ride"—Miss Esther Marks.

Reading, "Cumnor Hall"—Miss Julia Bacon.

Piano quartet, "Concert Waltz," Brignuller—Misses Livingston, Powell, Winfield and Cabaniss.

Reading, "Jones & Co."—Miss Cassie Briscoe

Banjo and Guitar Club, "Sentimental March," "Dude's March"—Directed by Mrs. Winfield.

Reading, "Flossie"—Miss Lula Munday.

Reading, "Mrs. Smart Learns How to Skate"—Miss Burline Kemp.

"Husarenritt," Spinaler—Misses Jessie Wall, Isoline Wimberly, Bessie Walton and Henry Lipscombe.

Reading, "Sioux Chief's Daughter," Joaquin Miller—Miss Julia Huguenin.

"Sackcloth and Ashes," Henry Baldwin, a Lenten dialogue at Mrs. Washington Swagger's afternoon tea—Misses Fay Davis, Elsie Livingston and Louise Lumpkin.

Piano quartet, waltz, Schulhaft—Misses Huguenin, N. Hodgson, Brown and Rhodes.

Musical recitation, "Fiddle and I"—Miss Louise Slade.

Piano solo, "Idilio Theodore Lack"—Miss H. Lipscombe.

Young Ladies' Orchestra—"Suwanee River."

Soloist—Miss H. McKenzie.

Tuesday evening, June 11th, will be the graduating night and an interesting programme has been arranged as follows:

"The Professor's Dilemma," a recital in song and verse, by Frederic W. Root.

A company of amateur singers have had a somewhat peculiar experience in endeavoring to meet the requirements of a certain professor, who wished to get up a concert. Being left in the lurch by the professor, who has taken himself out of town "till the matter blows over," the ladies honorably come forward and explain to the audience just how the thing happened. The musical interest of the piece culminates in the final combination of the six independent songs with the Gounod "Serenade." Senior class.

"Class Prophecy," by Miss Ethel Loyless.

Evening song—Violin by Miss Louise Slade; mandolin by Misses Roney and Ashford.

Recitation, "Midnight in London," by Ardennes Foster—Miss Louise Lumpkin.

"The Old Melodeon," by Frederic W. Root. A reunion of ladies, who lived together as children and young ladies, in an old country home, the memory of which is still dear to them. They dwell upon "Aunt Jemima" and her beau, who came to see her every Wednesday night, but never made the proposal that was expected of him; and they recall, one by one, the memories connected with his visits and the "Old Melodeon." Characters—Misses McBride, Lumpkin, Lambdin, Loyless, Wheatley, Ashford, Munday, Zetler.

Mandolin solo by Mrs. Oliver.

Valedictory.

Delivery of diplomas by Mr. A. L. Hull.

Delivery of medals by Mr. Pleasant A. Stovall.

The following are the members of the graduating class:

Post-Graduate—Miss Ethel May Loyless.

Senior Class—Misses Mary Elizabeth Briscoe, Mary Nina Parks, Lula May Burbage, Latin—Lulie Hamilton Speer, Sarah Glenn McBride, Annabel Gordon Lambdin, Hattie Guyton Zetler, Juliet Augusta Cabaniss, Minnie Lee Pettis, Clara Elizabeth Barrow, Evirgiline Vestalga Bower, Montine Carrie Shackelford, Sarah Elizabeth Rucker, Marie Louise King Lumpkin, Lula Menecies Munday. English—Helen Carlton, Georgia Lee Hawkins, Mary Pearl Powell, Sarah Raney, Myrtle Saunders, Minnie Maria Dunlap, Mary Virginia Ashford. Electives—Julia Baynard Bacon, Anne Louise Slade, Elizabeth Kendrick Wheatley.

T. W. REED.

HISTORIC MERCER'S EXERCISES ARE IN FULL BLAST.

Macon, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—The commencement exercises of Mercer university are now in full blast.

They were opened yesterday with the senior class tree exercises and will extend through next week.

Perhaps never in the history of the college have there been such extensive preparations made for the closing features of the scholastic year. Their programme is a series of splendid features and the speeches, debates and essays of the young men give promise of unusual excellence.

President Gambrell has been hard at work during the year in his efforts to raise the curriculum of the institution and put it on a plain equal to that of the great northern universities. He has succeeded wonderfully. Mercer was never before in such prosperous condition.

Something About Mercer.

There are many facts of interest in the history of Mercer university.

Mercer university was founded in 1831, under the auspices of the Georgia Baptist convention. It was named in honor of Rev. Jesse Mercer, a Baptist divine and philanthropist, who was one of the earliest advocates of a thorough educational system. This institution was originally located at Penfield, but was removed to Macon in 1870. Among its presidents have been such men as Rev. Billington Smith, Rev. Otis Smith, Rev. John L. Bragg, D.D., Rev. Nathaniel M. Crawford, D.D., Rev. Henry H. Tucker, D.D., LL.D., Rev. A. J Battle, D.D., LL.D., Rev. G. A. Nunnally, D.D., and Rev. J. B. Gambrell, D.D., who now occupies the chair. Mercer's graduates are scattered throughout the south, and among them are men who have distinguished themselves at the bar, in the pulpit, on the hustings, in literature, in commerce and agriculture and have illustrated the gallantry and bravery of the south on the battlefield.

Mercer is situated in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of the community. The city of Macon donated to the trustees $125,000 to remove Mercer from Penfield to Macon. The city also gave ten acres of land, on which to locate the buildings and establish a campus. Situated on an eminence in the western portion of the city, its magnificent buildings attract the attention and elicit the admiration of every visitor to Macon. A handsome chapel was erected near the main building during the administration of President Nunnally, about three years ago.

The present condition of Mercer is prosperous. It has a large attendance of pupils and is rapidly becoming one of the leading universities of the country. It has a progressive and able faculty. Attached to the university is a law school, presided over by a fine faculty, of which the Hon. Emory Speer, the distinguished judge of the United States court for the southern district of Georgia, is chairman.

The president of the college, Rev. J. B. Gambrell, is a man of wonderful energy and mental activity, and has shown his superior ability in his management of the university.

Commencement Exercises.

The commencement programme for this year began last night with the class tree exercises by the seniors. The following took part:

Mr. H. J. Lawrence, of Jasper county, historian; Mr. G. W. Smith, Jr., of Houston county, prophet; Mr. Denver Brown, of Hart county, orator; Mr. N. W. Hurst, of Burke county, poet. In addition there was a vocal solo, rendered by Miss Pauline Gambrell. This young lady has taken a course of philosophy with the seniors. Music was rendered especially for the occasion by Dan Holt's band.

This unusual time for holding the class tree exercises, perhaps needs a word of explanation. Almost ever since the founding of the university it has been the custom to have a joint debate between the two literary societies on Friday evening immediately preceding the commencement proper, and such was intended this year; but on account of an honest misunderstanding between the debaters, the debate has been declared off, much to the regret of the societies.

The class tree exercises have heretofore been held on Saturday afternoon. The exercises were very interesting and were witnessed by a large audience. The subject of Mr. Brown's oration was "Labor Conquers All Things."

Freshman Prize Declamation.

Tonight, at 8 o'clock, members of the freshman class contested for a prize in declamation. The young gentlemen acquitted themselves admirably.

The following were the speakers, with a short sketch of each, and the title of their speech:

Mr. F. S. Burney, a son of Rev. S. A. Burney, of Madison, Ga. Mr. Burney attended Madison Male and Female institute in preparation for Mercer. He spoke "Emmet's Vindication." Mr. Burney is a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity.

Mr. A. J. Johnson, a son of J. M. Johnson, of Acworth, Ga. Mr. Johnson attended the Acworth High school. He spoke "Robert E. Lee."

Mr. G. C Price, a son of E. R. Price, of Macon, Ga. Mr. Price attended Gresham High school, of Macon, Ga. He took first honor in 1894, and is one of the brightest boys in college.

Mr. P. A. Pearson, a son of E. P. Pearson, of Lumpkin, Ga. Mr. Pearson attended the Lumpkin public schools. He spoke "Burning of Chicago." Mr. Pearson is a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity.

Mr. Boyt Gibson, a son of R. C. Gibson, of Cabaniss, Ga. Mr. Gibson spoke "The Military Steeplechase." He attended the Flovilla High school.

Mr. E. P. Mallory, a son of R. D. Mallory, of Macon, Ga. He attended the Griffin High school for preparation to Mercer. He spoke "Maclain's Child." Mr. Mallory is a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity.

Mr. C. M. Brittain, a son of Rev. J. M. Brittain, of Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Brittain attended Covington High school. He spoke "Horatius at the Bridge." He is a member of Kappa Alpha fraternity.

Mr. G. F. Harley, a son of Colonel James A. Harley, of Sparta, Ga. He attended the Sparta High school in preparation for Mercer. Mr. Harley spoke "Farewell to the Senate." He is a member of Sigma Nu fraternity.

Mr. A. J. Moncrief, a son of Rev. A. L. Moncrief, of Macon, Ga. He attended the Marshallville high school and also was one year at the Georgia School of Technology. Mr. Moncrief spoke "Shamus O'Brien." He is a member of Sigma Nu fraternity.

Mr. T. J. Evans, a son of J. H. Evans, of Halcyondale, Ga. Mr. Evans attended the Lee-Evans institute. He spoke "Georgia and Virginia."

The Official Programme.

Following is the official programme for the balance of commencement:

Sunday, June 2d, 11 a. m.—Commencement sermon by Rev. G. A. Lofton, D.D., of Nashville, Tenn. 8 p. m.—Missionary sermon by Rev. A. B. Vaughn, of Canton, Ga.

Monday evening, June 3, 8 p. m.—Sophomore prize declamation.

Tuesday evening, June 4th, 8 o'clock—Alumni address by Hon. Seaborn Wright, of Rome, Ga. Literary address by E. J. Wright, of Washington, Ga.

Wednesday morning, June 5th, 10 o'clock—Commencement day. 8 p. m.—Moot court by the law class.

There will be a special rally of the alumni to plan for a forward movement. The alumni will hold a business meeting Tuesday morning.

Sophomore Speakers.

The following are the sophomore speakers:

N. E. Harris, Jr., was born at Macon, Ga., and was prepared for Mercer at Gresham High school, of Macon, Ga. He entered college in the fall of 1893. He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He is a son of Senator N. E. Harris, of Bibb county, Georgia. Subject of speech: "Two Confederate Veterans of Macon."

W. J. Wynn was born at Eatonton, Ga., and prepared for Mercer at Eatonton, Ga. He entered the freshman class in the fall of 1893. He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. Subject of speech: "The Dream of Alderin." He is a son of Hon. W. Denham Wynn, of Eatonton, Ga.

Hal A. Steed was born in Macon, Ga., and was prepared for Mercer at Gordon institute, at Barnesville, Ga. He entered the sophomore class of Mercer in the fall of 1894. He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. Subject of speech: "Woman's Rights."

Robert Landrum Grice was born at Hawkinsville, and was prepared for Mercer at Hawkinsville, and entered in the fall of 1893. He is a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity. He is a son of Hon. H. L. Grice, of Hawkinsville.

Other sophomore speakers are Messrs. Richardson, West, Carson, Ayer and Rogers.

Junior Speakers.

The following are the junior speakers:

J. Earnest Palmour was born at Gainesville, Ga., and was prepared for Mercer at the Hiawassee High school at Hiawassee Ga. He entered Mercer in the fall of 1893. He is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. He is a ward of Hon. R. Palmour, of Gainesville.

J. M. Heard was born in Rutland district, Bibb county, Georgia., and was prepared for Mercer at the Mercer summer school. He entered in the fall of 1892. He is a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity. He is a son of Hon. J. M. Heard, of Perry, Ga.

J. T. Arnall yas born at Senoia, Coweta county, Ga., and was prepared for Mercer at the Excelsior academy, at Senoia, Ga. He is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. He is a son of Hon. J. F. Arnall, of Senoia.

H. J. McCoy, Jr., was born at Jeffersonville, Ga., and was prepared for Mercer at Auburn institute at Jeffersonville, Ga. He is a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity. He is a son of Hon. J. T. McCoy.

M. J. Carswell was born at Irwinton, Ga., and was prepared for Mercer at Talmage institute. He is a son of Hon. M. J. Carswell, of Irwinton.

A. Y. Napier was born at LaFayette, Ga., and was prepared for Mercer at LaFayette academy. Subject of speech: "The Industrial Prosperity of Georgia." He is a member of Sigma Nu fraternity. He is a son of Captain A. C. Napier, of LaFayette, Ga.

W. M. Osteen was born at Osteen, Bryan county, Ga., and was prepared for Mercer at Bryan institute, and entered Mercer in the fall of 1892.

Senior Honors and Speakers.

First honor, Mr. H. J. Lawrence, of Jasper county, Georgia; second honor, Mr. J. C. Bennett, of Appling county, Georgia.

The other senior speakers in the order of their class standing are:

Lincoln Cone, Bulloch county, Georgia; Ralph B. Small, Macon, Ga.; Aquilla Chamlee, Cherokee county, Georgia, and Milo H. Massey, Washington county, Georgia.

In the law class Mr. T. E. Obenauf and Mr. Will Conner, of Macon, obtained the first and second honor each respectively, and they will speak with the seniors.

H. J. Lawrence was prepared for college in Eudora High school, Jasper county; entered as a freshman; is champion debater for the Ciceronian Society. He will enter the legal profession.

Mr. J. C. Bennett was born and reared in Appling county. He was prepared for college in the McDonough institute, at Baxley, Ga; entered the freshman class in 1891; took the junior Greek medal last year and second honor this year. He is one of the present editors of the college paper, and is an excellent writer. He will be a physician.

Linton Cone, of Ivanhoe, Ga., was prepared at the Brown institute, in Bryan county; entered the sophomore class; has been on the editorial staff twice, where he made an excellent record; is champion debater for the Ciceronian Society, and expects to be a specialist in some branch of natural science.

Ralph B. Small was prepared in Gresham High school, of Macon; entered the sophomore class; was orator in junior exhibition, and will speak on graduating day. He will take a post-graduate course in the University of Virginia.

Aquilla Chamlee is from the mountains of Cherokee. He was prepared for college at Canton, entered freshman class; has preached regularly in two churches for the last three years; was champion debater from the Ciceronian Society last year. He will go to the Southern Theological seminary at Louisville, Ky., this fall.

Milo H. Massey, of Tennille, Ga., entered sophomore class; won the second declamation medal that year; was anniversarian for Phi Delta Society this year and is one of the commencement speakers. He will go to the theological seminary.

The Moot Court.

Commencement exercises will close on Wednesday night with the moot court by members of the law class. The leading attorneys for plaintiff will be Mr. Gus Chapman and associate counsel will be Mr. M. H. Ayer. The leading attorney for the defense will be Mr. Felton Hatcher and associate counsel will be Mr. Fred Grantham. Messrs. Obernauf and Conner, the first and second honor men of the law class, will speak with the seniors, and will not take part in the debate.

Messrs. Hatcher and Chapman tied for third place, so they take the position of the leading attorneys on either side. Mr. Hatcher deserves special credit for taking such a good stand in his class, as he commenced the term five months after the beginning, and is probably the only man in Georgia who ever started from the beginning of the law course and was prepared to practice in the supreme court of the United States after four months' study. He is a very brilliant young man. He is a son of Major Marshall J. Hatcher, of Macon, and a grandson of Hon. W. H. Felton, of Marshallville, Ga.

All the exercises of commencement, except the baccalaureate and missionary sermons, will be held in the chapel of the university. The sermons will be preached at the First Baptist church.

GOOD SHOWING FOR ROME.

The Hill City Has Institutions of Which She Is Justly Proud.

Rome, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—All the educational institutions of Rome make a fair showing for the past season.

The graduating class of Shorter college numbers twenty-six, the largest class in years, and the standard of proficiency shown in the examinations throughout all the classes in the school is very high.

The exercises tomorrow will consist of the commencement service at the First Baptist church in the morning, and before the Martha Shorter Mission Society at night, both of which will be delivered by Rev. H. W. Smith, a distinguished divine from Columbus, Ga.

Rev. S. R. Belk, well known in Atlanta, where he was for years pastor of Payne's Memorial church, will deliver the literary address Wednesday evening. He is one of the leading Methodist ministers of the North Georgia conference, and during the eleven years of his ministry, has established and built up eleven churches.

A large number of visitors are coming in from a distance, as the alumni and the patrons of Shorter are scattered all over the southern states.

Dr. A. J. Battle, so long president of Mercer university, has made a splendid showing during his presidency of Shorter. The students under his charge display indubitable evidences of his care and attention in their many accomplishments.

Other Schools.

The closing exercises of Professor D. W. Gwaltney's school for boys, occurred Thursday evening, and instead of the usual routine examinations, they went through a competitive declamatory exercise. The occasion was a very enjoyable one, as the boys recited old-fashioned pieces that awakened many pleasant memories in the hearts of the audience.

The white schools of the city, under the management of Professor J. C. Harris, will show up favorably when their closing time comes. Professor Harris has made a splendid record as superintendent of schools and has had a very large attendance under an accomplished corps of instructors this year.

Wednesday evening the colored school exercises will take place in Nevin's opera house, and the affair will be unique and original. These natural-born singers will treat the audience to a number of old-time negro melodies, something that always appeals to the hearts of southern people, and they will draw a large crowd.

COX COLLEGE.

Commencement Exercises at This Famous Institution.

THE BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS

The Most Successful Year in Its History. Its Outlook for the Future Is a Gratifying One.

LaGrange, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—This week has been full of the stir and pleasant excitement which always comes with commencement. The Southern Female college has just concluded a prosperous session, the fifty-third in its history, with most brilliant exercises.

The college orchestra and choir opened with a grand voluntary, in which the sound of organ, violin, cornet and various other instruments mingled with the loftier melody of musical and cultured human voices. All the music was good and soul-lifting, and the solo by Mrs. Hutchinson was after the best manner of that noble lady and trained vocalist.

The baccalaureate sermon was preached by Rev. D. W. Gwin, D. D., of Atlanta. Dr. Gwin's theme was the revealing and redeeming Christ and was founded upon John iv: 29; "Come, see a man who told me all things that I ever did. Is not this the Christ?"

A synopsis of this beautiful and, at the same time, strong and eloquent discourse would not give an idea of its merits or effect. It was one of the best preached on a commencement occasion in LaGrange, and, like a blessed treasure, it is hidden in the hearts of those who were so fortunate as to hear it.

At night Dr. Gwin delivered the annual sermon before the College Missionary Society, at the Baptist church. It was full of the best Christian thought and was a most comprehensive, able and eloquent presentation of the whole subject of missions.

Monday Afternoon.

At 3:30 o'clock the curtain was drawn aside, revealing the Clionians grouped in beautiful order on the stage. Miss Alma Worrell occupied the president's chair, and Miss Annie Stakely was at the secretary's desk. A prayer was offered by Rev. F. G. Hughes as an appropriate introduction to the exercises. Misses Worrell, Turner, Strickland and Roper played with skill a duo.

Bright and pertinent extracts from Vox Clionis, the college paper, were read by Miss Mildred Smith with much self-possession and composure. "What I Would Have My Life To Be," by Miss Eva Bradley, was a happy conception and well read. Miss Ethel Dallis was heartily applauded for her excellent recitation of "Sandy's Romance," and Miss Belle Martin read a witty selection from Vox, "How We Will Spend Our Vacation," in

For the wise, home-loving girl there is a steady demand.

Miss Annie Lizzie Strong, of LaGrange, was equally positive that a girl should enter society at an early age. She thus acquires ease, grace of manner and self-reliance, while forming habits of observation—a fine accomplishment in itself. There was something very convincing in this young lady's essay and her manner of reading it.

"Spanish Gypsy" was sung by Miss Eula Harris very sweetly.

Miss Lessie Hurst, of Waynesboro, gave some excellent reasons why young girls should be kept out of the social whirl. Education is not complete and there is no time to lose. When thought of society comes in, desire for literary attainment flies out. Society girls read only sentimental books. They do not readily receive religious impressions. Let them rest their feet and waltz their brains awhile. Miss Hurst sustained well her side of the question.

Miss Minnie Reid, of LaGrange, was the last champion to appear. Her essay was beautifully read and was punctuated with the hearty applause of her auditors. Girls going late into society are never afterward so gracious as those early trained in its ways.

The views of the socially cultured are broader; they are personally more unselfish, giving up as they do, their time their pleasures and, sometimes, their hearts to others. They are thus saved, too, from being old maids.

After a piano solo by Miss Annie Lizzie Strong, Miss Alma Worrell, of Thompson, delivered the class poem in an effortless but most charming manner. Miss Worrell has the true poetic genius. She is a cultured exponent of the teachings of her alma mater. Prolonged applause expressed the enjoyment of the large audience.

"Origin of the Harp" is an old-time song, and it awoke sweet memories in the elder persons present as it was so touchingly sung by Mrs. Hutchinson.

President Cox is always happy in his introductions, and his presentation of Judge J. L. Hardeman, of Macon, the orator of the occasion, was in his best vein. It was a pleasing coincidence (for it just happened so) that all the speakers were, in some manner, related to LaGrange and the college. Dr. Gwin once lived here, Mr. O. G. Cox was a son of an old pupil, and this latter distinction also belongs to Judge Hardeman.

The subject of the judge's address was a little out of the usual track. He said that he had thought of paying a tribute to woman, but why attempt to paint the lily or throw perfume on the violet. He had, therefore, chosen this theme: "The Former Times Were Not Better Than These." We must now confess the same inability that hampered the judge—we cannot by comment set forth the charms of his captivating, unique and appropriate address. He was natural, informal, spontaneous, and this put his audience at ease at once. Humor, pathos, eloquence, all, abounded in his remarks.

Senior Class Celebration.

This novel occasion drew a good audience and was interesting from inception to close. Rev. R. H. Blalock, of Mountville, offered prayer, and the chorus class sang "Indian Drum." The cordial and appropriate salutatory was read by Miss Vantra Johnson, of Atlanta, and the sparkling class history by Miss Fitzgerald, of Omaha. The medal essay was the production of Miss Annie Stakely, and was written in two hours' time. It was a fine description of "sky scenery"—beautiful, novel and grand.

The piano solo here given by Miss Eula Render, showed that this very diligent young lady has already within her grasp the rich rewards of her genius and labor.

Miss Maud Maddox, of Atlanta, prophesied the future of her classmates in a very original and striking way, while Miss Strickland spoke the valedictory. Her farewell words were sweetly, softly said, and were in every way appropriate.

After a bright, cheery song by Miss Coral Smith, of Opelika, President Cox presented to the audience Miss Emma Lou Kirby, president of the class, who delivered a chaste and beautiful address filled with suggestions that were golden. She stressed the importance of keeping up studies after leaving college. In introducing Miss Kirby, Professor Cox paid her a handsome compliment, saying she had been a most remarkable student and had taken the most thorough course ever completed in the college.

The exercises were closed with a piano quartet by Misses Ferrell, Miller, Vann and Viola Burks.

Thursday Night.

"The night was filled with music," banishing "the cares that infest the day." The following programme will show the character of the music. The grand orchestra was at its best. The Cox college concerts need no praise. He who looks upon the really sublime in nature can find no words adequate to his emotions. He who hears the grand swell of piano, harp, violin, 'cello, cornet, flute, in combination, as some great masterpiece is performed, is so thrilled and exalted that earth-language becomes tame for the soul rises out of sight of terrestrial things.

Mrs. Hutchinson and class received an encore, and the banjo quartet was similarly honored.

Programme.

Overture—"Zampa," Herold, Misses A. Burks, L. M. Hooten, Vann V. Burks, G. G. Roper, Worrell, A. Miller, Ferrell, piano; F. M. Burks, A. Strickland, organ; A. Cox, E. Render, Harrison, Hall, Jones, Barge, M. Morgan, Martin, violin; A. L. Strong, 'cello; B. Hooten, bass; S. Stakely, harp; A. Stakely, flute; Mr. C. C. Cox, cornet; Misses Hurst, Maddox, Turner, Johnson, drums, triangle and tambourine.

Chorus—"The Chase for the Butterflies," L. Clappison, vocal class.

Piano solo—"Spanish Rhaphsody," Liszt, orchestraal part reduced to second piano by Rousoni, Miss Annie Burks.

Coro. Cavatina, "Semiramide," Rossini, Mrs. Hutchinson and chorus.

Banjo quintet—"The Wayfarer," Stewart, Misses Alison, L. M. Hooten, Mason, Vann, Horsley.

Melodie in F, Rubinstein, Misses Maddox, Shealey, E. Morgan, Collins, B. Render, M. Morgan, Evans, Smith with orchestra.

Vocal quartet—"Peggy," Neidlinger, Mrs. Hutchinson, Misses Alison, Thornton, Harrison.

Harp—"Melodies de Donizetti," N. C. Boehsa, Miss Sallie Stakely.

Semi-chorus—"Rose Waltz," M. Peuschel, vocal class.

"Cricket Galop," G. Weingerten, Misses Crovat, Post, Frier, Darsey, Hooks, Usry, Oliver, Johnson, with orchestra.

Delivery of diplomas, degrees and prizes.

President Cox's address was graceful, scholarly, rich in thought and elegant in diction. His subject was "The Golden Mean." Diplomas were then delivered and medals awarded as follows:

Eclectic Courses.

Miss Emily Bowles, Troy, Ala., English Natural Science and Philosophy; Miss Leonora Maud Maddox, Atlanta, Mathematics, English, French, Natural Science, Philosophy, with degree of M. L.; Miss Mildred Smith, West Point, English, French, Natural Science; Miss Jeanette Thigpen, Valdosta, English, Natural Science, Philosophy.

Regular Courses.

Miss Eva Bradley, Statesboro; Miss Martha Cone, Ivanhoe; Miss Mary Joe Fitzgerald, Omaha; Miss Vanira E. Johnson, Atlanta; Miss Aurora McHan, Jasper; Miss Mary Belle Martin, Ozark, Ala.; Miss Viola F. Neal, Thomson; Miss Mary Aline Post, Grantville; Miss Anna Rebecca Strickland, Atlanta; Miss Ida Pearl Willis, Birmingham, Ala.

Full Courses.

Miss Jane Leslie Hurst, Waynesboro; Miss Emma Lou Kirby, with Greek extra, LaGrange; Miss Minnie Bell Reid, LaGrange; Miss Laura Richards, Canton; Miss Annie Elizabeth Strong, LaGrange; Miss Annie Stakely, Union Springs, Ala.; Miss Alma Graves Worrell, Thomson.

Graduates in Music.

For the first time in the history of the college, diplomas were granted in music. The standards in this department, as in the other branches, are so high that few can reach them. Miss Alice Cox granted diplomas in the school of piano to Misses Annie Burks and Lutie May Hooten, both of LaGrange.

Medallists.

Dr. Slack's prizes in analytical chemistry, Miss Mattie Cone, Ivanhoe, and Miss Emma Lou Kirby, LaGrange; junior literature, Miss Nep Stevens, Buena Vista; vocal, Miss Mamie Harrison, Ocala, Fla.; crayon, Miss Viola Burks, Albany, Ga.; painting, Miss Mary Joe Fitzgerald, Omaha; creative art, Miss Bessie Warthen Evans; medal, Miss Sarah Bradfield, LaGrange; senior essay, Miss Annie Stakely, Union Springs, Ala.; general excellence, Miss Alma Worrell, Thomson.

The Bessie Warthen Evans medal for creative art is endowed by Colonel Beverly Evans, Jr., of Sandersville, as a memorial to his wife, a former pupil of the college. It cost $20. The contest for this beautiful prize was spirited this year. The winning picture was on "Topics of the Day." In the foreground was an act authorizing the free and unlimited coinage of silver; silver and gold coin were piled around. A balance had cotton heaped up in one pan and in the other scale a five-cent piece. In the background was a skirt with a pair of suspenders, representing woman's rights.

The fall exercises of the college will be resumed as usual in LaGrange the middle of September.

THE GIRLS' NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

Milledgeville, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—Milledgeville is once more in the midst of a gay commencement season.

The town is alive with visitors and each train brings in a host of newcomers who are here to witness the exercises of the Girls' Normal and Industrial college.

The term now at close has been one of the most successful in the history of the institution. Over four hundred students, coming from over one hundred different counties, have been in attendance, and their work during the session has been remarkable.

Last night the senior class held sway. It has heretofore been the custom for this feature to be brought out on Monday night, but in the arrangement of the programme it was thought best to give this a distinctive place, as the exercises were entirely the work of the young ladies without any aid or assistance from the faculty. The chapel was crowded at 8 o'clock, when, daintily attired in their dress uniforms, the young ladies filed into the hall and took their seats about the stage.

Every feature of the programme, which was made up of music, essays and recitations, was interesting and the pretty faces of the sweet girl graduates made a charming picture. This was the formal opening of the season.

The Commencement Sermon.

Tomorrow morning at the college, the commencement sermon will be preached by the Right Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, Episcopal bishop of Tennessee. Mr. Gailor is recognized everywhere as one of the most learned and eloquent divines in America, and his sermon is looked forward to as a feature in the history of the college. The music for the day has been already prepared and will be especially fine.

On Monday there will be many things of interest to draw the visitors to the college. Practical exhibits and demonstrations of the work done in every department will be made, and all the rooms of the building will be thrown open for inspection.

The board of lady visitors have already assembled and the trustees are here. Governor Atkinson arrived yesterday afternoon and will remain over until Tuesday. As president of the board, he has always shown marked interest in the working of the college, and it is rare that he misses an occasion of importance.

With the trustees and the board of lady managers he will make a tour of all the departments Monday and watch the young ladies at their work.

The classes will be assembled in their various rooms, under their respective teachers.

The Cooking School.

Possibly the most unusual and interesting feature for Monday will be the practical work in the cooking department. Here the young ladies are taught the culinary art from a scientific standpoint, and while they learn to cook the daintiest dishes, they, at the same time, know the chemical effect the ingredients will have upon the system.

In their departments the students will gather Monday afternoon for the purpose of giving the board of trustees and board of lady managers and the legislative committee a practical exhibition of their work during the year. Choicest cookies will be served in the daintiest manner and handed out to the visitors by the young ladies. Exhibitions of a practical nature will also be given in the departments of telegraphy, stenography and typewriting and dressmaking.

Later comes the exhibition of the school of physical culture, and dressed in their jaunty kilts and bloomers, the young ladies will demonstrate that they have been thoroughly trained during the past year in brawn as well as brain. The gymnasium has been fitted out recently with all the modern conveniences for physical culture. The proficiency of some of the young ladies in this department has been marvelous and their exhibition will be an affair highly entertaining.

For Monday Night.

A brilliant entertainment will be on for Monday night in the shape of an operetta by the children of the model school. This is looked forward as one of the most attractive features of the commencement and extensive preparations are being made. In order to accommodate the large crowd, it has been decided to have the exercises that evening in the opera house instead of the college chapel.

The Graduating Exercises.

On Tuesday will come the final programme. The seniors, all bedecked in their dresses of white, will appear to receive from President J. Harris Chappel their diplomas and his last words of advice. This annual address of President Chappell's is always a striking feature. There is an earnestness, a force in his oratory that is peculiarly impressive. The senior programme will be as follows:

Essay by Miss Anna Richey, normal graduate.

Essay by Miss Hattie Vinson, industrial graduate.

Recitation by Miss Louise Wright, Augusta, normal graduate.

Baccalaureate address, President J. Harris Chappell.

Delivery of medals, Hon Nat E. Harris, Macon.

The programme will be interspersed with musical selections.

Tuesday night, at the old governor's mansion, which is now used as an auditorium, there will be an alumnae reception, at which many of the former graduates, all graduates of the present session and the lady visitors will be present.

The Legislative Committee.

It is expected that all the members of the legislative committee which was appointed at the last session of the general assembly will be in attendance upon the commencement exercises next week. President Chappell has received letters from all of the gentlemen assuring him that they will come if nothing interferes. This committee is made up of Senators Harris of Bibb, Wade of Sylvania and Brand of Lawrenceville, and Representatives Polhill of Bibb, Doolan of Chatham, Pool of Warren, West of Lowndes and Meadow of Madison county.

The city is already filled with visitors, and each train brings in more.

Following is the full graduating class:

Normal Graduates—Misses Nun Harvey Barksdale, of Milledgeville, Ga.; Sallie Lou Britt, Fort Valley, Ga.; Kate Augusta Dodge, Augusta Ga.; Imogene Foster, Dallas, Ga.; Annie Eliza Harper, Meriwether, Ga.; Esther Theodora Herring, Lone Oak, Ga.; Lyda Jane Hunnicutt, Athens, Ga.; Lora Hattie Jones, Devereux, Ga.; Mary Bertie Lane, Valdosta, Ga.; Sallie Ather Matthews, Atlanta, Ga.; Bessie May Mobley, Atlanta, Ga.; Nettie McDaniel, Calhoun, Ga.; Angela Cecelia Otis, Atlanta, Ga.; Anna Leona Richey, Harmony Grove, Ga.; Emmie Bessie Smith, Palmetto, Ga.; Maggie Matilda Smith, Locust Grove, Ga.; Annie Winn Stevens, Augusta, Ga.; Roberta Mason Ware, Macon, Ga.; Olive West, Griffin, Ga.; Louise Hortense Wright, Augusta, Ga.

Collegiate Graduates—Misses Rosa Cornelia Brown, of Milledgeville, Ga.; Mary Elizabeth Conyers, Stillesboro, Ga.; Mary Dennis Edwards, Tazewell, Ga.; Nancy Cox Harvey, Buena Vista, Ga.; Mattie Belle Hines, Milledgeville, Ga.; Fannie Tulula Parham, Stinson, Ga.; Mary Pace, West Point, Ga.; Harriet Thomas Vinson, Milledgeville, Ga.; Kathrine Alpha Woodward, Keysville, Ga.

Commencement at Fort Gaines.

Fort Gaines, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—For many years the management of the Fort Gaines academy has been content to offer to its patrons and the public at the close of the spring term the old style regulation examination and exhibition, but Professor J. C. McKenzie, with his able corps of instructors, has made a departure this year.

The commencement sermon was preached by Rev. J. W. Domingos, of Cuthbert, from Matthew iv: 2.

Monday night and Tuesday afternoon and night were devoted to contests for prizes among the primary and intermediate grades, and to music, drills, comedies and tableaux.

Wednesday forenoon was taken up by the senior grades in competitive recitations and speaking for prizes and the awarding of prizes to the successful contestants in all the grades. The literary address was made by Colonel James Taylor, of Americus, and was a fine production.

Hon. Clarence Wilson presented the various prizes to the successful competitors in one of his happiest efforts, after which the annual report of the board of trustees was submitted by the chairman, W. A. Graham, and the exercises closed.

During the exercises nearly all the business houses of the town were closed.

Andrew Female College.

Cuthbert, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—Andrew Female college, old in years and usefulness, and which has probably graduated more young ladies than any other female college in Georgia save possibly the exception of Wesleyan, began her forty-first commencement exercises at the college chapel last night. The exercises were given by the pupils of the preparatory department. As usual the little folks had an unusually large audience and sustained themselves with much credit. The following little misses gave recitations: Bessie Golden, Islay Graham, Ross Ellis, Ethel McDonald, Louise Golden. Gussie Grimes gave a piano solo. Helen Twitty and Gracie Newman, Pearl and Ruby Rahu with piano duets, Nellie Key with vocal solo. Vocal duet, Peter Twitty and Ethel McDonald. Vocal trio by Misses Twitty, Blackburn and Blackshear. In addition to the above, "Conquered by Kindness," an operetta, was presented by the entire department. The principal characters taking part were: Masters Russell and Peter Twitty, Misses Rosalind Hayes, Annie Kate Weaver, Carrie Blackshear, Pearl Rahu, Helen Twitty and Gracie Newman. Tonight the sophomore exhibition was held. Sunday, Dr. Scruggs, of Dawson, will preach the sermon. Rev. M. A. Morgan, of Macon, will deliver the literary address Tuesday, and Wednesday will be senior or commencement day. Visitors from all sections are coming in on trains. One of the important matters that will come before the board of trustees is the election of a president to succeed Rev. P. S. Twitty, who will not be a candidate for re-election. The names mentioned in this connection are Revs. George W. Mathews and J. M. Lovett, of Columbus; Harmon, of Richland, and Ainsworth, of Montezuma. It is said that others will be brought before the board at their meeting—names not yet made public.

At Waycross.

Waycross, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—The commencement exercises of the Waycross graded school will begin on June 12th and close on June 14th. The graduates will read essays and deliver orations on the night of June 14th, when the diplomas will be presented to them. The children are drilling daily for the exhibition.

A POLICEMAN RUN OVER.

Patrolman Joe Green Dangerously Hurt by a Bicycle Last Night.

Last night a bicycle, ridden by a young man at a reckless speed, on Peachtree street, ran against Joe Green, a policeman.

Green and Ozburn were just getting off an electric car and as Green swung himself down from the footboard the bicycle struck him with terrific force.

He was picked up by the crowd that gathered and was sent to his home on Bell street. The blow was a fearful one and Green is very badly hurt. It is not known how serious his condition is as he was suffering great agony and the opinion of the doctor is that he is internally wounded.

A Silver Paper for Columbus.

Columbus, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—An application was filed in the superior court today for a charter for The Columbus Star Publishing Company, which has been organized for the purpose of publishing a newspaper and doing other kinds of printing. The petitioners are A. B. Lowe et al. The company was organized with a capital stock of $10,000 in shares of $10 each, and The Star, it is said, will advocate the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Dalton School Children Help.

The Dalton public schools, of which General M. B. Thomas is the efficient superintendent, have sent to Miss Sergeant, chairman of the educational committee of the woman's department of the exposition, a check for $71. This handsome contribution is the net proceeds of a charming entertainment given on May 30th, by the children of the Dalton public schools. The interest of Dalton teachers in the educational work of the exposition is highly appreciated in Atlanta, where the excellence of the Dalton schools is well known.

When the Rain Comes Down.

When the day's work is over, and the night comes on apace,
And the sun from half the world has hid his rosy, smiling face;
When your head is on the pillow, and the lights are all turned low,
And sweet dreams are hov'ring near you, and you're resting yourself so,
That's the time I think it's pleasant-like when all the world is still,
To hear the rain-drops patter on the windows with a will,
And it helps to ease your troubles and your worries, too, to drown
In the overflow of water, when the rain comes down.

Some people like to have it rain in daytime, so they say,
But I just guess they're folks as don't go out 'most ev'ry day;
They're not so intimate as we, with rubbers, I know well,
And they don't know half the bother of upholding an umbrell';
It may be all right, so I say, for folks at home to talk,
And tell about the pleasure and the comfort from a walk
They have on such an afternoon, a-going 'round the town,
But I never go a-visiting when the rain comes down.

It seems to me there's something kind of solemn-like in rain,
And often I have thought when it would patter on the pane,
That God was washing off the dirt and shame from this old earth,
And trying hard to make her clean, and give her a new birth;
Make her ready for the morning and the glances of the sun,
And the long day that's before her, and the work to be begun.
So, when it rains at night, I never want to be aroun',
I'd rather be a-dreaming when the rain comes down.

Maybe I don't appreciate my blessings, but I guess
My heart's about as full as it could be, with thankfulness;
And when the sun is shining, and the air is cold and bright,
Or when the summer fragrance fills the world with joy and light,
I like to be out doors, enjoying all of nature's own,
And a-taking right into my heart, her happy, joyous tone;
But still I say, when all is dark, and clouds so gloomy frown,
I'd rather be a-dreaming when the rain comes down.

ADA M. FITTS.

Lockport, N. Y.

SHOT HIS WIFE.

A Fearful Street Tragedy Early Last Night.

Continued From Third Column 19th Page.

was resting upon his arm and she held her daughter by the hand.

They stood only a few minutes on the corner and then walked a few steps down Garnett street.

Mr. Baker took no further notice of them until he heard a pistol shot.

Mr. Baker vividly describes the scene that followed:

"I heard the shot and sprang from my chair to my feet. I saw Hanvey standing at the edge of the curbstone about six feet from Mrs. Hanvey.

"In his hand he held the smoking pistol and she was reeling.

"Deliberately the man placed the pistol to the woman's breast and again pulled the trigger. There was another loud report, and as the smoke settled I saw the woman fell to the belgian blocks.

How He Found Her.

"I rushed out of the yard and went immediately to Mrs. Hanvey, whom I found lying face downward upon the street. When I reached her the blood was flowing freely from her mouth. By this time several had rushed to the place and we lifted her and carried her lifeless form into the house of Mr. White on the corner. She was breathing her last and the breath came in gasps.

"When the party was standing on the street corner my attention was attracted to them, as I was looking in that direction. They were standing directly under the electric light and I took a second look at them, because they appeared to be in earnest conversation and there seemed to be something that was worrying them.

"The man appeared to be excited, and though I was only a short distance away, I could not hear the conversation that passed between them. It was spoken in a low undertone."

Wrote Her a Note.

Mrs. Hanvey lived at No. 213 South Pryor street, and rented rooms from Mrs. Stein.

Mrs. Stein said last night that Dr. Hanvey was at her house yesterday morning, and was drinking.

He had frequently mistreated Mrs. Hanvey when he was under the influence of whisky, but she had no idea but that he would sober up during the day.

After Hanvey left the house his wife found a note he had written while he was in her room. He placed the note on the table and said nothing about it. The note contained a few words of farewell and closed by saying that he would never return and intended to live a better life in the future.

Mrs. Hanvey remained at home most of the day yesterday and did not see her husband until she was joined by him a few moments before he took her life.

Who Hanvey Is.

Dr. Hanvey is well known in Atlanta, having lived here many years. For about eight years he was employed in Jacobs' pharmacy.

About three years ago he left his wife, who heard nothing of him until he returned to Atlanta in March.

Of late years he has been drinking heavily.

After leaving the house yesterday at noon he came up town and was seen by several of his friends.

About 6 o'clock it is claimed that he was in Kenny's bar, on Pryor street. About half an hour later Hanvey was on Alabama street, and here it was that he met J. A. Punch. The two were engaged in conversation when suddenly Punch was seen to run up the street and dart into the drug store of Brown & Allen.

He Tries To Kill Punch.

Punch was greatly excited and when he rushed into the drug store hid behind a counter, saying that Hanvey was after him and that he had drawn a pistol upon him and tried to shoot him. Punch's manner told plainly how thoroughly alarmed he was and he begged that he be protected. He crept along behind the counters and hid himself behind the prescription case, where he remained until he thought it was safe to leave.

Hanvey, however, did not follow Punch, but it is supposed that he retraced his steps down Alabama street and, turning into Pryor, went down that street until he reached the courthouse, where he joined his wife and his little girl, when the trio started toward Mrs. Stein's home, where his wife lived.

GIVES HIMSELF UP.

Hanvey Walks Into the Police Headquarters and Quietly Surrenders.

At 12:40 o'clock this morning a man walked into the front entrance to the police station.

He passed a dozen officers that were sitting in front of the building and turned around facing them.

None of the men knew him and he could have walked away as easily as he had come. While the man was standing there, Station House Keeper Bonnell walked out of his office, saying:

"There is Hanvey now?"

"Hello, there, Billy," said Hanvey. "Who is in charge here?"

"I am in charge of the prisoners," said Bonnell.

"Well, where do you want me to go?" asked Hanvey as he walked into the station house keeper's office.

The surrender of Hanvey was so quiet that few of the men around the building knew who he was until he had been placed in a cell.

As the station house keeper started to search him he threw back his coat and said:

"I haven't got a thing, Billy, but a few cigars."

Hanvey was smoking a cigar and as he said this he knocked the ashes from it, at the same time taking the cigars from his pocket.

He had no weapons or money.

He was given into the custody of Turnkey Cooper and walked with a steady step down the prison hall to a cell door. As the door closed he stood for an instant looking through the iron bars and then sat down on an iron bunk.

"No, I can't talk about this affair," he said to a Constitution representative.

"I don't want to say a word. I had every opportunity to escape if I had wanted to, but I did not want to leave, so here I am."

Hanvey stood looking at the floor for an instant and then said:

"Is my wife dead?"

When told that she was he was silent for an instant, and then said:

"Well, that is all right."

As he said this he puffed away at his cigar quietly and then sat down again.

The turnkey brought several blankets to the cell and as he started to put them on the bunk Hanvey remarked:

"Oh, no matter about covering, for I don't care about any."

How Hanvey Came In.

When Hanvey walked into the station he was accompanied by Dr. J. P. Huntley, the dentist. The two lived at the same house and Hanvey asked him to accompany him to the prison. The two walked directly to the station, where Hanvey surrendered.

Just where Hanvey spent his time after the killing until his surrender is not known. He says that he went directly to his home, at 25 Washington street, where he remained until he determined to surrender.

His friend, Dr. Huntley, says that he came into the house and directly went to his room and asked him to go with him to the station house.

Hanvey Looked Very Wild.

Hanvey was shaved perfectly clean and looked wild and troubled, though he was calm. His eyes were swollen and had a hunted look in them that showed he was suffering either from grief or terrible excitement.

Station Housekeeper Bonnell has known Hanvey for years and one of his daughters is now at the officer's home. When he was told this, Hanvey said:

"Well, Billy, I know you will take good care of her."

"Well," he continued, "they tell me Mollie is dead."

And then, placing his hands over his eyes, he said:

"Don't tell me about it, Billy, for I don't want to hear about it."

Hanvey exhibited more feeling during this short conversation than at any other time. He sat quietly and smoked, but refused to talk to any one.

NOT LIABLE FOR DOUBLE TAX.

Judge Newman Rendered an Important Decision Yesterday Morning.

Judge Newman has decided that the Western and Atlantic railroad is not liable for double tax.

The receiver for the road, however, must pay the yearly taxes due the state and county, running back as far as 1890, the time when the lease of the road expired.

It will be remembered that suits against the receiver were filed several weeks ago by the state of Georgia and the city of Atlanta. It was on the issues drawn in these proceedings that the decision of Judge Newman was rendered.

The following extracts are taken from Judge Newman's written opinion:

"Taxation is the rule, and immunity from taxation is the exception. It is the policy of the government that all property should bear its just proportion of the public burden. The fact that property is in the hands of a receiver of a court does not exempt it from taxation. * * *

"The matter for determination is the liability of the Western and Atlantic property for taxation. The question raised by the demurrer is that the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, having been exempt from taxation except on the income, and there having been no net income since the expiration of the lease and its charter, that these assets are not subject to taxation at all. It is urged that the state, having invited the lessees to take its property in charge and operate it, and having granted certain immunities in connection with the contract of lease, will not now be allowed to subject it to taxation.

"Applying the well settled rule, it is clear that the immunity granted in this instance ceased with the termination of the lease and the expiration of the charter. It is said, however, that where the state undertakes to enter into a contract in reference to property that it descends from its position as a sovereign and must be treated as an individual."

After stating his judicial reasons in full the decision closed as follows:

"The conclusion is that the assets in the hands of these receivers are subject to taxation, but not to double taxation or penalty, and that the order of May 26, 1893, will not be enforced as against these claims. The demurrer will be overruled except as to the claim of double tax. This June 1, 1895.

WILLIAM T. NEWMAN,
"United States Judge."

The announcement of Judge Newman's decision in this important case will be read with very great interest all over the state.

HARRY LEWIS MUCH BETTER.

He Became Overheated While Riding His Bicycle to Marietta.

Mr. Harry Lewis, son of General J. R. Lewis, the ex-postmaster, was much better yesterday and was able to be out on the streets a short while.

Friday, Mr. Harry Lewis and Mr. Vol Bullock left the city on their wheels for a spin to Rome, as was published in The Constitution yesterday. The day was very warm and the heat oppressive. The young men became overheated and Mr. Lewis was taken suddenly ill. As Marietta was reached Mr. Lewis's illness increased and he became alarmingly ill. His father in this city was wired and left for Marietta. He found his son suffering from what he at first supposed to be a congestive chill. Later on, however, his condition improved very much and he came back to Atlanta with his father that night. His illness was due to the intense heat and exhaustion.

AT INDIAN SPRING

The Entire Police Department Will Picnic Wednesday Week.

A general wave of happy anticipation pervaded the atmosphere about police station and every man connected with the department wears a smile

Extensive preparations are being made for the police picnic, which occurs on the 12th of this month at Indian Spring.

It is to be given by the Police Relief Association and every one who knows the policy of this organization also knows that the day's outing will be one full of pleasure and the accasion one long to be remembered by those who attend.

Last year the policemen picnicked at Indian Spring, and on that occasion they were so well pleased that they decided that the picnic this year should be held at the same place.

The policemen, officers, detectives and their families, accompanied by their friends, will leave on a special train for the picnic grounds, Wednesday morning, the 12th. A band has been engaged and will discourse sweet music as the train speeds along, and at the grounds the music will be followed by many merry dancers in the pavilion.

The Police Relief Association has held four annual picnics since its organization.

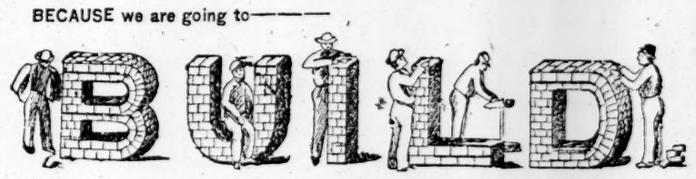
Every detail is receiving the closest attention and every member is interested in the success of the occasion.

About two hundred tickets have been sold.

$40,000 WORTH OF——
Fine Clothing, Hats and Furnishings
To Be SACRIFICED.

WHY ? WHY

BECAUSE we are going to——



Our Store twice its present size.

BECAUSE WE DON'T WANT OUR GOODS DAMAGED BY DIRT AND DUST.
BECAUSE OUR ARCHITECT NEEDS ROOM.
BECAUSE WE'D RATHER SACRIFICE OUR GOODS NOW WHILE THEY ARE FRESH AND PERFECT THAN RISK HAVING THEM DAMAGED.

That's Why We'd Rather Sacrifice Now Than Later.

Be among the first and get the pick of our elegant assortments. No matter what you may want in our line, WE'LL BE SURE TO SAVE YOU MONEY. If you can't come, write for what you want.

EISEMAN & WEIL,
3 Whitehall St.

A BOON TO CLERKS

The First of the Early Closing Began Yesterday Afternoon.

IT WAS AMONG WHOLESALE STORES

The Freight Depots Also Shut Down a 3 O'Clock—This Week Begins the 6 O'Clock Closing.

The clerks in all the various freight depots of the city, in all the wholesale stores and in the oil stores stopped work yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, under the new movement which was inaugurated by Mr. Harry L. Schlesinger.

Judge Tanner, who is always to the front in matters of such kind, closed his office yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and will close every Saturday at that hour. In the meantime the office will close every day during the week at 5 o'clock.

This week the retail men will begin to close every afternoon at 6 o'clock, with the exception of Saturday. This will be done in all branches of trade except the haberdashers. In this last line of business there seems to be a general misunderstanding between the firms which make a specialty of collars, cravats, hats and shirts.

It seems that one of the local firms has finally refused to join with the others in the 6 o'clock movement but will close at 8 o'clock. Another firm, it is understood, has a contract with the people it rents from to keep open at certain hours. Another of the haberdashers has announced that if the kicking firm does not close at 6 o'clock it will keep open also.

The early closing during the hot summer months is a boon to the clerks. All day long they are forced to stay in doors and have but little opportunity to get a cool breeze to circulate in the direction of their heated brows. In the summer the days are longer and closing at 6 o'clock means that the clerks can have an hour and a half of daylight at the coolest portion of the evening.

The clerks in the freight depots, the wholesale houses and the oil company offices are decidedly pleased with the innovation. The closing at 3 o'clock gives them plenty of time to take a pleasant afternoon drive or a stroll out into the woods where they can get a glimpse of nature and enjoy the scent-laden atmosphere that comes through the forest fresh filled with the sweetest aroma the wild growth affords.

Mr. Schlesinger, who has been at the head of the early closing movement, is one of the most prominent of Atlanta's wholesale merchants and has won for himself the deepest appreciation of the men who work for salaries. He has always exhibited the kindest regard for the health, welfare and pleasure of his own employes and in his consistent action has won others to exercise the same leniency.

The wholesale men include many various businesses and yesterday afternoon there were not less than 400 men who were out three hours earlier than the usual Saturday closing.

All the big retail dry goods houses, confectionery houses and boot and shoe stores will close as stated, at 6 o'clock every afternoon excepting Saturday, when they will close at 9 o'clock.

The early closing is a boon to men who deserve it.

IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

Minor Happenings of the Day in Court, Criminal, Social, Political, and Educational Circles in Atlanta.

——The annual reception of the alumnae of the Girls' High school will occur Monday. It will be held in Browning hall and will be the delightful affair those receptions have always been in the past.

——There will be a recital by the pupils of Professor Alfredo Barili next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. The recital will occur in the concert hall of the Young Men's Christian Association.

——It will be gratifying to the friends of Mrs. M. P. Camp, the wife of Hon. M. P. Camp, member of the city council from the fifth ward, to know that she is steadily improving. Her physicians are now confident of her complete restoration to health and Mrs. Camp has many friends in Atlanta who will read this bulletin with intense satisfaction.

——A meeting of the hospital and day nursery committee of the exposition was held last Friday in the exposition rooms, Mrs. N. P. Black presiding. A large attendance was present and the subject was fully discussed. The following chairmen were named: Committee on cots and furniture, Mrs. N. Ittner; on nurses, Mrs. J. M. Beath; on physicians, Mrs. J. F. Alexander; on food for children, Mrs. J. E. Wooten; on cribs, Mrs. Adams; on amusing the children, Mrs. Arthur Locke; on food for the sick, Mrs. J. W. Martin; on laundry, Mrs. McAfee; on towels, bandages and clothing, Mrs. E. P. Chamberlin; on admission to the nursery, Mrs. Runnette. Mrs. Black desires all the members of the committee who were not present at the meeting to notify the chairmen of one or more of these committees of their willingness to serve. The ladies have already made considerable progress and the success of this feature of the exposition is well assured.

——At the corner of Forsyth and South streets there is a family that is in need of help and is deserving of it. The father is ill with consumption and three of his children are now ill with the measles. Yesterday afternoon one of his children was buried. Mr. J. H. Green, who is the head of the family, has been too proud to ask for assistance.

——Mr. Robert Medlock, who lives at Norcross, states that his son has discovered a very valuable gold mine on his place about a mile and a half from Norcross. Its vein runs near the surface and is very rich in gold quartz.

A CASE OF INTEREST

Justice Orr Will Probably Decide the McDonald Case on Monday.

SAYS IT WAS FALSE IMPRISONMENT

Several Attorneys Say That McDonald Didn't Have To Move—Justice Orr Will Probably So Decide.

A decision of interest will be that rendered Monday by Justice Edgar H. Orr in the matter of the alleged false imprisonment of Bailiff McDonald by Sergeant White and Patrolman Morrison.

From the opinions that have been expressed by wellknown attorneys in the city it is very likely that Justice Orr will decide the case against the officers and may bind them over to a higher court.

The case is an interesting one, and it is probably the first time that it has ever been brought to a test trial. The affair occurred during the week when the Knights of Pythias were in possession of the city.

The procession, which was a long one and a large one, was moving along Pryor street and several patrolmen were engaged in moving vehicles along and clearing the street for the parade. In one of the buggies that chanced to be on the street at the time was Bailiff McDonald, of Justice Bloodworth's court.

Sergeant White told the bailiff to move out of the way and give room to the procession. Bailiff McDonald said that he didn't care to. He was comfortably situated and had no desire to encumber his vision with a change of scenery. Not in so many words did the bailiff say this, but he sturdily refused to be moved and stated in terms most unequivocal that he would not move.

So insistent was the bailiff that Sergeant White decided to take him in charge. He thereupon arrested McDonald and turned him over to Morrison. Bailiff McDonald insisted that he had violated no city ordinance and that his arrest was illegal. The officers insisted that he had violated a law. When the case came to trial Judge Calhoun decided that Bailiff McDonald was up to date on the city law and dismissed him, declaring that there was nothing in the charge against him.

Bailiff McDonald then swore out warrants before Justice Orr, charging Sergeant White and Patrolman Morrison with false imprisonment. The city attorney appeared for the officers. The law placed before Justice Orr on the side of the officers was that relating to the rights of the military. One section referred to the right of a captain to arrest any one who interfered with or obstructed the parade. The arrest was not made by a militia captain, but it was urged by Judge Anderson that the officers were acting under the direction of the military officers.

The attorney for the bailiff claimed that there was no portion of the city ordinance which gave the officers of a military company the right to command the police officers of a city.

It was also urged by Judge Anderson that there was a law, which was presented as evidence, which gave the military the right to the streets, and all the room that was necessary for their maneuvers. This the prosecution urged was ridiculous and that it virtually meant to drive everybody indoors when there was a parade.

Justice Orr has held up his decision thus far, but will probably give out something Monday.

RATHER BADLY MIXED.

Jacobs' Pharmacy Co.'s Advertising—Who Did It?

In an interview in yesterday's Looking Glass credit is given to a New York man for doing the newspaper advertising for Jacobs' Pharmacy, whereas, on the contrary, it is well known to every newspaper and book publisher in Atlanta that all the newspaper advertising, as well as the booklets used by said pharmacy for more than three years, has been the original work of Mr. T. E. Hanbury, an experienced newspaper man and advertising expert of this city. It is a fact that his copy has always been set up from time to time by the various advertisement setters of newspapers in this city and any of them will testify they have been first-class in every particular.

It is to be regretted that The Looking Glass got things so badly mixed. We have first-class advertising talent in our own city without having to go to New York to find it.

FORMAL OPENING.

Music, Flowers and a Delightful Time for All.

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, which have been doing business at 75 Whitehall street, this city, for quite a number of years, have just completed remodeling their store and will tomorrow morning, and continuing thereafter for two days, give a formal opening to the people of Atlanta.

This company have no finer store in the United States than their Atlanta branch. The head office sent their finest decorator, Mr. William Curtis, of New York, for the special purpose of beautifying and remodeling the store. Mr. Curtis's work is artistic, and the people who visit the store on its opening days this week will see something indeed "wonderful to behold."

Mr. Pierre M. Bealer, the manager of the southern branch, is a live, up-to-date young business man and tips his hat to the public tomorrow in giving an elegant box of the finest candy to each customer, and will, in addition to this, serve to all the ladies a glass of ice tea made from their celebrated brand, "Ceylonia." Mr. Bealer will announce Tuesday morning the things to be given away Tuesday and Wednesday. It would be well to keep your eye on this, for he has something extremely nice for you this warm weather.

The Seashore Express.

The great seashore express for Brunswick, connecting closely with boats for St. Simon's and Cumberland, leaves Atlanta at 9:10 p. m. daily, arriving in Brunswick at 7 a. m. over the Southern railway. This is the only through direct line under one management from Atlanta to Brunswick. Apply Southern railway ticket office for summer excursion rates and sleeping car accommodations.

Knowing there were to be several large weddings early in June, we ordered out several sterling tea sets and a number of handsome combinations in chests and cases, and this week are offering some rare and beautiful goods. These are in addition to our regular stock, which is one of the largest and finest in the city. Our reputation for fine goods at reasonable prices is well known. We cordially invite you to call and see them. New designs; new goods. If you do not live in the city write us for our prices on sterling silver.

MAIER & BERKELE, Jewelers.

THE BALLARD HOUSE.

Its Advantageous Location and Liberal Management Commend It to the Public.

The up-town hotel is a recognized necessity of truly metropolitan cities, and, with the proper environments and progressive management, they become luxuries.

The Ballard house, situated at 201 Peachtree street, is just far enough within the up-town limit to receive all the advantages to be obtained from such a location and, at the same time, it is convenient to the business center.

Its enterprising manager, Mr. A. B. Walker, has just received an elegant 'bus from the hands of the White Hickory Wagon Company. This 'bus will ply between the Ballard house and the union depot for the exclusive service of Mr. Walker's patrons. The White Hickory Wagon Company, of this city, has a wide reputation for the beauty and comfort of its vehicles. The 'bus just constructed for the Ballard house is one of their best pieces of work and is a model of its kind.

The short ride from the depot to the Ballard house will be a pleasant preliminary suggestive of the very pleasant entertainment to follow. Both transient and permanent guests are received. The service leaves nothing to be desired.

ESSENCE OF SIMPLICITY
The Mild Power Cures.

While Humphreys's Specifics are the essence of simplicity in choice or use, yet as some may be puzzled over the disease or the particular specific required, a letter to the company will receive full professional attention and due medical advice free.

Dr. Humphreys's Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared remedies, used for nearly half a century by the people with entire success.

NO. SPECIFIC FOR

1—FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammations..
2—WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic....
3—TEETHING, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness .....
4—DIARRHOEA, of Children or Adults..
5—DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic..
6—CHOLERA MORBUS, Vomiting .....
7—COUGHS, Colds, Bronchitis.....
8—NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faceache....
9—HEADACHE, Sick Headache, Vertigo..
10—DYSPEPSIA, Biliousness, Constipation
11—SUPPRESSED or PAINFUL PERIODS
12—Whites, Too Profuse Periods.....
13—CROUP, LARYNGITIS, Hoarseness....
14—SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Erptions..
15—RHEUMATISM, or Rheumatic Pains..
16—MALARIA, Chills, Fever and Ague....
17—PILES, Blind or Bleeding.....
18—OPHTHALMY, Sore or Weak Eyes....
19—CATARRH, Influenza, Cold in the Head
20—WHOOPING COUGH.....
21—ASTHMA, Oppressed Breathing.....
22—EAR DISCHARGES, Impaired Hearing
23—SCROFULA, Enlarged Glands, Swelling
24—GENERAL DEBILITY, PhysicalWeakness .....
25—DROPSY and Scanty Secretions.....
26—SEA SICKNESS, Sickness from Riding
27—KIDNEY DISEASES.....
28—NERVOUS DEBILITY.....
29—SORE MOUTH, or Canker.....
30—URINARY WEAKNESS.....
32—DISEASES OF THE HEART, Palpitation.....
33—EPILEPSY, Spasms, St. Vitus's Dance
34—SORE THROAT, Quinsy, Diphtheria....
35—CHRONIC CONGESTIONS and Eruptions .....
"77" for ROSE COLD.

Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 25c, or 5 for $1 (may be assorted), except Nos. 28, 32 and 33, put up in $1 flasks only.

DR. HUMPHREYS'S MANUAL (Enlarged and revised), mailed free.

HUMPHREYS MED. CO.,
111 and 113 William St., New York.

SLIPPERS
For Commencement.

We have the handsomest stock in the city. Have just opened up another lot of

Ladies' Fine Oxford Ties.

Some entirely new styles. Have entirely new styles. shipment of Infant's Kid Moccasins and Soft Sole Slippers.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

Greatest of All.

There is no invention under the sun that contributes so much to the welfare and happiness of the women of the nineteenth century as the light running Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. It is the greatest sewing machine extant, because the most popular, and this is due principally to its light running feature. Call at office, 71 Whitehall, and inspect its many points of superiority.

OFF FOR ST. SIMON'S.

Large Party of Society People Leave for the Seashore.

The warm weather has started the tide of travel to the seashore resorts and last night a large party of the prominent Atlanta 400 left on the Southern railroad at 9 o'clock for Brunswick. They will visit St. Simon's and Cumberland islands and will be joined in a few days by others from Atlanta. The Southern railway provided an extra car for the accommodation of the party. The summer schedule of the Southern leaving Atlanta at 9:10 o'clock p. m. for Brunswick will be a great convenience for the travel to Cumberland and St. Simon's this season.

PAY BEFORE YOU RIDE.

A Young Insurance Man Fails to Return a Team and Is Arrested.

E. R. Minor, a young man living in Atlanta and engaged as a collector by an insurance company doing business in the Inman building, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Wooten and Ivy.

The charges were cheating and swindling and were preferred by Mr. Moore, who runs a livery stable at McDonough.

Mr. Minor was in McDonough several days ago and hired from Mr. Moore a horse and buggy, saying that he was an insurance man and was going to make a trip in the country on a collecting tour. He left in the buggy and came to Atlanta. He failed to return the hired team and Mr. Moore came to Atlanta to investigate the matter. He was told that Minor had been here, but had started back for McDonough to return the team. Mr. Moore took the next train home, but was disappointed in not finding Minor upon his arrival in McDonough. He immediately came back to the city, getting here yesterday, and swore out a warrant against the young man and asked that it be served upon him. The detectives found Minor on Bartow street with the team in his possession, and he was carried to the station house.

Minor said he had consumed more time in the trip than he had expected and had come to Atlanta to get the money with which to pay for the team. He employed Lanier & Lethridge as attorneys and the warrant was withdrawn by Moore on the payment of all costs and the return of the horse and buggy.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

A Lecture at Decatur.

By special request Rev. Bryan W. Collier will lecture Monday night, June 3d, at the Decatur Baptist church under the auspices of the Young People's Union. He will tell of his trip to Washington city and of the session and work of the Southern Baptist convention. Many historical facts will be given. The lecture is free and the people of Decatur and vicinity are cordially invited. Mr. Collier is an interesting speaker.

MATTINGS.

Chinese and Japanese,

12½ to 50 cents per yard, in all the latest colors and designs.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

You will regret it if you miss the sale of Inman Park and Ponce de Leon avenue lots at auction, administrator's sale, Tuesday, June 4th, 11 o'clock, before courthouse. W. H. Nutting, administrator.

PLAISANCE PARK

(Formerly Brisbine Park,)

ATLANTA, GA.

The American Amusement Association, ... Directors

The Fashionable Open-Air Aumsement Resort. Illuminated by Electricity.

GRAND OPENING FOR THE SEASON,

Commencing Wednesday, June 5th, 1895.

PERFORMANCES:.....Afternoons at 3. Evenings at 8:15.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENTS 8 MARVELOUS PERFORMANCES 8

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th. Afternoons at 3 p. m. Evenings at 8:15 p. m. Introducing for the first time in the south

CALVERLEY "THE NIAGARA FALLS HERO."

(Engaged at a salary of $1,000 per week.)

Acknowledged by the American and Canadian Press to be

THE CHAMPION HIGH-WIRE ARTIST OF THE WORLD



"Calverley in One of His Great Feats."

Calverley is the only man who has ever crossed Niagara in the dark.

Calverley ran across the Niagara gorge on his ¾-inch wire in two minutes and 35 2-5 seconds.

Calverley's night exhibitions amid fireworks are thrilling and fascinating performances.

Calverley's performances comprise the most wonderful feats ever attempted.

GRAND OPEN AIR CONCERTS

By the American Military Band during each performance.

EJTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

For list of other attractions that will appear at "PLAISANCE PARK" June 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th in conjunction with MR. CALVERLEY,

See Monday's Constitution, Journal and Commercial.

THE ATLANTA TRACTION COMPANY'S CARS RUN DIRECT TO PLAISANCE PARK.

PRICES: General Admission, 25 Cents.

GRAND STAND, 25 Cents Extra.

ELECTRIC FANS THROUGHOUT THE GRAND STAND.

PRIVILEGES FOR RENT:

The refreshment privilege, the cigar and tobacco privileges and the advertising programme privileges.

Applicants call room 328 Equitable buildin. Hours, 11 to 12 a. m.; 2:30 to 3:30 and 8 to 9 p. m.

Turn and Twist

Your money as you may, there's no Boys' Clothing in town will yield you such solid satisfaction for every cent that's spent as the Clothing that is found here. There's an unmatchable something about it. The quality will please, the style will delight and the workmanship will charm. But the most impressive features are the prices.

$1.79-$3.49
$1.89-$3.89
$2.39-$4.49
$2.69-$4.99
$2.99-$5.39

All-wool Knee-Trouser Suits at opposite prices which are about one-third of their real value. The variety includes Eton, Junior, Reefer, Middy, Rob Roy, Zouave and Fauntleroy styles. Plain and Fancy Cheviots, Cassimeres, Summer Tweeds and Homespuns. Sizes 3 to 16 years.....

Children's Wash Suits.

$1.50 —TO— $5.00

Novelties that mothers will enthuse over. Such a display of graceful and elegant goods has never before been seen in the South. Duck, Pique, Linen, Galatea and Duchesse Cloth in delicate stripes and checks—blue, pink, reseda, nile, lavender, lemon, olive and gray. The prettiest and most picturesque garments we ever saw.

Blouse Waists.

All the beautiful effects in White Linen Lawns—made with Embroidery Ruffle and fancy collar and cuffs—

75c up to $2.50

All Kinds of Livery.

Big value in Linen and Light-weight Cloth Livery for coachmen's summer wear. There's chic and tone to our styles.

EISEMAN BROS.,

15-17 Whitehall Street.

Monday BARGAINS AT TAYLOR & GALPHIN'S

Special Sale of Commencement Goods All Next Week.

RIBBONS, LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS, FANS, MITTS, HOSIERY, SILKS, SWISSES, ORGANDIES.

SILKS.

10 pieces 31-inch Swivel Silks, in opera and dark colors, **At 25c Yard.**

10 pieces new colorings in Kai-Kai Wash Silks, **At 29c Yard.**

10 pieces all-silk Surahs and Chinas, in solid opera colors, **At 25c Yard.**

12 pieces Silk Crepes, in all the opera colors only, **At 39c Yard.**

SHIRT WAISTS.

Taffeta Silk, with large sleeves and lined, **At $1.98 Each.**

Better grades of Silk Waists at $2.50, $2.98 and $3.98 each.

Ladies' laundered Percale Shirt Waists, all properly made and large assortment to choose from, **At 50c Each.**

WHITE GOODS.

1 case of fine seed-dot Scotch Swiss **At 8 1-2c Yard.**

Check Nainsooks, in fine bookfold qualities, and Sheer India Linens, in short lengths and mill ends, worth 10c, **At 5c Yard.**

DRESS GOODS.

Another shipment of those 36-inch all-wool fine Serges, in black and colors, **At 25c Yard.**

A complete line of all-wool 36-inch Cashmere, in pink, blue and cream, **At 29c Yard.**

Opera shades in fine silk-finish Henriettas, 38 inches wide, **At 39c Yard.**

A complete line of Challies, in half-wool qualities, solid opera shades, **At 15c Yard.**

DUCK SUITS,

Well made and fast colors in stripes only, **At $1.25 Each.**

Striped Duck Suits, with white vest fronts, **At $1.75 Each.**

White Duck Suits, with navy or cardinal collars and cuffs, **At $1.98 Each.**

NEW PERCALES,

In those stripes and colors you've been seeking. They are here now **At 12 1-2c Yard.**

Some new things in 36-inch Percales, that are worth 12½c, **At 8 1-2c Yard.**

BOYS' CLOTHING.



This department has made more friends for us this season than ever before. Correct—that is it. Make, material, color and price. No wonder so many mothers come here for their Boys' Clothing. THIS WEEK:

90 boys' Scotch Cheviot double-breasted Knee-Pants Suits, $2.50 value, **At $1.50 a Suit.**

200 boys' navy and black all-wool Cheviot double-breasted Suits, excellent value, **At $2.98 a Suit.**

36 boys' fine all-worsted Reefer Suits, large sailor collars, nicely braided, actual $5.00 value, **At $1.98 a Suit.**

50 doz. boys' fine navy, black and fancy Cheviot Knee Pants. They are dressy and serviceable. **At 50c a Pair.**

50 doz. boys' well-made Cottonade Knee Pants. Not fine, but serviceable, cool and well put together, **At 25c a Pair.**

MISSES' PATENT LEATHER SANDALS.



Misses' Patent Leather Sandals, with buckle and bow; the same as sold elsewhere at $1.50, here **At 98c a Pair.**

Misses' Tan Vici Kid Sandals, with buckle and bow, new shade. They are hard to find, but we have them, $1.50 value, **At 98c a Pair.**

Misses' genuine Dongola patent tip Oxford Ties, hand-turned, spring heels, 12 to 2, exceptional good value, **At 98c a Pair.**

Misses' cloth-top Button Shoes, patent tip toes, very popular, **At $1.25 a Pair.**

10 cases ladies' genuine Vici Kid, Cincinnati made Oxford Ties, patent tip and patent trimmed, regular $2 value, special price for Monday **At $1.39 a Pair.**

Ladies' finest Vici Kid, genuine hand-sewed, patent leather trimmed Oxford Ties, $2.50 and $3 values for Monday **At $1.98 a Pair.**

Ladies' genuine hand-turned Tan Oxford Ties **At 50c a Pair.**

Ladies' hand-turned Strap Sandals, buckle and bow, **At 75c a Pair.**

Ladies' hand-turned I. Dongola pat. tip Oxford Ties **At 39c a Pair.**

GENTLEMEN, If you will need Shoes any time soon, take our advice and buy them somewhere at once. If you wait you will pay more than you can buy them for at present. WE OFFER men's genuine calf custom made Shoes, any wanted shape, balmoral or congress, Monday, and until our present stock is sold, **At $1.98 a Pair.**

Men's genuine calf custom made Shoes, the celebrated Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.'s own make, every pair warranted or another pair free, **At $2.50 a Pair.**

Men's genuine kangaroo custom made Shoes, bal. or congress, new and comfortable shapes, actual $3.50 value, **At $2.50 a Pair.**

SPECIAL: One bargain table full of Men's fine calf low-cut Bluchers and Oxford Ties, worth up to $3, for Monday **At $1.50 a Pair.**

One bargain table full of misses' and children's Red and Black Oxford Ties and Button Shoes, worth $1.25 to $1.75, for Monday **At 50c a Pair.**

THIRD FLOOR ATTRACTIONS.

One case of white check Nainsook.....At 2½c a Yard
One case of cream ground figured Challies .....At 2½c a Yard
One case of 31-inch heavy Ducks.....At 5c a Yard
One case of Paris Crepe Plisse.....At 6½c a Yard

And hundreds of other attractions on this floor. TAKE ELEVATOR.

NOS. 238 AND 240 MARIETTA STREET

DROUIN'S FREAKS.

A Millionaire Who Does All Manner of Eccentric Things.

HE LITERALLY BURNS HIS MONEY

Lights Cigars with Ten Dollar Notes—Calls One of His Ponies Paresis and Another Crazy—An Odd Character.

Atlantic City, N. J., May 30.—This city has a millionaire whose eccentricities are the talk of the state. He keeps the people guessing what he will do next. His name is Edward Drouin. He is ex-vice president of the Philedalphia commercial exchange, but makes his home now at this seaside resort.

A pretty good index of Millionaire Drouin's character is the names of his ponies.



MILLIONAIRE DROUIN.

One is called Crazy and its mate is Paresis. He drives them in a way that corresponds admirably with their names, and more than once the Atlantic City police have had to caution the reckless millionaire to stop his furious driving. He drives in a rubber-tired road cart.

The other day he appeared on his porch dressed in regulation cowboy fashion, with sombrero, flannel shirt, tall boots and a double-barreled shotgun in his lap. Passers-by at once took the opposite side of the street, and a tragedy was momentarily expected. But the gun was only his newest method of amusing himself.

The catalogue of his eccentricities covers a wider range of extraordinary conduct and crazy carryings-on than was ever concocted by any one outside of a lunatic asylum, and certainly no sane millionaire, jaded by the ordinary pleasurable diversions possible with an unlimited bank account and a daring disregard of the opinions of his neighbors, ever resorted to such ingenious methods of amusement.

How He Burns His Money.

The first playful act was with the newsboys. The lads who sold him papers received in payment bank notes, the denominations of which were as likely to be fives as ones. Then the Atlantic City merchants who served him were paid double and treble the value of their goods without asking.

He developed George Francis Train's interesting but expensive penchant for sending telegraph messenger boys on the most trivial errands and frequently had the entire force of both Western Union and the Postal telegraph offices at his beck and call. It was his daily habit to wire invitations to prominent Americans to pay him a visit.

He used bank notes ranging from one to ten dollars in denomination, with which to light his cigars.

Another favorite amusement was to place a gold coin or a bank note under the heel of his boot and then give it to the first boy who succeeded in shoving his foot off the money. He frequently purchased merry-go-round checks in $5 stacks and gave them to the children.

On March 3, 1894, because there was a delay in the arrival of a livery rig that he had ordered, he called on the proprietor, and in fifteen minutes had bought him out and was running the establishment himself.

On March 4, 1894, he startled the town by announcing his intention to buy out a newspaper. Later in the day he made arrangements through City Solicitor Endicott and Prosecutor Percy to purchase The Atlantic City Journal.

On March 5, 1894, the townspeople were thrown into a ferment of excitement upon hearing that Drouin intended to buy the Second National bank outright. He had business in the bank that day and took umbrage because one of the clerks answered him rather gruffly. He turned on his heel swearing that he would own the bank and discharge the clerk within a week. An hour afterward he was buying the bank stock right and left.

A few days later he bought an old house known as the Penn Mansion, adjoining his residence. It was worth $30,000. Some one remarked to him that it would make a fine home for himself and wife.

"Home," he echoed, with an accent of disgust. "I'm going to tear the old rattle-trap down and use the ground to enlarge my stable."

The Reckless Driving.

Meanwhile he rode behind a spirited team, making four or five trips a day up and down the beach, each time in a different wagon and with different horses. He had between sixty and seventy blooded animals in his stable and more than a score of road wagons.

He changed his clothes as often as he did the driving rigs. One hour he appeared in a yachting costume, the next in a bicycle rig and then in a frock coat. He often wore evening dress in the middle of the day and showed a particular liking for the unconventional garb of the frontiersman, with high-laced tan boots, sombrero, a sun and a revolver.

His wild driving through the streets and on the beach quickly got him into trouble. One one occasion he was arrested for driving like a maniac in great circles on the sandy shore, where scores of children were playing. The hotel guests on the board walk, and especially the women, created such an uproar that the police were finally forced to interfere. Drouin was not locked up, however, but was paroled upon giving his promise to appear in court when wanted.

One of his favorite diversions was to lie down in his stable and allow his dogs to rush and fight and snarl over his body. In consequence, his face was continually cut and scratchhed by their paws.

Warm Bath for Goldfish.

On March 12, 1894, he bought $18 worth of goldfish and put them in an aquarium in his home. While watching them swimming around, the thought suddenly struck him that the water was rather cold for them and he ordered a servant to bring him a bucket of warm water. The servant demurred, saying that hot water would kill the fish.

"Do as I tell you," retorted the millionaire; "I bought them, they are mine, and I'll do as I like with them." The servant obeyed and gave the goldfish a warm bath.

On March 14, 1894, while traveling on a through express on the West Jersey railroad, he asked the conductor to stop at May's Landing. The conductor refused, and Drouin was furious. He loudly declared, "Well, when I get home I'll buy your old road out and then I'll have trains run to suit myself."

He was true to his word in so far as making a beginning was concerned, for a few days later he actually purchased a considerable block of the stock, and only failed to become sole owner of the road because some of the largest holders of stock refused to sell.

From St. Patrick's Day, 1894, until the ensuing April, Drouin's favorite amusement almost every day when at home was reckless driving through the principal thoroughfares of the city.

Brave in a Runaway.

On March 18th he was whipping his horses to a furious gait on Atlantic avenue, when the vehicle in which he was riding struck a trolley pole. Drouin turned a triple somersault and landed on the ground head first. He bored a hole in the dirt, but got up smiling and holding tightly to his great big driving whip. Blood was streaming from his face, but he pluckily started on a run after his frightened horses, and by a tremendous burst of speed, managed to overtake them. With blind courage he climbed over the dashboard, succeeded in recovering the lines and then got the frightened animals under control again. This feat elicited an ovation from the large crowd who witnessed it. Drouin drove to his stables, bowing and smiling right and left.

He became such an easy prey to dishonest tradesmen that several of them in transactions with Drouin overreached themselves, and he very promptly refused to pay their exorbitant demands. From this the rumor sprang that the second "Monte Cristo" was going "broke." To disprove this he appeared in every public place in town actually burning money, and then, through his lawyers, made known his reason for declining to settle certain bills. He also instructed his legal advisers to sue several of the more rapacious merchants for swindling.

Drouin reappeared with his wife in Atlantic City during the first week of the past April. His first conspicuous act was to purchase the Hartford Inn, a noted pleasure resort in Chelsea, subject to a lease. The tenant refused to vacate upon being ordered to do so by Mr. Drouin, which so exasperated him that he went to the house one night with his valet and broke all the windows on the ground floor. Later he paid for the damage done. Drouin always pays—that's his aim in life.

A few days later he purchased the famous old Inlet Road house. When asked by an inquisitive townsman what he wanted it for, he replied: "To make a present of it to the first person I can find in this town who knows enough to mind his own business."

On April 20th Drouin appeared with his latest purchases, a rubber-tired road cart and a handsome pair of trick ponies, which he calls "Paresis" and "Crazy." Every day since then he has dashed up and down Atlantic avenue during the busiest hours of the day, dressed in the height of fashion and standing upright in the cart. Immediately after these exhibitions he walks up and down the entire length of the avenue apparently oblivious of the passers-by, yet enjoying the comments his appearance provokes. He also purchased a racing bicycle and on it rode to Pleasantville and back, a distance of ten miles, in twenty-four minutes, beating the best record of local cracks.

Ablaze with Diamonds.

On Saturday, April 27th, he made a great sensation by appearing on the street ablaze with diamonds. A huge stone, seemingly of the purest water, blazed in his immaculate shirt front. Another brilliant sparkled in his broad gold necktie ring, and the gleam of a smaller stone could be seen in his gold collar button. His cuff buttons were studded with precious stones, and he carried a cane that was worth even more than its weight in gold. It was a thick, round stick of some highly polished wood, and the carved handle was studded with a big handful of diamonds, large and small, and all of exquisite cut and purest water. Drouin swung the cane with a bored air, and was apparently indifferent to the wondering comments of the natives, who gazed upon him and his jewels with open-mouthed astonishment.

Drouin is accompanied by his pretty wife. She seems to enjoy the sensations which he causes daily almost as much as he does himself. She is a blonde with short, curly hair.

Atlantic City folks have been eager to learn the early history of Drouin. He was a Philadelphia boy and early developed remarkable business talent. He is forty-four years of age. At twenty he purchased a seat in one of the exchanges in Philadelphia and became a speculator in grain. He combined great boldness with an unusual degree of shrewdness. He knew when to stop. These qualities rapidly led to his success. He made a great deal of money, and at one time knew how to keep it. His prominence in Philadelphia's business world led to his election as vice president of the Commercial Exchange, an office which he held for several years. He was also appointed chairman of the committee of the Philadelphia stock exchange that received President Grant and later President Hayes and their cabinets on occasions when they visited Philadelphia.

Drouin married Miss Emily Thompson, the daughter of a wealthy wholesale grocer of Peoria, Ill. He was then at the high-tide of his career, and they seemed to get along famously together. She fell in with all his whims and thought nothing of going for long, mad drives with him at any hour of the night. On one of the coldest days last March a year ago she created a sensation by driving around the town attired in a light summer dress and wearing ribbons of natural flowers twined about her.

Began To Be Eccentric.

About seven years ago Drouin's friends say they first observed that he was eccentric, and for a time he became the talk of the Quaker town on account of his oddity. He was an expert billiard player and invented what he called the sectional billiard cue. The story was told in the Philadelphia newspapers at the time of his parading Chestnut street, dressed in a heavy overcoat and slippers, with his patent cue under his arm, challenging his acquaintances in the street to play him billiards. Shortly after that he retired from business and then, with his wife, left Philadelphia and went to Paris. For a time he cut a wide swath in the American colony there. It is said that during a month he spent at Monte Carlo he never quit the gaming table a day without being a heavy winner, although he never accomplished the feat of the man in the song.

Drouin is slender but well built, and has the courage of a lion. He is tall, quite blonde, and hollow-cheeked. He is an expert boxer and can take care of himself with the best sparrers. Although an expert horseman, his manner of driving is sensational. He drives like a drunken man and holds the reins nearly on a level with his shoulders. When crossing streets he generally rises partly to his feet, in order to avoid bumps, he says. He is short and sharp of speech, dictatorial and somewhat overbearing in manner, and in this respect is quite unlike his wife, who seems to enjoy a chat and gets a great deal of amusement out of her husband's eccentricities.

Drouin's Generosity.

Like George Law, the late lamented Coal Oil Johnny and 'Squire Abingdon, Drouin is generally surrounded by a set of men who make a good living out of his bounty. He is more than generous. A story is told of a newspaper man who once wrote something in a kindly spirit about Drouin. The latter at once hunted up the author of the article, and had him to dinner at his house. After dinner Drouin presented his guest with a diamond-studded watch chain, worth $500. No refusal would be accepted, and as the recipient of the present was about to fasten it onto his Waterbury Mrs. Drouin insisted on his accepting a gold watch, also studded with diamonds, and with his name engraved on the case.

Drouin does not look his age by fifteen years, and is agile as a cat. One of his latest pranks is to break in one of his [illegible] windows if he has to wait a moment at his own door upon returning late at night. Another thing which created considerable talk was a notion he took to gild the horns of a big billy goat that he owns. He drives this goat to a handsome cart.

On Easter Monday he placed an order for fifty dozen of eggs, and then had all the messenger boys by special invitation at his Illinois avenue cottage, where he turned over the entire lower floor to the lads, and an old-fashioned Easter egg peeling contest was held. With all his oddities Drouin is highly thought of in Atlantic City, probably on account of the lavish way he spends his money, and for this reason, too, he is allowed to do pretty much as he pleases. The police say that he is harmless and kind-hearted, and, in fact, the poor of the town have had good reason to bless both him and his wife.

Drouin fell a victim to the "Trilby" craze. Recently, in reading the novel, he came across the name of "Durien." This, he is convinced, is meant for Drouin. It thus happens that his cottage has many reminders of Du Maurier's creation. Seven copies of the story, bound in white and gold, are in the book case. Among Drouin's numerous pets are a monkey, a parrot and a very old mastiff. These he has respectively named "Little Billee," "Trilby" and "Svengali." Other pets are named after other characters in the novel.

In a history of the industries and prominent men of Philadelphia, issued thirteen years ago, Drouin was classed with such men as ex-Governor Pattison, William McAleer, Clayton McMichael, George R. Pierre and John T. Bailey. The biographical notice said of him:

"Few young men in business life have so rapidly risen to positions of prominence and importance as has Mr. Edward Drouin, vice president of the Philadelphia commercial exchange. He was born in the City of Brotherly Love in 1851, and his school days were spent at the Rittenhouse and Episcopal academies, leaving there when reaching his fourteenth year and entering the employ of a dry goods firm. In 1868 he began the grain business, and in 1878 was elected a director of the commercial exchange, an honor rarely held by men under thirty years of age. He was soon afterward made vice president, was chairman of the committees which received President Hayes and General Grant upon the occasion of their visits to Philadelphia, and was one of the promoters and starters of the Maritime exchange."

MUNYON

REMEDIES ALWAYS CURE

Save Doctors' Bills—Cure Yourself With Munyon's Remedies—No Experimenting—They Never Fail—Only Twenty-Five Cents a Vial.

Always get the latest and BEST, no matter what you buy, especially when you buy medicines. What sane man would buy poor medicines when he is sick? He wants the BEST. Munyon's Remedies are both cheap and good. They are the very latest discoveries in the healing art. Don't fill your system with nauseous drugs. Don't be old-fashioned, behind the times. Be up to date, and buy the BEST and the latest—Munyon's Remedies. Get Munyon's "Guide to Health" and learn to cure yourself. It can be had FREE at any drug store, where the Munyon's Remedies can also be had, mostly for 25 cents a vial. Those who are in doubt as to the nature of their disease should address Professor Munyon, No. 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, giving full symptoms. He will carefully diagnose the case and give advice absolutely free. Remedies sent to any address on receipt of price.

Rheumatism cured in from one to three days. Dyspepsia and all stomach troubles quickly relieved. Catarrh positively cured. Headache cured in five minutes. Nervous diseases promptly cured. Kidney troubles, piles, neuralgia, asthma and all female complaints quickly cured. These Remedies are sold by all druggists, mostly for 25 cents per vial. Munyon's Vitalizer imparts new life and vigor to weak and debilitated men. Price $1.

W. G. Kendrick, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, says: "I was cured of the most aggravated form of chronic catarrh by Munyon's Catarrh Cure. Had suffered for years and tried many doctors and all the advertised remedies. The first dose of Munyon's gave me a thousand dollars' worth of relief."

Mrs. Margaret Brown, No. 20 Walsh court, Chicago, is seventy-six years old, and very feeble. She was seized with bronchitis, which developed into congestion of the lungs. Her daughter says: "We thought she would die. She was so old and feeble. But Munyon's Remedies saved her life, and she is now quite well again."

THOUSANDS MORE OF JUST SUCH TESTIMONIES.

For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in the market.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

POSITIVELY CURED BY THESE LITTLE PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Beware of Imitations and Ask for CARTER'S and see you get C-A-R-T-E-R-'S.

20% Off on Furniture.

Last only two days longer. Come at once.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

sun tues

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

AGENTS,

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

15 Peachtree.

MILLER BROS.

WILL OFFER 26 EXCEPTIONALLY BIG BARGAINS FOR MONDAY

BARGAIN NO. 1.

5,000 yards BLEACHED DOMESTIC for two hours Monday at..... 3 7-8c
(10 yard limit.)

BARGAIN NO. 2.

3,000 yds 15c CORDED DIMITY on front table. These goods are slightly imperfect, but a wonder at..... 7 1-2 yd

BARGAIN NO. 3.

1 case DRESDEN CREPONS, regular selling price 9c yard. Monday..... 5c

BARGAIN NO. 4.

5,000 yards Manchester SATTEENS, with bright new colorings. This particular Satteen retails everywhere at 10c yd. See it Monday.. 6c yd

BARGAIN NO 5.

150 pieces ZEPHYR GINGHAMS, the 10c kind, at..... 6 1-2 yd

BARGAIN NO. 6.

500 LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS at 25c each

BARGAIN NO. 7.

The regular 6¼c CALICOES will be 4 1-2c yd Monday

BARGAIN NO. 8.

7 inch wide BLACK SILK LACE, worth $1.00 yard, Monday..... 49c

BARGAIN NO. 9.

New lot HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES for Monday.

BARGAIN NO. 10.

15 pieces very fine DOTTED SWISS, cheap at 25c yard. Monday Special Sale..... 10c yd

BARGAIN NO. 11.

50 pieces SATIN STRIPED WHITE LAWN, cheap anywhere on earth at 8c yard. Monday 5c

BARGAIN NO. 12.

30 pieces WHITE STRIPED MARSEILLES, formerly advertised at 12c yard. Monday 7 1-2c

BARGAIN NO. 13.

10c LINEN CRASH in limited quantities. Monday 5c yd

BARGAIN NO. 14.

LADIES', GENT'S and CHILDREN'S fast dye seamless HOSE, all sizes. Monday 10c pair, 3 for 25c

BARGAIN NO. 15.

50 dozen Men's Silk Embroidered SUSPENDERS at..... 10c pair

Silks Silks

Received by Saturday's express 100 pieces ASSORTED SILKS, striped and figured Taffetas, Dresden and Chinas.

BARGAIN NO. 16.

10 pieces striped TAFFETA, worth 79c yard. Monday Sale 43c

BARGAIN NO. 17.

20 pieces CHANGEABLE TAFFETA, figured and striped; popular price 85c. Monday 50c yd

Black Dress Goods.

The sales in this department have doubled each succeeding week, and our competitors are frantic in their endeavors to meet our prices. Our facilities are such as enable us to sell very low and at the same time make a fair profit.

BARGAIN NO. 18.

75c silk finished "Priestly black" 44-inch HENRIETTA Monday at..... 49c

BARGAIN NO. 19.

50c medium weight SUMMER SERGE, all wool. Monday..... 33c

BARGAIN NO. 20.

40 inch BLACK CASHMERE, price everywhere 38c yard. Our price Monday..... 25c

BARGAIN NO. 21.

Men's 50c BALBRIGGAN VESTS, with Drawers to match. Monday each..... 23c

BARGAIN NO. 22.

40 dozen Ladies' Ribbed VESTS each..... 5c

BARGAIN NO. 23.

65c Ladies' Lisle Ribbed VESTS, each..... 35c

BARGAIN NO. 24.

20c Ladies' Ribbed VESTS, each..... 10c

BARGAIN NO. 25.

BABY RIBBON, fancy and plain edge, any color. Monday..... 1c yd

BARGAIN NO. 26.

Ladies' SILK FACE VEILING, plain and dotted. Monday..... 9c yd

Remember

Friday is always REMNANT DAY with us. All remnants are put on front table that day.

Notions.

4 yards Velveteen Skirt Binding, 8c; patent Hooks and Eyes, 4c; good Pins, 1c; Side Combs, Pearl Buttons, 4c; 3 spools Cotton, 10c; paper Needles, 3c; Bone Casing, 2c.

Shoes Shoes

Our Shoe Department will interest you this week. Honest, solid Shoes at low prices.

Special Shoes for Hot Weather

Men's Tan Bals.... $1.25 and $1.50
Men's H. S. Tan Bals..... $3.00
Men's H. S. Kangaroo Low Cuts..... $3.00
Youth's Tan Bals.. $1.00 and $1.50
Boys' Tan Bals.... $1.50 and $2.00
Men and Boys' Tennis Oxfords..... 39c
Ladies' Tan Oxfords..... 38c
Ladies' Tan Oxfords $1.50 and $1.95
Ladies' Dongola Oxfords..... 49 and 69c
Ladies' Dongola Oxfords $1.00 and $1.50
Ladies' Dong. Oxf'ds $2.00 and $3.00

See our $1.00 Shoe for men and boys, women and misses—values that cannot be equaled.

Our Crockery and Housefurnishing Department

Is up to date in every particular, new goods being opened each day.

Magnificent stock Cut Glass, China and silverware at something like 50c on the dollar.

Carpets, Mattings, etc.

50 rolls Ingrain Carpeting Monday 25c yd

100 rolls extra heavy Linen Warp Matting for Monday at..... 20c yd

60 pairs Chenille Curtains, former price $3.00 Monday..... $1.95 pair

50c Window Shades, Dado or fringe, with patent springs, each..... 24c

MILLER BROS.,

—SUCCESSORS TO—

Dougherty & Co.,

The Fair.

46-50 Whitehall Street

Extravagance of Statement

is not permitted in our announcements under any circumstances—everything advertised is exactly as stated, and no language is employed that is in any sense misleading. When special offerings are made at exceptionally low prices to effect a clearing of stock, an early morning call is advised, as customers, appreciating the importance of these offerings, as a rule promptly respond, and there is danger that late comers may find the assortments broken and the choicest goods sold.....

NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT

The proper preparations for the changing seasons are often delayed until the purchase of Suitable Clothing becomes an absolute necessity.

We had last week a sample of the torridity that the Summer has in store for us, and during the cooler weather now prevailing—before the need for light clothing is imperative—it would be good judgment to make purchases, thus saving hurry and discomfort later on. All stocks are now at their best, and wise selections can be made without haste and to full satisfaction at the low prices now prevailing .....

Lads-Neel Co

T. J. FAMBRO

Is not HANDICAPPED by a partner now, and will make prices next week never known to the FURNITURE TRADE. See him,

87-89 PEACHTREE ST.



This Suit, hand polished hand carved, French bevel Mirror, only $25.00

T. J. FAMBRO

Is in the fight to SELL FURNITURE LOWER THAN ANY COMPETITOR. If you are looking to your own interest you will furnish your house from his store,

87-89 PEACHTREE ST.

The above Suit was $40.00, but having bought the whole factory output of that pattern, I am making a great leader out of it. Don't fail to call for it. It is my $25.00 leader. Only a limited number left. I furnish hotels, boarding houses, mansions and cottages for cash or on easy terms. Get my prices. They are truly "CUT PRICES" on everything. . . . . .



$5.00 For This Office Chair. | This Roll Top Desk $20.

Oak Suits $10.00 to $150.00. Parlor Suits $20 to $100.00. Lounges, Sideboards, Hatracks, Extension Tables, Chiffonires, Pictures, Easels, Matting and Rugs, all at "CUT PRICES" to reduce stock. Will you be with me next week while I am cutting prices? Ask yourself.



T. J. FAMBRO, 87-89 Peachtree

34 PAGES THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. PART 3. 25 TO 34.

VOL. XXVII. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1895. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HIGH-GRADE CLOTHING

MONEY-SAVING SALE FOR THE MASSES

We have selected from our manufacturing and wholesale departments, and will place on sale tomorrow (Monday) 2,385 Men's finest Suits, made for this season's trade, from the newest and most desirable imported and domestic fabrics (the greatest care having been taken in their selection), comprising Thibets, Cassimeres, Clay Worsteds, Scotches, Tweeds, Bannockburns, fine Serges and Diagonals, elegantly made and tailored, every Suit having an up-to-date, made-to-measure appearance. To give best values obtainable at the lowest possible prices is the constant aim of "The Globe." Examine these Suits and see how well we have adhered to this idea. They're divided into 3 lots:

EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY MEN'S

Fine Spring Suits

Made to sell for and worth $18.00

EXTRA SALE PRICE

$7.50

These Suits come in fine all-wool Serges, Twills, Bannockburns Thibets and Cassimeres. Are cut in the very latest styles of sacks, frocks and cutaways, nicely made and trimmed, and stand on a par with Suits costing twice as much and three times the price.

SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY MEN'S

Finest Spring Suits

Made to sell for and worth $20.00

EXTRA SALE PRICE

$9.75

Values like these are rarely offered. The materials comprise Imported Clays, Cassimeres, Fancy Worsteds, Serges and Diagonals. The shapes—frocks, cutaways and sacks—are elegantly tailored and perfectly finished. The most fastidious dresser will readily see the superiority of these garments.

SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE MEN'S

Elegant Spring Suits

Made to sell for and worth $22.50

EXTRA SALE PRICE

$12.50

Extraordinary and unapproachable, either in material, fit, design or finish. The most elegant Suits ever produced for the money, comprising high grade Imported English Worsteds, Clays, Scotches, Fine Diagonals and Serges. Every garment equal to the very finest made-to-order Suits.

Balance of our Men's Suits have been divided into two lots, as follows: $10.00 SUITS FOR $5.00 $12.50 SUITS FOR $6.50

Shoes.

Men's hand sewed Tan or Black Shoes, all style of toes, actual value $4.00, at the Big Store $2.98.

Men's Porpoise Calf Shoes, all shapes, actual value $2.50, at the Big Store $1.98.



Men's Satin Calf Shoes, Lace or Congress, actual value $2.00, at the Big Store $1.48.

Men's Buff Bals and Congress, actual value $1.25, at the Big Store 98c.

Ladies' Vici Kid Tan or Black Oxford, all the latest shapes, actual value $3.50, at the Big Store $2.48.

Ladies' Lici Kid Oxfords, Tan or Black, any size and width, actual value $3.00, at the Big Store $1.98.



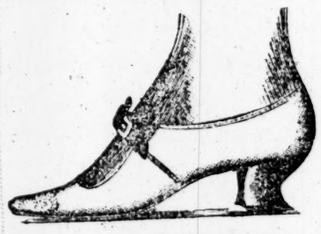
Ladies' turned and McKay sewed Oxfords, Black and Tan, actual value $2.50, at the Big Store $1.48.

Ladies' Cloth or Kid top Oxfords, square or pointed toes, actual value $2.00, at the Big Store $1.25.

Ladies' Dongola Kid Oxfords, sizes 2 to 8, actual value $1.50, at the Big store 98c.

Shoes.

Ladies' Strap Sandals, pretty buckles and bows, actual value $2.00, at the Big Store $1.25.



Ladies' Strap Sandals, stylish buckles, actual value $1.50, at the Big Store 98c.

Ladies' Strap Sandals, three styles, actual value $1.25, at the Big Store 75c.

Misses' Patent Leather Sandals, sizes 11½ to 2, actual value $1.50, at the Big Store, 98c.

Misses' Black or Tan Oxfords, medium or pointed toes, actual value $1.50, at the Big Store 98c.

Children's Black or Tan Oxfords, sizes 6 to 10½, actual value 75c, at the Big Store 48c.

Furnishings.

Underwear. . . . . .

Men's Balbriggan Shirts or Drawers, worth fully 50c. At The Globe this week..... 25c

Men's fine Quality imported Balbriggan Shirts or Drawers, Brown, Gray and Ecru; worth fully 75c. At The Globe this week..... 48c

Men's Elegant Quality Imported French Balbriggan Shirts or Drawers, worth fully $1.50. At The Globe this week..... 75c

Blouse and Shirt Waists.

Flannelette, Percale and Madras Fauntleroy and Blouse Waists; handsomely trimmed India Linen Blouse Waists, very choice and worth fully 75c and 85c. At The Globe this week..... 48c

Laundered Shirt Waists, in all the newest colorings, 48c, 69c, 75c, 98c

Men's Negligee Shirts.

Men's Laundered Negligee Shirts, new and attractive patterns, worth fully $1. At The Globe this week..... 48c

Men's Laundered Fancy Percale, latest designs and patterns, two detachable collars, worth fully $1.25. At The Globe this week..... 89c

Men's fine quality Negligee Shirts, laundered, choicest styles, open front and back, two detachable collars, worth fully $1.25. At The Globe this week..... 69c

Neckwear. . . . . .

A most exquisite line of Spring Colorings, all the newest shapes in Silk and Satin, worth fully 50c. At The Globe this week..... 25c

The latest in Imperials, Tecks, Flats, Four-in-Hands, Club House and Band Bows, elegant quality of Silk and Satin. At The Globe this week..... 50c

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DUNLAP, YOUMANS AND MILLER BLOCKS

Worth $2.00. At The Globe 98c.
Worth $2.50. At the Globe $1.48.
Worth $3.00. At the Globe $1.98.



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We make a specialty of mail order business, sending goods to all parts of the country. We guarantee all goods to be exactly as represented, or refund the money. This feature of our business secures and retains the confidence of a vast patronage who have found it a pleasure to deal with a house whose reliability i assured and where orders are promptly filled. Samples of Suits and Pants or price list of Shoes sent to any address.

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GREAT GUNS AND FLYING MACHINES

A Talk with Maxim, Who Has Perfected the One and Is Experimenting on the Other.

Possibilites of the Fying Machine.

(Copyright, 1895.)

London, May 25.—I dined with Mr. Maxim a few days ago at his house at Baldwyns park, Bexley, and could not help contrasting as a significant feature of the affairs of nations, the palace of the gunmakers of today and his personal importance with the grimy quarters and the humbleness of his predecessor of a century ago. Mr. Maxim is a private business man not officially connected with any government, yet he knows more about what is going on in the war departments of the nations of the world than almost any other man. Were he not a good man and true, how valuable the information he might be prevailed upon to impart would be to any statesman in Europe.

Mr. Maxim was born in Maine. His age I do not know, but judge him to be fifty. His silver hair is brushed straight up and back and corresponds in color with his mustache and beard. He is above medium height and has a frame of enormous strength. His eyes and complexion are beautifully clear, denoting mental and physical energy. He never uses tobacco and indulges only in a little wine at dinner.

Mr. Maxim possesses in a high degree lucidity and directness of speech, so characteristic of able inventors, and can, with a few sentences, convey the idea of a ma-



HIRAM MAXIM.

chine or process with marvelous clearness, which is wonderfully refreshing in this age of pedantic affectation and of obscure and complex phraseology.

He told me incidentally that he had aimed, above all things, during his sojourn in England to avoid acquiring the English accent, and had flattered himself that he had succeeded until a couple of years ago when he and Mrs. Maxim, also a native of New England, visited his home. The people there said, "we like them and think they are nice people, but isn't it a pity they have such a bad brogue." Then he gave up in despair.

After dinner, in the course of a long, free, interesting talk, Mr. Maxim said:

"I would not advise any young man to take invention up as a profession. I was not born an inventor. Early in life I became a mechanical draughtsman, and as I was very skillful at drawing, I had opportunities of working on a good many different kinds of machines. First I commenced to make improvements in them, and then to make new machines, and finally to take out patents on new machines. Forty or fifty years ago I think the majority of inventions came from illiterate workmen. A man would be working on a machine and would discover some way to improve it and then take out a patent; but the day is past when we may expect much from the unscientific. I think you will agree with me that all the late patents of merit have emanated from highly trained engineers."

Wear, Tear and Cost of Big Guns.

"What is the actual length of life of the biggest guns, and what is their cost?"

"The latest high-power guns made by Canet at the Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranee can only be fired sixty rounds. The latest guns in the English service also can only be fired sixty rounds. The cost of a thirteen-inch gun is about $50,000."

"Is that the prevailing calibre?"

"In England they make them thirteen-inch. The states make them twelve and thirteen-inch. The English used to have seventeen-inch guns, but they do not any more."

"What is the cost of a single charge for one of those big guns on board ship?"

"About $600."

"And the wear and tear is what?"

"If a gun cost $50,000 and should fire sixty rounds, that is $833 a shot; the total cost would then be $1,433 a shot."

"Then war is becoming very expensive?"

"That is it. War becomes more and more expensive every day. The cheapest thing that a man can have is a club, the most expensive thing is a Maxim gun. The smallest size costs $15 a minute to fire, that is the cheapest one. The 1 1-2-inch gun costs $400 a minute to fire."

"That is at its maximum speed?"

"Yes."

"From that down to nothing?"

"According to what rate you fire at."

"How many shots can you fire from one of these guns?"

"With the 1 1-2-inch guns we can fire 400 pounds a minute."

"What will be the result of the race between the armor plate makers and the gunmakers?"

"The gunmakers will always be ahead."

"Will they keep on increasing the size of the ships in order to float the great armor necessary in order to render them proof against projectiles?"

"They could not do that very well. A man-of-war is always a compromise. If you have very thick armor you cannot have high speed. Moreover, when a gun is larger than a twelve-inch bore the mountings and everything about it becomes enormously heavy. The comparative strength of the steel as relates to the volume also becomes less in large guns, so I think that instead of their being made larger now the tendency will be to make them smaller. It is quite true that armor plate might be piled upon a very large ship thick enough to resist the fire from twelve-inch guns, but a ship so protected would be too heavy and cumbersome to be of much use; it would be more like a slow moving fort than a ship. I think that the next ships will depend upon great rapidly of fire rather than upon thick armor plate."

"Increase the power of attack rather than that of defense?"

"Yes."

How Leading Nations Compare.

"What do you think, comparatively, of the naval ordance of England and the United States and France?"

"There is not a very great difference. The new guns made in the United States are very effective; those made in England are almost identical with them. Some of the recent French guns might give higher velocities but as against that they are shorter lived."

"In a single action would not the French guns be more effective?"

"The velocities are only slightly higher."

"How about the Russians?"

"The Russians are rather conservative in guns; they prefer not to have such enormously high velocities and to have the guns last a little longer, and the same may be said of Krupp."

"How about the armor plate of ships of different nations?"

"All the recent armor plate is practically the same; it is Harveyised nickel steel."

"Then it becomes a question of equation of officers and men?"

"Yes, it is very evident that the Anglo-Saxon race, for instance, would manage a huge fighting machine, such as a ship which has at least sixty steam engines on board, with greater facility than Spaniards or Turks would be able to!"

"But how about Frenchmen?"

"I am not prepared to say. Perhaps the highly trained Anglo-Saxon would not be so apt to make blunders in action as Russians, Austrians or Italians, but the French and Germans might prove themselves to be quite as good as the Anglo-Saxons. In a modern man-of-war, with guns and machinery worked by steam, the men that are the best stokers, that understand machinery best and those who are the least liable to become excited in action will be the ones who will win the fight; everything else being equal. It is not a question of bravery nor one of boarding a ship with cutlasses in their hands; it is simply a question now of manipulating machinery. The machinery does the fighting."

"How do these rapid firing guns apply on land? They might, it seems, place lines of automatic guns in position and let them do the fighhting in case both sides are armed with them?"

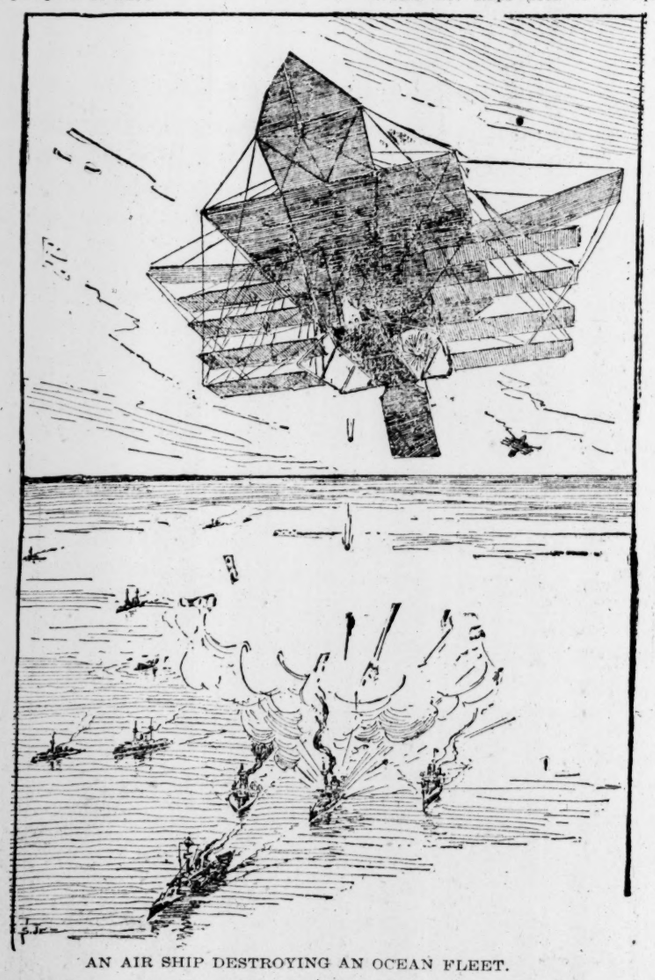
"I can tell you a story about that. When the first automatic gun was made and it became known that it would really load and fire itself the German government asked me to make one which could be regulated to fire all the way from 1 to 600 shots a minute. The idea was that such a gun could be mounted in a certain place, charged with say 2,000 or 3,000 rounds and set to fire 100 shots a minute, for instance, and that the gun would continue to fire even if the men were killed or run away. This, it was proposed to use in fortifications or to fire on earthworks at night, the guns being aimed in the daytime and arranged to continue firing all night, if necessary. I sent one of these guns to Germany. It was loaded with a belt of 333 cartridges, aimed at the target and the trigger pulled, it being regulated to fire at its highest speed. The cartridges all went off in about half a minute. Then a detachment examined the target and counted the hits. As they were descending from the target and removing the ladder the officer in charge of the gun placed another belt in position, when the gun instantly commenced to fire, and the men dropped their ladders and scattered in all directions. The whole belt went through the gun before any one could think what was necessary to be done to stop it. Another gun was ordered also having a regulator, and so arranged that when the last shot was fired the trigger became detached. But there was more machinery in the regulator than in all the rest of the gun, and only two were made. At present, the guns have no regulators."

Less Danger of War as Arms Improve.

"If men go on improving upon and developing these engines of destruction, and as they by so doing render the possibilities of war between nations more and more remote, what will become of the avocation of the gunmaker?"

"I think that a few of the leading nations of the earth have become so highly civilized that there is very little chance of their making war upon one another. For instance, the United States, England and Germany will probably never go to war with each other. I do not think that any one of these nations would go to war either for the sake of going to war or for glory. I am of the opinion, also, that such nations as France, Austria, Italy and Spain will soon follow suit, but we should not reckon from that that war is to cease. Other nations have yet to pass through the same stage of civilization that we are just emerging from, and they must of necessity fight it out. Moreover, we have not yet finished, because we no sooner reach a point where great nations will not be prone to fight each other than internal disorders arise."

"Do you think that improvements in ordnance really contribute materially to lessen the prospects of war?"



AN AIR SHIP DESTROYING AN OCEAN FLEET.

"Well, yes; but still you must remember that the most deadly instrument as far as actual war is concerned was the Roman short two-edged sword. It was then necessary for the armies to come very close together in order to injure each other at all. To be defeated meant to be vanquished. But with modern warfare, where we are able to kill a man three miles away, they they simply keep further apart, that's all there is about it. But if by any chance they should get very near each other there would be great slaughter. There has been no great war since the invention of the Maxim gun. Suppose, now, that the Frenchmen had had Maxim guns when their country was being invaded by Germany. We hear that occasionally some brave old Frenchman would secrete himself in a clump of bushes and kill twenty Germans before he himself could be killed. Suppose that they had had Maxim guns and smokeless powder? They could conceal it in a ditch, a house, behind a hedge or bowlder or almost anywhere, and one man would have been able to pour out such a deadly fire that he could have completely annihilated a battery of artillery or squadron of cavalry before his position would have been found out. That is, there would be no smoke, they would not be able to see him and no man has yet been able to take sight at a sound. Thus a man with a Maxim gun would be able to kill a great number, say at 600 or 800 yards range, without his position being more than suspected by the enemy, whereas if the firing was at 1,200 or 1,500 yards they would not even hear the gun."

Where Improved Guns Are in Demand.

"The English have used these guns in Africa, have they not?"

"Quite extensively. In fact, it is due to their great success in that continent, that they are so sought after at the present time. A few brave men conquered a territory in Africa, about half the size of France, in a short time simply because they had very much better arms than their enemies. Their enemies, however, had breech-loading rifles."

"Do you refer to Lobengula?"

"Yes, he had 15,000 rifles, but he did not have any Maxim gun. Several African chiefs have tried to get the Maxim guns and we have also been approached by people that want to take them out to Madagascar. But we don't sell them to Madagascar. The French are a great nation and very good customers of ours and we are not going to sell any guns if we can help it to shoot Frenchmen with."

"Have the Cubans ever come to you for guns or have any Central or South American people?"

"I suppose, as a rule, we sell four or five thousand dollars' worth of various kinds of guns a year in South America, sometimes more and sometimes less."

Flying Machines in War.

"What," I asked, "would be the defense against flying machines, supposing they were adopted for war purposes?"

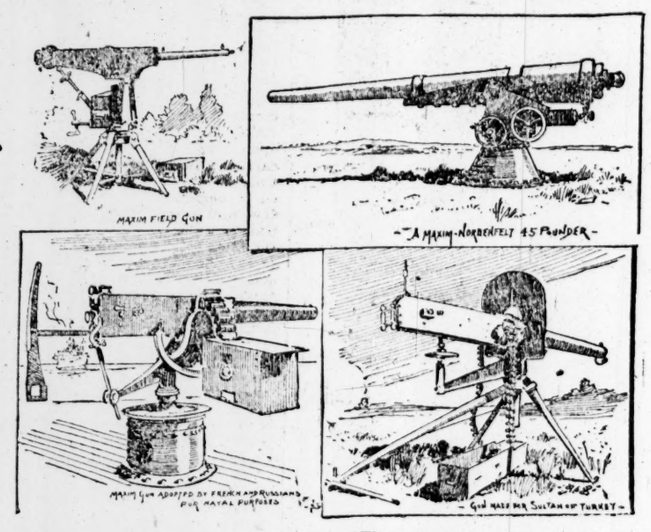
"Other flying machines," said Mr. Maxim. "I saw in a newspaper that some one was praying that I might never succeed in making a flying machine, that a flying machine would abolish the silver streak (British channel), when Englishmen would have to take their chances with the rest of Europeans. They therefore hoped that I should never succeed. If I had replied to this I should have said that the French and Germans were attempting to make flying machines, that the defense against flying machines would only be other flying machines and that I, living in England and being identified with the English people, would naturally be making mine, not to enable them to come here, but to keep them from coming here. Therefore, one ought to pray in the other direction."

"You will never be able to build a flying machine big enough to take a 13-inch gun."

"Flying machines will be used very much as torpedo boats when they come. They are sure to come in time, because it is possible to make them, and what it is possible to make is sure to come, especially if there is a great demand for it. For instance, if the United States should go to war with some great nation and have a long war there would certainly be somebody to put money enough into flying machines and enough engineers would take hold of the matter and make it a big success at once, instead of its development depending upon one man."

"Would not ships need to be equipped with specially made guns to train upon flying machines?"

"A ship, naturally, has to protect something besides itself. It would be no use to have British ships in the channel with the sole object of protecting themselves. The ships are in the channel to keep a hostile army from landing in England. If they had flying machines they could come over in spite of the ships and drop their bombs anywhere they liked. Suppose, now, that some rich nation should take hold of flying machines and develop them. Say the French should be possessed of flying machines. People in other countries might say they did not think they would do much damage. Suppose, now, the English and the French had a dispute about something and the question of going to war was being discussed in the house of parliament; say at about 8 oclock a vote might be taken declaring war against France. The French by some system of telegraphic codes would know at once that war had been declared and it might be possible if if they had a lot of flying machines at Boulogne, in two hours after the declaration of war and while the members were discussing the question, to have the whole house of parliament knocked down over their heads by nitroglycerine dropped from the sky and the next morning they might find Portsmouth and Woolwich and a good many bridges and gas works completely destroyed. After that nations would be chary about declaring war. Without flying machines it is the poor soldier that has to go forward and take the brunt of the battle; it is the soldier that has to become a living target; the members of parliament, the king or the emperor, or whoever it is, keep at a distance, but when flying machines become common, instead of making war upon the soldiers the first man to be attacked will be the king or the emperor, the first building knocked down the royal palace, the second one the house of parliament."



"They would be great machines for invasion. No hostile man-of-war can get near the United States now, but a flying machine would go right in.

"There would be no defense against them but flying machines. Flying machines could not strike at so great a distance as a man-of-war. A man-of-war can sail 10,000 miles and still fire a shot, but it will be a long time before flying machines will be able to go over 1,000 miles. If they should become a reality as instruments of war it would then be necessary for the United States to take possession of the whole continent and all the islands if they did not want any one to make war upon them. It might be possible to make war on the United States from Canada with flying machines, but not from Great Britain or Ireland."

"How long do you think it will be," I asked, "before you have a flying machine ready for exhibition?"

"Oh, I don't know," answered the inventor, "it will depend upon my luck and how much money I make and have to spend and how much time I have to devote to it. As a rule when I am working the hardest I am making most money and have less time to spend. When I am earning money I have no time and when I have plenty of time I am earning no money."

"Do you care to say how much money you have already spent on flying machines?"

"Oh, I think $80,000 and what spare time I had in four or five years."

"Mr. Maxim, what seems to be the principal cause of failure in the attempt to build flying machines throughout the world?"

"Well, the great trouble has been that the matter has not been seriously taken up by men that had money and experience and were engineers. Some men might have very good ideas and live in a back attic and have no money to spend. Another man might have some money to spend and spend it in the wrong direction, but as a whole everything relating to flying machines has been in the hands of mountebanks and charletans until recently. They have attempted to navigate the air by some kind of flapping wings, imitating those of a bird, but it would be just as absurd to attempt to make a flying machine with flapping wings as it would be to make a locomotive that would walk on legs on the ground like a horse."

"How about a flying machine in a severe tempest."

"Well, when one is a sufficient distance away from the earth the air is all moving in the same direction. If the wind were blowing, we will say forty miles an hour, and the machine was 1,000 feet from the earth and traveling against the wind, it would be just the same as it would be if the machine was traveling in a calm and the earth was traveling in the same direction as the machine was at the same speed. When the machine is once clear of the earth it makes no difference about the air blowing as far as the machine itself is concerned any more than it would have an effect upon a fly buzzing round the inside of a railway carriage going sixty miles an hour. The fly is flying as relates to the car, not to the earth, so a flying machine in a tempest is flying as relates to the surrounding air, not as relates to the earth."

"How high into the air do you think it possible for a machine to mount?"

"Flying machines would not mount very high. They would keep near the earth where the air is dense—about 1,000 feet high, except when they want to go higher for the purpose of getting into the fog so as not to be seen, or in the night."

"What velocity do you think they could be made to travel at?"

"Well, certainly about forty miles an hour. I think they should travel from sixty to 100 miles an hour for the best results. About sixty miles an hour would be a very fair speed."

"Well, as they cannot travel over 1,000 they could not be used for trans-Atlantic purposes."

"No, I do not think so."

HENRY IRVING DODGE.

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For billiousness, Constipation and Malaria.
For Indigestion, Sick and Nervous Headache.
For Sleeplessness, Nervousness and Heart Failure.
For Fever, Chills, Debility and Kidney Diseases, take Lemon Elixir.
For Blotches and Pimples on the face, take Lemon Elixir.
Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.
Fifty cents and $1 bottles at druggists.
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At the Capitol.

I have just taken the last of two bottles of Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir for nervous headache, indigestion, with diseased liver and kidneys. The Elixir cured me. I found it the greatest medicine I ever used.
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MOTHERS' RELIEF.
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Used during pregnancy and confinement, is guaranteed to produce a painless and quick labor. Price $1 per bottle, at druggists.

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

THE POWER OF SILVER.

A Story of Declining Prices--Japan's Industries Growing.

From The Chicago Record.

I like to do all the writing and talking possible on the silver issue, for I feel more than ever that it is a most momentous question, but I cannot always spare the time. I do more of the work than I should. The subject is so vast; it ramifies in so many directions and the arguments are so numerous that it requires care and thought to give in a single article a single phase of the subject.

The president's recent letter to Chicago was an appeal to the supporters of the gold standard to defend that system by proclaiming for it the merit of soundness and to declare all other systems unsound and the supporters of all others advocates of a debased currency. In his opinion I suppose we are advocates of an unsound currency. It is to be regretted that the president did not point out to us some of the advantages of the gold standard, as well as the possible danger to the country if we return to the use of both gold and silver as such use existed in the United States prior to 1873.

The World's Free Coinage Up to 1873.

Up to that time practically the whole world had the benefit of the use of both silver and gold as money of ultimate redemption. England was on a gold basis and Germany on a silver basis, it is true, but the mints of France were open to both gold and silver, and England had the benefit of an open mint for silver in France, but a short distance from England's commercial center, while Germany had the French mint for its gold. The Englishman desiring to put his silver into money could do so either by sending it over to the free-coinage mint in France, or by sending it to Germany and exchanging it there upon a ratio of fifteen and a half ounces of silver for an ounce of gold. The German having gold which he wished changed into money had but to send it to England to be coined or to France for exchange into French money. This was freely done, and all the gold and silver not required for export from Europe was coined into money at some European mint. The United States mints were open to the coinage of both silver and gold at a ratio of a little less than sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold, which ratio we speak of as 16 to 1.

While all the world was not on a bimetallic basis, all the world had the advantages and benefits conferred by the system, for England, France, the United States and others were ready to coin all the gold offered, and Germany, France, the United States and other countries were ready to coin all the silver offered, and this gave gold and silver bullion a money value equal at all times to the coin that could be made out of it. Then all countries by the system of commercial exchange had the full advantage of bimetallic coinage.

Manufactories May Go to Asia.

Read history and tell me where there in anything to justify the president in supposing that a return to the conditions of finance existing prior to 1873 would be fraught with disaster. The countries that have abandoned the use of silver have not benefitted their financial condition, and the financial condition of the world today is much less satisfactory than it was for many years preceding 1873. Exchange has fluctuated to a greater degree since that year between silver-using and gold-using countries and now seriously threatens to transfer the manufacturers of Europe and America to Asiatic countries.

I will state this as a proposition: If the gold price of silver falls in the gold-standard countries the price of exports from gold-standard countries to the silver standard countries must either fall in the country where produced or rise in the country to which the exports are sent. Silver-using countries must pay more silver for imports from gold-standard countries or the manufacturers in gold-standard countries must reduce the selling price of their wares to meet the decline in the relative value of silver to gold. That is the situation presented the manufacturers today. Pryor to 1873 fifteen and one-half ounces of silver were equivalent to one ounce of gold. Then the English exporter to Asia received that amount of silver, knowing that he could certainly convert it into gold without loss upon the stable ratio. It did not change by daily market fluctuations.

Now, mark the change. Today, according to the present price of silver, it takes something like thirty-one ounces of silver to secured by exchange an ounce of gold, instead of fifteen and one-half ounces, as was the case before 1873. If the exporter should attempt to maintain his old price after silver was demonetized, he must require of the silver-using purchaser more than the amount of silver heretofore paid for his product, subject to the fluctuations of silver based upon a gold measure, which is now, as you know, reduced to one-half its former exchange value. What is the result? The silver buyer of the Englishman's wares must either refuse to buy, must pay the increased silver price or must manufacture for himself in his own country. What did he do? By a refusal to buy he forced the Englishman to reduce his price. The importer continues to buy with his silver, but to the disaster of the English manufacturer, who cannot make a profit at such reduced rates.

Suppose the Englishman could not afford to reduce his prices to the full depreciation of silver measured upon a gold standard he must advance his prices in exchange for the foreign importer's silver, and then the silver-paying customer complains of rising prices. This leads to the manufacture of these articles in the silver-using countries where the manufacturer is satisfied to take silver at its old value, and thus the market for the gold standard producer is destroyed. That has been the case in Mexico, India, China and Japan, and doubtless more marked in Japan than in any other country.

Future Greatness of Japan.

It looks now as if Japan might become the great manufacturing country of the orient if not of the world. Its population is quite as skillful in manufacturing as is that of England. Japan has the advantages of a better climate, of cheaper labor, of an abundance of cheap iron and coal; her products can be sold in China and India on a silver basis with profit, and even in Europe on a gold basis with a figure less than any European country can manufacture them. It may be said that her manufactures are not sufficiently perfected to compete with the European manufactures. This may be true in many articles, but not as to most articles; and as to those not yet perfected, the patience and skill of the Japanese will soon secure for their manufactures the same excellence that has commended European and Asiatic consumers.

It must be borne in mind that labor has not fallen in India, China, Japan and other silver standard countries, and that one ounce of silver bullion will buy as much labor now as it ever did. This is true also of all the domestic supplies and materials required for manufacturing in silver countries. It is also true of taxes and general charges that must be met by all manufacturers alike. In Europe, however, and in America, one ounce of silver bullion will buy only one-half as much labor or supplies and will discharge only one-half as much taxes and general charges. Under these conditions it is impossible for any European or American manufacturer to compete with manufacturers in the countries I have named. If we persist in giving the silver using countries of the world the advantage which they now possess by reasoon of cheap silver we will find that in a few years the manufacturing of the world will be in the hands of the Asiatics, and they will export to gold standard countries their products, and sell at prices quite impossible for the gold standard manufacturers to meet.

Why Prices Have Fallen.

The advocates of the gold standard tell us that the decline in prices is not the result of the disuse of silver, but is due to other causes which they are pleased to denominate as overproduction. They ignore the fact that the fall in prices is only in the gold standard countries. Countries having the silver standard have not suffered a fall in prices, nor have they had a rise in prices of articles of domestic production. They have had the desirable condition of stable prices. The rise of imported articles has only stimulated their manufactures.

For twenty years and more the producer in this country has seen the price of his product lessen with each year. The owner of the houses and lands outside of the great cities has seen the same steadily decline in the selling price of his property. Wholesale prices have especially fallen, while retail prices have not fallen to the full extent that wholesale prices have. Thus the consumer has not had the full benefit of cheap goods by the fall in prices that has pinched and destroyed the producer. All the gold standard countries have had this fall in prices, while in the silver countries, as I have stated, prices have practically remained stable. Now what has caused this steady decline in prices since 1873? It is folly to say that production has increased to such an extent as to cause this great fall. Nor can it truthfully be asserted that production has been so cheapened by improved machinery and facilities for manufacturing that the products can be sold at such greatly reduced prices. The fact that producers are all complaining of the loss of profit is proof positive that in cheapening the cost of production prices can be lowered. The fact of a steady increase in population ought at least to have maintained the prices of 1873.

Why the Demand Has Declined.

Supply and demand control prices. In fact, it is demand alone that controls prices. The supply will in time meet the demand. The demand depends upon a desire coupled with ability to possess. In our present condition our supplies fall off and still prices fall because the demand has fallen off, and demand falls off because the would-be purchaser has not the financial ability to buy.

H. M. TELLER.

Denver, Col., April 27th.

An Important Announcement.

To Whom It May Concern—We have contrated with the Southern States Publishing Company to publish an illustrated work, "THE COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AND SOUTH, ILLUSTRATED," in every way equal to, if not superior to a similar publication at Chicago of the world's fair. The entire work is to be a home production, and will illustrate our resources, and hence will especially commend itself as worthy of your support.

This work will contain a comprehensive statement of the chief industries of the south, together with valuable statistical information regarding same.

There will be a great demand for a work of this kind and this will be a leading publication in connection with the exposition and the south.

We ask your favorable consideration for this company. Respectfully,
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All freight for the Atlanta and Florida will hereafter be received at this depot for shipment, and freight received via the Atlanta and Florida railway will be delivered to consignees at the same place.

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LAUGH AND KEEP COOL

BASEBALL IN ARIZONA.



1—Umpire: You're out!

2—Long Gulch Bill: He's not out!—

3—(throwing lasso) you're the one that's out!!!

SHOTS AT FOLLY.

Natural Curiosity.

From The New York Recorder.

Colonel Clay, of Lexington—What's that curious hole in the ground over yonder?

"They're digging a well."

"Ah, yes. For water, I suppose. What queer things one sees away from home."

Fly.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"Fly," he hoarsely whispered. "Fly."

The maiden gazed at him in alarm.

He continued pointing.

Following the direction indicated by his outstretched digit, she saw the unhappy insect kicking his last kick in the cup of coffee.

After that he ceased to exclaim.

"Didn't I hear you address that man as baron?"

"Yes."

"He isn't entitled to that distinction."

"I know."

"Then why did you call him baron?"

"Because he's no count."—Pittsburg Commercial Telegraph.

When people vow at the altar to share each other's sorrows, they immediately go to work making sorrow to be shared.—Atchison Globe.

Jazrigs—What makes you so sick?

Mazgog—I've been sampling health foods down at the exhibition hall this afternoon.—Roxbury Gazette.

A Cincinnati firm exhibited a chicken with two pairs of eyes. The chicken with four pairs of drumsticks and no liver is familiar in every boarding house.—New York Recorder.

She—The man I marry must be "only a little lower than the angels."

He (suddenly flopping)—Here I am on my knees a little lower than one of them.

He got her.—New York Weekly.

"Charley," complained the young woman who goes to the ball games, "you don't hug me with half the fervor you used to. You haven't got a glass arm, have you?"—Indianapolis Journal.

At the Coast.—You have saved my daughter, at the risk of your own life, from a watery grave, young man. May I infer from this that you have the means to establish a household of your own.—Fliegende Blaetter.

Lover (in whisper 'neath window)—Are you ready to lower yourself down, darling?

Isabel E. Loper—Quite ready.

Lover—Have you got everything?

Isabel E. L.—Yes; everything but papa's pocketbook; I couldn't find it anywhere.

Lover (dejectedly)—Alas! for obvious reasons we shall be obliged to postpone our departure.—Boston Courier.

Mrs. Jones had told her son that an orphan was a child who had no father or mother. Proud of his newly acquired information, little Johnny said to the first caller: "I know what an orphan is. It is a litte boy who hasn't any mother to wash his face and hands, and no father that his mother can tell what a boy he has been all day."—Boston Transcript.

Fair Maiden—How savagely that cow looks at me.

Farmer Hayseed—It's your red parasol, mum.

Fair Maiden—Dear me! I knew it was a little bit out of fashion, but I didn't suppose a country cow would notice it.—Spare Moments.

First Thug—Hed hard luck ternight.

Second Ditto—So?

F. T.—Yep. Waylaid a man who had jus come from a church fair.—Syracuse Post.

Husband comes home later than usual from his club. To avoid disturbing his wife he takes off his boots and steals into the room on tiptoe. But, vain precaution, his wife begins to yawn. Quickly determined, he goes to the cradle of his first born and begins to rock it, singing a slumber song the while.

"Whatever are you doing, Robert?"

"I've been sitting here a couple of hours trying to get the baby to sleep."

"Why, Robert, I have got him here in bed with me."—London Tit-Bits.

"Why," asked the philosopher, "why is it that a man—the noblest created object—why is it that a man should have such doubts of his ability to win a woman's affections when he considers the success in that line of a pop-eyed, pudding-shaped, pretzel-tailed pug dog!"

But the assembled listeners answered him not.—Toledo Blade.

NOTHING LIKE KNOWING HOW TO DO A THING.



1—I'll show you how to shut off that water without getting wet.



2—Just hoist my umbrella, walk up, turn the wrench and the thing is done.

FOR PEOPLE WHO SNORE.

Suggestions as How To Get Rid of the Disturbing Affliction.

From The New York Journal.

A story of Lord Aberdeen as a snorer is going the rounds.

One morning, after a night on the railway, a fellow passenger asked his lordship whether he was a man of wealth.

Humoring the man, whom he took for a crank, Aberdeen admitted that he was possessed of considerable property.

"How much?"

"Well, perhaps £150,000. But why do you ask?"

"Well," was the rejoinder, "if I were worth as much as you are and snored as loudly I would take a railway carriage to myself, so that my fellow passengers might sleep a little."

A Philadelphia woman having suffered much in mind and body by her husband's snoring, finally applied for a divorce from him on the ground of cruelty.

Her attorney filed the bill of divorce, but disliking to go to an extreme, went to work to find a cure for snoring and did it.

The remedy consists of olive oil and mustard, six drops of the former to a pinch of the latter, taken just before going to bed.

The function of oil is that of a lubricant to the larynx, while the mustard is a counter-irritant.

The defendant tried the remedy, and found it worked like a charm, and now the family are once more happy in their home.

Joy.

From The Washington Star.

'Tis sweet when sordid cares distress
And apprehensions thrill,
When griefs of yesterday oppress
And hope today is still,
To meet some old-time friend again
With whom glad hours were spent,
And have him pay you five or ten
That you'd forgot you lent.

Didn't Care Who Knew It.

From The St. Louis Republic.

"For yourself and wife?"

As the hotel clerk uttered these words the newly arrived guest, a tall, spare man of forty, with side whiskers, looked up from the register with a confident smile as he said:

"Yes, sir, for myself and wife, and not only that, but I don't want a room on the seventh floor, several blocks away from the fire escape, and where it will take the call boy all night to reach. I want the bridal chamber, and if there is a choice of bridal chambers, I want the best one. I make no bones of it. No, sir," he went on, with an authoritative wave of his hand. "I was married at noon today, and I am bound to face all the consequences and I don't care who knows it. We had a house wedding, at which there were present 150 guests of the family, and all sent presents, which in array and magnificence are not equaled anywhere. We arrived on the 5 o'clock train, and my blushing bride is now in the ladies' reception room, waiting with quivering heart for my return.

"As you will observe, there is some rice on the brim of my hat, and our name is festooned in bright red letters on the end of our new trunks. I am wearing a brand new suit of clothes, bought especially for the joyous occasion, and you would know my bride was genuine a mile off by her light gray traveling costume, her spick-and-span new hat and her general air of timidity. We have been out only four hours, but I have already addressed my wife as 'dearest' five times in the presence of total strangers, and she has responded with 'darling' in each instance, and we propose to keep this up during our wedding trip, which will last six weeks and cover Niagara Falls, Washington, the Natural bridge of Virginia and other principal points of interest.

"My name is Amos R. Able, and I am out on my wedding trip with the dearest, sweetest little woman in the world. I have money to burn, there is no deceit in my heart, I want the best of everything, and I want the whole world in general to know that I am the happiest man alive. Now, is there anything more you would like to know?"

"Nothing, sir," replied the clerk, as he closed the ledger, took down a key from the board and rang the gong for the bell boy.

HIS MONEY REFUNDED.

How a Yankee Skipper Once Threatened To Bombard Monte Carlo.

From The Soudan World.

"Did you ever hear of the naval yankee who threatened to bombard the Casino?"

"Never!"

"He was the captain of a trading ship intrusted with 20,000 francs. Putting in accidentally at Monaco, he thought he would visit the gambling rooms. Allured by the horrible fascination he ventured a small stake. Like all beginners, he won coup upon coup, until the turn of the tide. He carried the precious notes in his pocket, and, his own money exhausted, was tempted to borrow from the sacred trust. In a few nightmare hours he found himself a penniless, ruined and dishonored man. But the old boy didn't take long to make up his mind. Broad and burly, he presented himself to the 'administration' and explained the awful state of the case. Naturally they refused to refund the money. Then the mariner grew terrible in his despair. 'Under these circumstances, gentlemen,' he said, 'life is valueless. I shall go back to the boat, and if I don't receive 20,000 francs within half an hour shall blow out my brains;' but before sending in my check I'll have the satisfaction of bombarding your confounded Casino. I take my oath to that. Good morning!'

"He was soon busy loading, aiming and placing his solitary cannon, but in something under twenty minutes the vessel was hailed by a trim employe from headquarters. 'Captain,' said the editor politely, 'your preparations will be unnecessary; you can unload. Here are your 20,000 francs. Bon voyage!'"

A Useful Precaution.

Feterabend.

A—Why do you always prefix the word "dictated" to your letters? I see you don't keep a correspondent.

B—No, but I am rather deficient in spelling.

WENT WITH THE GUN.

"The Ninth cavalry was the first regiment to use the Hotchkiss mountain gun," said Captain Day to a Washington Times man; "and the way that gun was hauled about by our troop was a caution. Lieutenant Humphrey commanded the gun outfit in our troop and he could hit an ordinary target with it as far as it could be seen.

"He was a very profane man and whenever any of the boys got weary on a march they would say: 'Let's go back and hear Humphrey swear.' In marching over mountains it is very often necessary to climb down inclines which are almost a sheer drop and at such places the soldier will sit down between the forelegs of his horse and they slide down together.

"The gun men, always being in the rear, would generally find such places worn about as smooth as glass when they came up and Humphrey's profanity then was something terrible. I remember one very amusing incident connected with an affair of that sort. The incline was almost a sheer precipice, leading thirty feet below into the canyon. When Humphrey came up of course all the dirt was worn off, leaving only a slippery side of the rock.

"He sat down and swore long and loudly but finally got up and ordered the outfit over. The sergeant, a colored man named McElroy, was about to let the gun and the two mules go over by themselves when Humphrey yelled: 'Hold on there, blank, etc., go over with 'em and report.'

"So over they all went and after hearing a splash in the canyon below, followed by silence, Humphrey called out:

"'McElroy, are you killed?'

"A big spluttering was heard below and pretty soon McElroy's voice came up: 'No, sah; Ise not killed.'

"'Where's the mule?'

"'He's kickin' on top o' de heap, sah.'

"'Well, where's the wheel mule?'

"'He's under de off mule, sah.'

"'Is the gun all right?'

"'Yes, sah; dat's under de wheel mule, sah.'

"'Well, where in —— are you?'

"'Ise under de gun, sah.'"

Keeping Up Appearances.

Deutsche Worte.

"My dear baron, what are you doing? Smoking two cigars at one and the same time?"

"Well, you see, my dear fellow, in this beastly hole you can't get any sixpenny cigars, such as I am in the habit of smoking, so I have to make shift with a couple of threepenny ones."



3—!!!!

THE WEIGHT SUNK HIM.



Ruby—I see they have another life guard here this season. The other was such a handsome fellow. I wonder what became of him?

Lucy—You mean the one that received thirty-nine medals for rescuing people?

Ruby—Yes.

Lucy—Why, he fell in the sea with all his medals on, and drowned.

Too Much of a Good Thing.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"

"I am going to gather greens," she said.

"May I go with you, my pretty maid?"

"You are too green to pick," she said.

Awaiting Developments.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Muggins—Have you succeeded in having your bills introduced in councils?

Buggins—Yes, and some of them have been of pretty large denominations, but nothing seems to have come of it.



"Say boy! Where is that murder you were yelling about?"
Newsboy: "Dat's in the yothe r paper."

The Poet and the Noble.

From The Young Ladies' Journal.

A young poet had written a most scurrilous poem, in which he had described and libeled not only the empress, but also the grand dukes and duchesses. Some one, the censor of the press, went and told the empress.

"The man had better be sent off to Siberia at once," he said, "it is not a case for delay."

"Oh, no," said the empress, "wait a little but tell the man I desire to see him at 6 o'clock tomorrow evening."

When the poor man was told this he felt as if the last hour had come and that the emperor—Alexander II—must intend himself to pronounce the eternal exile. He went to the palace and was shown through all the grand staterooms one after another without seeing any one, until at last he arrived at a small commonplace room at the end of them all, where there was a single table with a lamp upon it and here he saw the empress, the emperor and all the grand dukes and duchesses whom he had mentioned in the poem.

"How do you do, sir?" said the emperor. "I hear that you have written a most beautiful poem and I have sent for you that you may read it aloud to us yourself, and I have invited all the grand dukes and duchesses to come that they may have the pleasure of hearing you."

Then the poor man prostrated himself at the emperor's feet.

"Send me to Siberia, sire," he said; "force me to become a soldier, only do not compel me to read that poem."

"Oh, sir, you are cruel to refuse me the pleasure, but you will not be so ungallant as to refuse the empress the pleasure of reading your verses, and she will ask you herself."

And the empress asked him. When he had finished she said:

"I do not think he will write any more verses about us again. He need not go to Siberia just yet."

A nobleman had entered into a conspiracy against the emperor and was sentenced to Siberia. His eyes were bandaged and he was put into a dark carriage and for seven days and nights they traveled on and on, only stopping to take food. At last he felt that they must have reached Siberia, and in the utmost anguish he perceived that the carriage had stopped and the bandage was taken off his eyes, and—he was in his own home. He had been driven round and round St. Petersburg the whole time, but the fright cured him.



4—!!!!!!

There Are Moments.

From The Kansas City Journal.

There are times when man would be alone,
Far from the madding crowd,
Where he his privacy can own
And think his thoughts out loud,
One of these times, without a doubt,
Is when he first bestrides
A bike, and neighbors all come out
To see how well he rides.

Over-Fed.

From Harper's Bazar.

Mrs. Skim—Do your boarders pay promptly?

Mrs. Syre—They did at first.

Mrs. Skim—Why don't they now?

Mrs. Syre—They have got so fat they can't get their hands in their pockets.

Even Strawberries at 16 to 1.

From The Chicago Dispatch.

The strawberry shortcake is still at the coinage of sixteen berries to one cake.

Stirred Them Up.

From The Albany Herald.

Speaker Crisp's card, defining his position on the money question, has stirred up the goldbugs in good style. It was short, but to the point, and shows where all true democrats should stand.

THE PLACE FOR HIM.



McWhack—Sure an' O'Toole do be a sleep walker.
O'Kelly—An' how long has he been on th' foorce?

THE ICECREAM SEASON.



He—I hope I shall not have any difficulty in locating your house.
She—I don't think you will. You can locate it this way. Just before you get to it, on the corner, there's a confectionery.

A GENTLE REMINDER.



1—Poet: Let me see, what rhymes with "lamb." Now some might say that's easy,—



2—but it don't strike me that way.



3—Indeed, I—



4—Oh, yes! "Ram" is the word, a good vigorous one, too. Ought to have thought of that before.

THE MEN OF THE MOSS-HAGS

BY S. R. CROCKETT.

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CHAPTER XVIII.

The Sanquhar Declaration.

I think it was during the week I lay thus in the barn at Duchrae, often with Richard Cameron or his young brother Michael at my back in the quiet of the corn mow, that I first got within me the true spirit of the Covenant. I heard all the sins of Scotland redd up (cleared up) and made plain, for in the night watchings Cameron and his brother had great communings together. Richard was all for being done with the authority of the king, and making but one cast of it. Michael thought that the time was not ripe nor the men ready.

Now these two youths were those who chiefly set Scotland in a lowe at this time, when Lauderdale had nearly trampled out the red cinders of the fire of Presbytery. It was strange to think that he who should blow them again into a flame had once been a prelatist, and that from the wicked county of Fife. When one cast it up to him, Richard Cameron said:

"Aye, it humbles us all to remember the pit from which we were digged!"

Then one night in the barn we gave in very solemnly our adhesions to the disowning of Charles Stuart and his brother James—all save my cousin Watt, who said:

"I canna bide to cast off the blood of Bruce. I had rather kiss Argyll's maiden."

And with that early in the morning he left us, which was a great grief to me, for he and I had been brothers in peril for many months. Whither he went I know not then, but it shall be related in its proper place, and all that befell him in his lonely wanderings after he parted from me.

"We must not do this thing lightly or gladly," said Richard Cameron to us that abode with him in the barn. "We have laid our accounts with the worst that the government may do to us. We count not our lives dear to us. We see plainly that naught is to be gained save by defiance any more. The indulgence is but a dish of sowens with a muzzle thereafter to make us forever dumb dogs that will not bark. Who shall hinder or blame if we choose to lay down our lives in the high places of the field that the old faith be not forgotten, neither the old Covenant engagements to our Lord Christ be forever abrogated?"

Yet I think there was not one of us that was not heart-sorry to break with the house of Stuart, for, after all, we were of Scotland and had stood for the Scots house and the Scots king against Cromwell and the supplanters. At any rate, let it not be said of us that we did this thing lightly, but rather with heavy hearts that the king had been so far left to himself as to foreswear and abandon the solemn engagements which he had undertaken.

So it came to pass in the middays of the year that one afternoon we rode away through the lonely hills by Minnyhive and turned north up the fair valley of the water of Nith. Here and there we gathered one to whom the word had been passed, finding them waiting for us at some loaning foot or at the mouth of some glen. Little we said when a friend joined us, for our work was sad and solemn and to be done once and for all. We rode as it were under the shadow of the scaffold. Yet I think we thought not so much of ourselves as of the women folk that abode at home. I know that I feared for my mother, who was now like to lose her two sons as she had aforetime lost her husband, and sometimes I also thought of the lass Maisie Lennox, and what she would do wanting her father.

But this I put from me, for, after all, covenanting was man's business and as Richard Cameron said:

"They that are trysted to the Master's work must taigle themselves with no other marriage engagements."

At the Menick foot, where the long pass begins, there met us ten men of the upper ward, all douce and stalwart men, armed and horsed as well as any of our men out of Galloway. I was the youngest of them all there, and, indeed, the only one that was not a mighty man of his arms. There was some talk of leaving me at the Duchrae to keep the place, which I knew to be but an excuse. But one James Gray, of Chryston, laird's son and a strong man, cried out: "Let the lad come for his brother Sandy's sake!"

A saying which nettled me, and I replied instantly:

"Let any man stand out against me with the pistol and small sword and I will show him cause why I should come for mine own!"

At this Cameron rebuked me:

"Ah, William, I see well that thou hast the old Adam in thee yet. Was there ever a Gordon that would not go ram-stam at the boar, whatever his religion?"

And I who knew that I had spoken as a carnal man was somewhat shamed. Yet was I glad also that no man took my challenge, for indeed I had small skill of the sword, and with the shearing sword, especially, my blows were as rat-tail licks to the dead strikes of Richard Cameron or even my brother Sandy. But nevertheless only to say the thing did me good like medicine.

So into the town of Sanquhar we rode two and two, very slow and quiet, for Cameron had forbade us to ride with a tight rein and the horses champing, as indeed I longed to do for pride.

"For thus do the king's troopers when they enter a town to take the eyes of the unthinking. But contrariwise we are come to do a deed in Scotland that shall not be forgotten while Nith water runs, and to tie a band which shall not be broken through. We ourselves shall fall and that speedily—that know we well—but that which we do this day shall one day bring the tyrant's downfall!"

And so, indeed, it proved to be.

Sanquhar is ever a still place, as though there were no other day there but the Sabbath only. Also the inhabitants are douce and grave, and so remain to this day—buying and selling, eating and drinking, as though they were alone on God's universe. But that day as we came riding up the street there was a head at every window and I heard the wives cry:

"The hill folk have risen and come riding into Sanquhar!"

And this pleased me in the heart, though I know well I should have had my mind set on other matters.

At the cross we formed up, setting our horses ten on either side and Richard Cameron in the midst, dismounted and standing on the steps of the cross. We sat still and quiet, all being bareheaded. For show I had plucked my brand out of its scabbard. But Cameron sternly bade me put it back again and gave me his horse to hold instead, which grieved and shamed me at the time sadly enough, though now I am both proud and glad of it.

"The time for drawn steel is yet to come, William. Be sure that thou art then as ready as now," he said.

Then we sang our psalm of covenant keeping and the hills gave it back to us, as though the angels were echoing the singing of it softly in heaven along with us. After that Cameron stood up very straight, and on his face, which was as the face of the lion, there was a great tenderness, albeit of the sterner sort.

The townsfolk stood about, but not too near, being careful and cautious lest they should be called in question for compliance with the deed, and the strange work done by us that day, for the king's scoopnet gathered wide. Also the innocent were often called to judgment, especially if they had something to lose in goods or gear, as was the case with many of the well-doing burghers of Sanquhar.

"This day," cried Cameron solemnly, after he had prayed, "do we come to this town of Sanquhar to cast off our allegiance to Charles Stuart and his brother James. Not hastily, neither to make ourselves to be spoken about, but with solemnity of men that enter well knowing into the antechamber of death. And we desired our own lives we should receive tests and indulgencies thankfully and go sit in our kennels, like douce tykes that are ready to run at the whistle.

"But for all that we are loyal men and no rebels, though today we cast off Charles Stuart—aye, and will do our best to make an end of his rule, so that he shall no more reign over this realm. This we shall do, not by private assassination, which we abhor and abominate, but by levying upon war. Yet we are loyal to any covenanted king—aye, and had Charles Stuart kept his engagements, plighted and sworn, there is no man here who would not have right gladly laid down his life for him.

"All ye that stand by hear the word of Richard Cameron. There are those behind me who heard with their own ears the oath that the king swore at Perth, when before the solemn convocation he spake these words: 'I Charles, king of Great Britain and Ireland, do assure and declare by my solemn oath in the presence of Almighty God, the searcher of hearts, my allowance and approbation of the national covenant and of the solemn league and covenant above written, and faithfully oblige myself to prosecute the ends thereof in my station and calling.'

"The king," cried Cameron, "who sware these oaths hath cast us off. We have not cast off the king! There is one waiting in the low countries whence I came and looking toward the hills of Scotland, to see if there be any faithful. Shall the fortress be utterly broken down, with none to build her up? Are there no watchmen to tell the towers thereof—none to cry from rampart to rampart, 'What of the night?' Ay, there be at the least twenty men here that have not bowed the knee to Baal. This day we come to lay down our lives, as happily as children that have spent their playday in the fields, and, being tired, lay them down to sleep. But ere we go, because the time cannot be long, we come to give the banner of the Lord once more to the winds—the banner of that other kingdom in Scotland that is Christ's. Behold!"

And with that he lifted up the banner staff which he held in his hand, and there floated out upon the equal-blowing wind the blue banner of Christ's covenant. And as the golden scroll of it took the air there came into the hearts of most of us, that which filled them to the overflow. The tears ran down and fell upon our horses' necks. "For Christ's Crown and Covenant," ran the legend. Then we gathered ourselves closer about the battle flag, for which we had come out to die. As one man we drew our swords, nor did Cameron now gainsay us—and lifting them high up, till the sun glinted bonnily upon them, we sang our solemn banding song. I never felt my heart so high or heaven so near, not even at the great field preaching by the water of Dee, when I sat by the side of Maisie Lennox. Even thus we sang:

God is our refuge and our strength,
In straits a present aid;
Therefore, although the earth remove
We will not be afraid.

Then we rode out, for once gallantly enough, having solemnly set ourselves to face the king in open field—that were but twenty men against three kingdoms. Well we knew that we should be put down, but we knew also that so long as there were men in Scotland to do as we had done that day, the cause and the flag would never be wholly put down.

So the douce burghers of Sanquhar watched us ride away, our swords gleaming naked because we had appealed to the sword, and were prepared to perish by the sword, as the sword is. Also our blue banner of the covenant waved bravely over our heads in token of our dependence on Jehovah, the God of battles.

And as we rode it was I, William Gordon of Earlstoun, who carried the banner staff, for Richard Cameron had given it into my hands. So I had not lived in vain, and Sandy would never again bid me sew bairn clouts and hide at home among the women. I wished my father had been alive to see me.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE LAST CHARGE AT AYRSMOSS.

The morning of the 22d of July dawned solemnly clear. It promised to be a day of heat, for the haze lay long in the hollows, hesitating to disappear, and there was the brooding of thunder in the air. We that were of Cameron's little company found ourselves in a wild place on the moors. Most of our Galloway men had betaken themselves home, and they that the greater part of the scanty company. The name of the place where we sojourned was Ayrsmoss. We had lain sleepless and anxious all night, with watchers posted among the moss hags. Richard Cameron spoke often to us, and told us that the matter had come to the narrow and bitter pass.

"It is the day of the Lord's anger," he said, "and it is expedient that some men die for the people!"

We told him that we were ready and that from the beginning we had counted on nothing else. But I felt within me desperately ill-prepared; yet for the sake of the banner I carried, I said nothing.

It was about 10 of the day, and because we heard not from our folk who had been posted to give warning, we sent out other two to find them. Then, having taken a mela of meat for the better sustaining of our bodies, we lay down to sleep for an hour on a pleasant green place which is all surrounded by morasses, for we had gotten no rest the night before.

Now I think we were all fey at this time, for we laid us down on the edge of the moss in a place that is open to all. And this when we might have withdrawn ourselves deep into the bog, and so darned ourselves among the "quakking quas," the dangerous and impassable flowers, so that no dragoons in the world could have come at us. But this we did not, for the word and doom were writen. It was our enemies' day. As Cameron said that morning as we passed the house of William Mitchell in Meadowhead, and when they brought him out a basin of water to wash his hands, also a towel wherewith to dry them:

"This is their last washing. My head and hands are now cleansed for the offering!"

So we laid us down among a great swirling of whaups and crying of peesweeps, for the season of their nesting was hardly over, and all the moorland was astir with their plaintive notes.

After a long time I awoke, dreaming that Maisie Lennox stood by my bedside and took my hand, saying, "The kye are in the corn!" I sat up, and, lo! there within a mile, and beating the moor in search of us, were two great companies of dragoons of the number of about one hundred and twenty, as near as at a glance I could reckon. My heart gave a stound, and I said to myself, "This is surely thy death-day, William Gordon!" And the word sounded strangely in my heart, for I had begun to thnk my life worth living in these latter days, and was none so keen upon the dying as were some other of our company.

But I awakened Cameron and his brother Michael, and also David Hackstoun, of Rathillet, that was a soldier most stern, but a just man according to his lights. And they sat up and saw the soldiers sweeping the moor. But, as I say, we were all fey. For even then it was within our power to have escaped the violence of the men of war. Very easily could we have left our horses and betaken us into the deepest parts of the bottomless, shaking bogs where no man could have followed us. But the thought came not to us at the time, for God had so ordered it that Scotland was best to be served that day by the death of many of His servants.

There were in our company twenty-three



OVER HEAD ALL THE UNIVERSE ROARED AS WE FOUGHT.

that had horses and forty that had none. But we were all armed in some sort of fashion.

Now, this Richard Cameron had in him both the heart of a fighter and the fearlessness of a man assured of his interest. He cried out to inquire of us if we were firmly set in our minds to fight, and with one voice we answered him "Aye!" We were of one heart and one mind. Our company and converse had been sweet in the darkness, and now we were set to die together in the noonday as men that have made them ready.

So in that sullen morning, with the birds crying and the mist drawing down into thunder clouds, we rose to make our last stand. I had given up all thought of escape, and was putting in hard steeks at the praying, for the sins that were on my soul were many, and I had, too, recently taken to that way of thinking to have the assurance of my elders.

Now, the soldiers that came against us were the finest companies of Airly's and Strachan's dragoons—gallant lads all—newly brought to that countryside and not inured to the cruel riding and shooting as other companies were. I have not a word to say against the way they fought, though as their duty was they came against us with haste and fury. Our quarrel was not with them, but with their master.

They rode gallantly this way and that through the morasses, and came on bravely. Bruce of Earlshall was over them, but John Crichton was their best fighter. A stark and cruel man he was, that would have hunted us all down if he could. He fought that day with his blade swinging, damning and cursing between every blow. But, for all, he was sick and sorry ere he left this field. For if ever man did, he met his match when he crossed swords with the Lion of the Covenant. It was Rathillet who chose the place of strength for us to make our stand, and as it seemed and mostly proved, take our death upon. There was little time for the word and the prayer. But, as was our custom, we sang a cheerful psalm, and lifted up our bonnets while Cameron prayed:

"Lord, spare the green, and take the ripe!" That was the whole matter of his supplication. "We may never be in better case to die. I see the gates of heaven cast wide open to receive us."

And I noted that all the time of our singing David Hackstoun, of Rathillet, was looking to the priming of his pistols, and drawing the edge of his sword blade along the back of his hand, as one who tries a razor ere he sets it to his chin. Then the companies of the enemy halted on the edge of the moss where the ground was yet firm. They seemed not disinclined for a parley.

"Do you own the king's authority?" cried one among them. It was Bruce of Earlshall, a burdly (sturdy) chiel and not greatly cruel, but rather like Monmouth, anxious to let the poor remnant have its due.

"Aye!" cried Cameron. "We own the King's authority."

"Wherefore, then, stand ye there in arms against his forces," came the answer back. "Yield, and ye shall have quarter and fair conduct to Edinburgh!"

The man spake none so evilly for a persecutor, and in my heart I liked him.

"I thank you, Captain Bruce, for your fair speech," said Cameron, "but I wot well you mean fair passage to the Grassmarket. The King we own is not King Charles Stuart, and it liketh us to go to our King's court through the crash of battle rather than through the hank of the hangman's rope."

"This preacher's no man of straw—fight he will," I heard them say one to the other, for they were near to us, even at the foot of the opposite hill.

Then our horsemen, of whom I was one, closed in order without further word, and our foot drew out over the moss in readiness to fire.

David Hackstoun was with us on the left, and Captain Fowler on the right. But Richard Cameron was always a little ahead of us all, with his brother Michael with him on one side, and I, riding my Galloway nag, close upon his right flank—which was an honorable post for one so young as I, and served withal to keep my spirits up.

Just before he gave the word to charge he cried out to us, pointing with his sword:

"Yonder is the way to the good soldier's crown!"

The day had been clouding over, the heat growing almost intolerable. It was now about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It was easy to see, had we had the eyes to observe it, that a thunder storm was brewing, and even as Richard Cameron stretched out his sword over his horse's head and cried on to us to charge in the name of the Lord, the first levin-bolt shot down glittering into the moor like a forked silver arrow, and over our head the whole firmament raired and crashed.

"The captain of our salvation calls for us!" cried Cameron. "Who follows after when the Son of God rides forth to war?"

So with that we lowered our sword points and drave at them. I think I must have ridden with my eyes shut down that little green knowe with the short grass under foot. I know that even as we rode the thunder began to roar about us, girding us in a continuous ring of lightning flashes.

Yet at the time I seemed to ride through a world of empty silence, even when I struck the red broil of battle. I could see Cameron crying out and waving his sword before us as our horses gathered way, but I remembered no more till the shock came and we found ourselves threshing headlong among them. I fired my pistols right and left, and set them in my belt again, though the habit was to throw them away. I had my sword dangling by a lingel or tag at my right wrist, for I had learned from Wat Gordon how to fight on horseback when it came to the charge. The first man that I came against was a great dragoon on a gray horse. He shouted an oath of contempt, seeing me so slender and puny. Yet for all his bulk I had him on the wrong side, so that he could not use his swordarm with advantage. And as I passed on my stout little nag I got my sword well home under his armpit and tumbled him off in the mire.

The stoutness of our charge took the enemy entirely by surprise. Indeed, afterward they gave us all the testimony of being brave, resolute men; and, like soldiers and gentlemen as they were, they used them that were taken very civilly. I could see Cameron before me, smiting and slaying, slaying and smiting, rising in his stirrup at every blow and calling on his men. It was a wild, fierce time, all too short—a happy turmoil of blows wherein I drank for the first time the heady delight of battle. All over the wild moss of Ayr that great day the swords flickered like lightning flashes, and the lightnings darted like sword blades. Oh, how many quiet times would I not give for such another wager of battle.

Overhead all the universe roared as we fought, and I had no thought save of the need to keep my point up, thrusting, parrying, and striking as God gave me ability.

Right in the midst of the press there came two at me from opposite sides, and I saw very well that, if I got no help, there was no more of life for me. "Richard," I cried, and the shout must have gone to our leader's ear, though I myself could not hear it, so great was the clangor and the din.

Cameron was smiting with the strength of ten immediately on my front. In a moment more he cleared his point, pierced his man, and turned. The man on my left swerved his horse out of his way, for he came with a surge, but the other, whom I took to be Crichton, met him fair, blade to blade. The first clash of the swords was mighty. These two lowering black men met and knew each other as they looked one another in the eyes.

But I could see that Cameron was ever the stronger and swifter, though Crichton had somewhat the more skill. Crichton tried to pass him a little, that he might get arm-play for his famous back strokes, wherewith he was renowned to have cut off a man's head at a blow; but Cameron measured his guard and the blow whistled harmless past his ear. Then came the return. The preacher's sword streaked out straight and level, and for a moment seemed to stand full mid-blade in the dragoon's side.

The next moment we found ourselves outside the first line. We had broken our way through, and the enemy were in confusion behind us. I saw many single combats going forward, and in especial a most noble fight between David Hackstoun of Rathillet and one of his own acquaintances, by name David Ramsay, a gentleman of his country. As they fought I could hear Hackstoun, whom nothing could daunt or disturb, asking Ramsay all the news of the country side, and how such a one did, what wife had got another child and whether it were a lad or a lass. Which is a thing I should never have believed if any man had told me; and when I set it down here I expect not to be believed of any, save by those who have been in the thick of a civil war themselves. But all that know David Hackstoun of Rathillet will believe that this thing is true of him.

So he fought, clashing swords and talking at his ease without change of countenance, till he was stricken down with three coming on him at once.

Then, seeing our horsemen scattered, Cameron cried them to him, and we galloped toward their second line that came riding unbroken toward us. Now, it was our misfortune that the dragoons were stark fellows and had seen service, so that they gave not back as the others might have done, seeing us come on so determinedly. Rather they reserved their fire till we were almost at the sword's length. Then they fired, and I saw our men falling over in twos and threes. But Richard Cameron still rode and steadily, with Michael and myself behind him. His horse had been once white, but now was mostly dripping red—a fearsome sight to see. I heard afterward from old soldiers that no such terrifying figure had they ever seen in the wars since Noll led on the Ironsides at Marston Moor.

But Cameron's case was far more desperate than had ever been that of Oliver.

"Smite! Smite!" he cried; "the sword of the Lord and of Gideon!"

Over all the field there was only the whinnying of swords as they whistled through the air and at the edges the dropping battle of the musketry. As we touched their second line we seemed to ride upon a breast-high wave of flame, which might have been Earlshall's flashing muskets or God's own level lightnings. I rode as I could behind Cameron, striking when I had opportunity, and warding as I had need. But though I was here in the forefront of the battle, I was in the safest place; for Richard Cameron ploughed a lane through their company, sending them to right and left before him as the foam is ploughed by a swift vessel.

But our desperate riders were now wearing few. I looked behind us and only two seemed to be in the saddle—James Gray of Chryston and Michael Cameron, who had promised to ding the stoor that day out of his majesty's red clouts. I could see Chrysston striking and grunting as he struck, exactly like a man hagging hard wood with a blunt ax.

So, I found myself at the side of the fight; but, just when I thought myself clear, there came a blow on my steel cap that nearly dang me out of the saddle, and I drew out further again. Cameron, also, had won clear, but seeing his brother Michael hard beset, he turned rein and drave in among the smother again, raging like the lion he was. How his horse kept his feet on the moss I know not, for Cameron seemed to be standing up in his stirrups constantly, leaning forward to give his blade more play. So he rode into the midst of them till he was brought to a stand in what seemed a ring of foes. Even there I could see his arm rise and fall as steadily as a man that flails corn in a barn. And wherever he struck there was a gap, for there a man went down. But more and more gathered about, threshing at him with their swords, some on horse and some on foot, like boys killing wasps at the taking of a byke.

Then when Richard Cameron saw that he could do no more, and that all the men were down that had followed him, his brother Michael, also, dying at his feet, he swept his sword about him to clear a space for a moment. Then he swung the brand over his head high in the air casting it from him into the sky, till it seemed to enter into the dark cloud where the thunder brooded and the smoke of powder hung.

"God of battles, receive my sinful soul!" he cried.

And with that he joined his hands like a man that dives for swimming; and, unwounded, unhurt, defenseless, Richard Cameron sprang upon a hundred sword points. Thus died the bravest man in broad Scotland, whom men called, and called well, the Lion of the Covenant.

And, as he passed, the heavens opened, and the whole firmament seemed but one great lightning flash, so that all stood aghast at the marvelous brightness, which occasioned the saying that God sent a chariot of fire with horses of whiteness to bring home to Him the soul of Richard Cameron. Whereof some men bear testimony that they saw nothing but a wondrous lightning flash over the whole heaven. Then, a moment after, the thunder crashed like the breaking up of the world, and there was an end.

CHAPTER XX.

Hiding with the Heather Cat.

As for me, when I had seen this, thinking it to be enough, I put spurs to my little Galloway, and we were soon at speed over the moss-hags. My beast was well acquainted with moss running, for it had not carried me so often over the moor to Lochinvar for nothing. I heard tempestuous crying, as of men that pursued, and behind me the roar of battle sank into silence. Once I glanced behind and saw many footmen running and horsemen rising and falling in their saddles. But, all being lost, I left the field of Ayrsmoss behind me as fast as I might, and set my horse's head over the roughest and boggiest country, keeping toward Dalmellington, for the wilderness was now to be my home. For the time I had had enough of rebellion under arms. I was not unfaithful to the cause, nor did I regret what I had done. But I judged that, for some time to come, it were better for me not to see company, for I had no pleasure in it.

Now, in further telling my tale I must put together all the incidents of my fleeing to the heathen, for that being a thing at the time very frequently resorted to, it became at last a word in Scotland that "to take to the heather was to be in the way of getting grace."

Now, when I sped away to the southeast from Ayrsmoss, the folk I loved were all killed and I had no hope or hold of any present resistance to the king. But my Galloway sheltie, being nimble on its feet, took me bravely over the moss-hags, carrying me lightly and willingly as if I had been hare-coursing on the green holms of the Ken.

As I fled I kept glancing behind me and seeing the soldiers in red clothes and flashing arms still pursuing after. I saw also our foot (that had stood off when we charged, and only fired as they saw need, scattering through the moss) and the enemy riding about the borders wherever their horses could go, firing at them. Yet I think that not many of them were hurt in the pursuit, for the moss at that place was very boss and full of bottomless bogs like that from which Patrick Laing drew that redoubtable persecutor Captain Crichton. This incident, indeed, bred in the breasts of the dragoons a wholesome fear of the soft boggish places, which made greatly in many instances for the preservation of the wanderers, and in especial favored me in my present enterprise.

In a little after two of the four dragoons that followed me, seeing a man running like to burst through the moss, turned aside and spurred their horses after him, leaving but two to follow me.

Not after this was I harder put to it than even for the sun was exceedingly hot above and the moss as difficult beneath. But I

Continued on Next Page.



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kept to it, thinking that, after all, I was in none such an evil case. For, though my head ached with the steel cap upon it and my horse sweated, yet it must have been much more uncomfortable for the heavy beasts and completely accoutred dragoons travelling in the rear. So over the broken places of the moor I went faster than they, though on the level turf they doubtless soon would have ridden me down. But then, after all, they were but riding to kill one whig more, while I to save my neck—which made a mighty difference in the earnestness of our intents on that day of swithering and heat.

Many a time it came to me to cast myself from my beast and turn to the side, trusting to find a moss-hag, where I might lie hidden up to my neck among the water with my head among the rushes. I saw many good places indeed, but I remembered that my sheltie would be an advertisement to my pursuers, so I held on my way. Besides Donald had been a good friend to me, and was the only one of our company that had ever been on the bonny holms of Earlstoun. So that I was kindly affectionate to the beast and kept him to his work, though the country was very moorish and the sun hot on my head.

Once I was nearly taken, for as I went, not knowing the country, I came to a morass where in the middle there was a secure place, as it seemed to me. I put Donald at it, and when I reached the knoll—lo, it was only some nine or ten yards square—the bottomless swelter of snaking bogs girding it on all sides. Donald went to the girths at the first stride on the other side, so that there was nothing for it but to dismount and pull him out.

Then up came the dragoons, riding heavily and cursing the sun and me. They rode round skirting the moss, for, seeing the evil case I was in, they dared not come nearer for fear of the same or worse. They kept, wide about me, crying: "Come out, dog, and be shot!"

Which, being put poor encouragement, I was in no wise eager to obey their summons.

But by holding on the heather of the moss—by the kind providence of God it was very long and tough—I managed to get Donald out of his peril. He was a biddable enough beast, and, being a little deaf, he knew not fear. For reesting and terror among horses is mostly but oversharpness in hearing, and an imagination that they were better without. But Donald had no good hearing and no bad forebodings. So when I pulled him among the long heather and put his head down, he lay like a scent dog, cowered along by the side of the moss-hags. Then the pair by the edge of the morass began to shoot at me, for the distance was within the reach of a pistol ball. The first bullet that came clipped so close to my left ear that it took away a lock of my hair, which, contrary to my custom, had now grown longish.

All this time they ceased not for a moment to cry: "Come out, dog, and be shot!" They were ill-mannered, lampaging lowns with few ideas, and I desired no comings and goings with them. So in no long time I tired of this and also of lying still to be shot at. I bethought me that I might show them a better of it and afford them some sport. So very carefully I charged both my pistols and the next time they came near, riding the bog edge to fire at me, I took careful aim and shot at the first of them. The ball went through the calf of his leg, which caused him to light off the far side of his horse with a great roar.

"You have killed me," he cried over to me complainingly, as if he had been a good friend come to pay me a visit to whom I had done a treachery. He then cursed me very resentfully, because, forsooth, as he said, he was about to be made a sergeant in the company, and, what with lying up with his wounded leg, some other whom he mentioned would get the post by favor of the captain.

"See what you have done?" said he, holding up his leg.

But I took aim with the other pistol and sent a ball singing over his head very close.

"Trip it, my bonny lad," I cried, "or there will be a hole of the same size in your thick head, which will be as good as a cornet's commission to you in the place to which it will send you!"

Then I charged my pistols again and ordered them away. The trooper's companion made bold to leave his horse and come toward me crawling upon the moss. But I trained my pistols so straightly upon him that he was convinced that I must be a marksman by trade and so desisted from the attempt.

All this made me proud past reasoning, and I mounted in their sight and made a work of fastening my accoutrements and tightening Donald's girths.

"So good day to you," I cried to them, "and give my compliments to your captain and tell him for me that he hath a couple of varlets in his company very careful of their skins in this world—which is, maybe, as well—seeing that in the next they are secure of getting them well paid."

Now this was but the word of a silly boy and I was sorry for taunting the men before ever I rode away. But I set it down as it happened that all may come in its due place, nothing in this history being either altered or extenuated.

So, all that night I fled, and the next day also, till I came into my own country of the Glenkens, where, near Carsphairn, I left Donald with a decent man that would keep him safe for my mother's sake. For the little beast was tired and done, having come so far and ridden so hard. Yet, when I left him out in the grass park, there was not so much as the mark of a spur upon him, so willingly had he come over all the leagues of heather lands.

While life lasts shall I not forget Donald. My father used often to tell us what Maxwell of Monrieth said when he lit off his gray horse at the stable door and turned him out after riding him home from Rullion Green: "Thou hast done thy day's work, Pentland. There is a park for thee, to fill thy belly in for the rest of thy days. No leg shall ever cross thy back again."

So when I came to my own, in the better days, I made it my care that Donald was not forgotten; and all his labor in the future, till death laid him low, was no more than a gentle exercise to keep him from overeating himself on the meadow lands of Afton.

After the great day of dule, when Cameron was put down at Ayrsmoss, and I escaped in the manner I have told of, I made my way by the little ferry port of Cree, which is a sweet and still little town, to Maryport on the other side of the Solway, and thence in another ship for the low countries.

When we came within sight of the land we found that it was dismally gray, wearisome looking, and flat. The shipmen called it the Hook of Holland. But this was not thought right for the port of our destination, so we put to sea again, where we were too much tossed about for the comfort of my stomach. Indeed, every one on board the ship felt the inconvenience, and two exceedingly pious women informed me that it interfered with their religious duties. It was upon a Thursday night at 6 o'clock, that we arrived at an outlandish place called, as I think, Zurichsee, where we met with much inhumanity and uncourteousness. Indeed, unless a Scots merchant, accustomed to adventuring to the low countries had been of our company, it might have gone hardly with us, for the barbarous folk had some custom of illtreating strangers who arrive upon a day of carnival. They entered our bark and began to ill-treat us even with blows and taking from us what of money we had. But mercifully they were restrained before I had put my sword into them, which, in their own country, and engaged in ungodliness, it had been a folly to do.

Then also it grieved us very sore that we had five soldiers who had come from Scotland with us—the very scum of the land. They called themselves Captain Somerville's band; but if, indeed, they were any soldiers of his majesty's, then God help him in his command, for such a pack of unwashed riffians it never was my hap to see.

Specially did these men disquiet us upon the Sabbath day. So fearful were their oaths and curses that we feared that the boat would sink because of their iniquities. They carried themselves so exceedingly wicked—but more as I think, that we, who desired not their company, might take note of them. For at least three of them were but sullen, loutish boys, but the others led them on, and praised them when they imitated their blasphemies and sculduddery.

At last, about 8 o'clock in the evening, we came to Rotterdam, where we quartered with a good merchant, Mr. Donaldson, and in the morning we went to a Mr. Hay's, where from that good man (whom may God preserve) we met with inexpressible kindness.

Thence we went to Groningen, where Sandy already was. To be brief—that part of my life or the present not coming into the history—I spent four years there, the most part of it with a young man named James Renwick, a good student, and one very full of great ideas, which were to make Scotland strong against the house of Stuart. He came from Minnyhive, a village on the borders of Galloway and Dumfries, and was a very decent lad—though apt, before he learned modesty on the moors, to take too much upon him. We were finally summoned home by a letter from the United Societies, for they had made me a covenanted member of standing because of Ayrsmoss and the carrying of the banner at Sanquhar.

While at Groningin I got a great deal of civility because of Sandy, my brother, whose name took me everywhere. But I think that in time I also won some love and liking on my own account. While I was away I got many letters from Maisie Lennox, chiefly in name of my mother, who was not good at writing; for her father, though a lord of session, would not have his daughters taught overly much, lest it made them vain and neglectful of those things which are a woman's work, and ought to be her pleasure so long as the world last.

But, though I went to the university, I could not bring myself to think that I had any call to the ministry. I went, therefore, for the name of it, to the study of law, but read instead many and divers books. For the study of the law is in itself so dreary that all other literature is but entertainment by comparison. So that one book being easy to substitute for another, I got through a vast deal of excellent literature while I studied law at the University of Groningen. So did also, even as I, all the students of law whom I knew in Holland and elsewhere, for that is their custom.

But when I was called home, I received a letter from the United Societies, written in their name, from a place calleed Panbreck, where their meeting was held. First, it told me of the sadness that was on Scotland, for the many headings, hangings, hidings, chasings, outcastings and weary wanderings. Then the letter called me as the branch of a worthy family, to come over and take my part, which, indeed, I was somewhat loath to do. But with the letter there came a line from Maisie Lenno. which said that they were in sore trouble at the Earlstoun, sometimes altogether dispossessed, and again for a time permitted to abide in safety. Yet, for my mother's sake she asked me to think of returning, for she thought that for me the shower was surely slacked and the ording over past. So, I took my way to shipboard with some desire to set my foot again on the heather and see the hills of Kells run blue against the lift of heaven, from the links of the Ken to the head end of Carsphairn.

It was the high time of the killing when I came again to Scotland, and landed at Newcastle. I made on foot for Galloway by the tops of the Cheviots and the Border hills. Nor did I bide more than a night anywhere, and that only in herd's huts, till I saw from the moors about Lockinkit, the round top of the Millyea, which some ill-set people call an ugly mountain, but which is to me the fairest hill that the sun shines on. So at least it appeared now returning from abroad, where one can make the highest hill with a spade. Aye, for I knew that it looked on Earlstoun, where my mother was—whom I greatly desired to see, as was most natural.

Yet it was not right that I would recklessly go near Earlstoun to bring trouble on my mother without knowing how the land lay. So I came down the west side of the water of Ken, by the doachs, or roaring linn, where the salmon leap; and looked at the house from afar till my heart filled, thinking that I should never more dwell there, nor look any more from my mother's window in the quiet hour of even when the maids were out milking the kye.

Even as I looked I could see the glint of scarlet cloth, and the sun sparkling on shining arms, as the sentry paced from the wall gate to the corner of the wall and back again. Once I saw him go within the well house for a drink, and a great access of desire took me within. I remembered the coolness that was there. For the day was exceedingly hot, and I weary and weak with travel.

(To Be Continued.)

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BISHOP W. J. GAINES

Talks Upon the Present Attitude of the Races.

THE VIEWS OF A COLORED LEADER

Which Presage a Better Understanding Hereafter.

"DO NOT SEEK TO ENTER YOUR HOMES

"But Look Only for That Respect Which Is Given To Men and Women Who Do Their Duty to the World."

Portsmouth, Va., June 1.—(Staff Correspondence of The Constitution.)—In this day of unrest, when there are men who despair of the future because of the existence of two races together, it is refreshing to hear the words of a hopeful man.

And when that hopeful man is himself a colored man, one whose office and life gives to his words importance not possessed by the many, the conclusion is easily reached that there should be no more friction between the two races than there is between classes in society, whose idiosyncrasies do not interfere with their duties as citizens.

When Bishop W. J. Gaines, now presiding in the second episcopal district of the African Methodist church, declares that the social question plays no part in citizenship, and that colored people do not seek to "enter the homes" of those who do not want them, he eliminates the only really vexatious issue from the controversy.

Present Relations Between the Races.

In answer to the question as to the present relations of the white and colored people of the southern states, and as to what can be done, if anything, to improve these relations, Bishop Gaines, who was found at the episcopal headquarters here, said:

"To me this subject is one of the highest importance, and one that may justly command the best endeavor of any one who loves his country and his fellow-men. No one can fail to see that there is a degree of estrangement, and of late, a degree of friction between the two races that is unwarranted by the facts of the situation, a friction that is hurtful to the best interests of both classes, but especially detrimental to the welfare of the colored citizens. First of all, I may say, that while this matter is constantly present in my daily thoughts—insomuch that I am compelled to make it the subject of prayer to Almighty God for light, I sincerely regret the lack of ability to discuss it with anything like the effectiveness I feel it deserves. For to do this would require, in my judgment, the learning of Jefferson, the logical power of Abraham Lincoln, the ability and influence of Stephens and Toombs and the eloquence of Henry Grady combined. Still, because the subject demands it, I would make the attempt, in the hope that possibly something may be suggested that will deserve the attention of thoughtful men.

The Facts of the Situation.

"To deal with any grave subject we need to comprehend clearly the facts—not fancies—of the case to be considered, and, if possible, the underlying causes.

"What are the facts in this case? Let us state them truthfully, plainly. At the close of our late war two races, or to speak as I think, more correctly, two varieties of the human race, were left here in their old homes face to face, to work out a destiny for themselves as best they might, peacefully, amicably or otherwise. The whole enlightened world, interested in their progress of civil liberty on these shores, turned its eyes this way. The relations of the two classes to one another had been changed by the fortunes of war and by the fiat of the nation. They were no longer master and servant, but fellow-citizens of a common country. I emphasize these words, because clearly they are indices that point like a finger board to the root of all our troubles. It should be no trouble to me that a certain man belonging to a different branch of the race was once my master. It should not trouble him that I, a man of a darker variety of the human family, was once his servant, or slave, if any one prefers that word. Nor, to my mind, should it be any trouble to either him or me that we are now fellow-citizens of the same commonwealth. If what I have just stated had been all there was in the relation of master and servant and that of fellow-citizenship there could be no ground for aught but good will between us. But all the truth involved by this relation is not expressed by the mere words that describe that relation. We do not need details. They were such that the recent slave was poorly equipped for when the very great duties were imposed on him by his sudden citizenship. The late master found himself utterly unwilling to accept any considerable partnership in public affairs with his late slave. And since the chief burdens of rebuilding the wasted fortunes of the community rested on him, he felt that the matter must be in his hands.

The Process of Training Men Slow.

"I do not pretend to argue that, for the time at least, this was not the best, and, indeed, the only thing he could do, if matters were urgent, as they are, and the work must go forward speedily. The process of training masses of men is a slow one. Yet the fact could not be changed, the colored man is still here, a free man and a citizen. As such he is legally entitled to recognition in public civil affairs. Moreover, he must remain a powerful factor in upbuilding our new south. If he cannot furnish the cultured brain, he must supply the brawn that is needed to carry forward our industrial agencies.

"If what we have stated as taking place was inevitable, where is the cause for estrangement and friction that has followed?

"The only answer is that both parties were disqualified by the past for the new relation."

"But now that is all past. What can we do for the future?" the bishop was asked.

What of the Future?

"I suggest," said he, "that it will be well for us both white and colored, to take a sponge, so to speak, and wipe out the past, and then turn bravely to the future. But it will be useless unless we mutually resolve to make that future better than the past. This hoped for betterment cannot be accomplished with the agencies of the past; for the reason, first, that it is impossible to govern millions of people by a mixed system of civil order. Every essential thing in the civil compact, must be made common to all. The laws must be made to protect all alike and punish all alike. The person and property of all must be made secure under the law and the law only must be master of all, and the officers who administer the laws must be the servants of all; even from the governor's mansion to the constable that serves a magistrate's humble writ, and the city policeman, on his beat."

A Better Time Has Come.

"Has there been any improvement, in your opinion?"

"Thirty years have rolled away since the change. We all, it is to be presumed, have learned much since the cruel days of 'reconstruction.' If we would improve the future, let us come closer together in all those things where we can meet, ought to meet, and must meet for co-operation in the interest of the whole. Let us lay aside quickly all class legislation. Let us strive to make the black man feel that he is at home, and that it is his duty to make the most of himself.

"Let us assure the white man that there is no disposition among us to invade his social circles or his home!

"Let every man be esteemed according to his worth. In the language of the apostle, 'Let nothing be done through strife or vain glory; but in lowliness of mind let each esteem the other better than themselves.' Let no man be degraded, dishonored, despised, on account of his color. Color is no sin. Let the prize of public approval for good conduct be set beyond every man. If these things can be done, not all at once perhaps, but if the good work of improving our relations, grotesque and peace disturbing as they are, shall be begun right away, we shall have an immediate brightening of the prospect.

"Concerning the subject of labor and its employment I have this to say: Since the system of slave labor is gone forever, it behooves our people to study well the problem of labor.

Any system or custom that degrades labor must degrade the country in general. It ought to be kept in mind that the working people desire every possible protection and encouragement. A few individuals of our race may go to Africa. But the negro is here to stay. The colored man has always been preferred by the southern white man to any other laborer."

Signs of a Better Sentiment.

"Have you any evidences of better relations?"

"There are, and we are thankful for the change, signs of a better sentiment forming along these lines. The decision of Judge Goff in South Carolina, which was indorsed by ex-United States Senator Butler and others, in relation to the registration laws of that state; the invitation extended the colored people of the south to participate in the Cotton States and International exposition, and the improved accommodation that is being furnished the colored people by railroad corporations, such as the Southern railway between Atlanta and Washington, D. C., and the Seaboard Air-Line between Atlanta and Portsmouth, Va., are all signs that the sentiment is being formed for the bettering of the condition of affairs with justice toward all.

Said the Bishop in Conclusion.

"The great fault or hindrance to a complete change for the best is a tendency to make the negro race guilty of the particular crimes of individuals. When a white man is guilty of any particular crime the individual and not the race is branded, but when an individual of the negro race is guilty of a particular crime the whole race is charged with the guilt. This ought not to be the case. But I appeal to our race to be reminded that, while we must under present circumstances, suffer because our color is taken as a badge of our condition, it is our duty to elevate our condition, that the condition and not the color shall be considered.

"Therefore," said the bishop in conclusion, "let us have patience. God's promise is: 'My grace is sufficient for thee, For my strength is made perfect in weakness. Most gladly, therefore, will I rather glory in my infirmities that the power of Christ may rest upon me.'"

Bishop Gaines is one of the most able of the colored ecclesiastics, having strong powers of observation and comparison. He belonged to the family of the late Senator Robert Toombs, and, consequently, had a good school for the cultivation of oratory. His words cannot fail to be of interest to those who study the race question seriously, and they will find a ready reading among people of both races.

P. J. MORAN.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

CONDUCTED BY J. A. MORRIS.

The Land Octopus.

Naturalists are familiar with a number of carnivorous or flesh-eating or flesh-destroying plants, and they are very curious in their operation. Usually they are of small dimensions and confine their homicidal tendency to insignificant insects. The most remarkable in size and strength is that described by M. Fabiant Carlo, who tells of a naturalist named Dunstan who, while traveling with his dog on the shores of Lake Nicaragua, heard the animal give vent to cries of pain. Going to the spot he found his dog held by three black, sticky bands, under which the skin was bleeding from chafing even in the few minutes that had elapsed. These bands were the branches of a new and gigantic carnivorous plant, which Dunstan calls the "land-octopus," and which apparently is about as formidable as his twin brother of the sea. These branches are flexible, polished, black, without leaves, secreting a viscous fluid and furnished with a great number of suckers by which this "land-octopus" attaches itself to its victims. Dunstan, with great difficulty, cut away the branches after having his hands severely injured by the tentacles of the "land-octopus." Under the circumstances close investigation of this plant monster was not very convenient or comfortable, but Dunstan proved that the fetid odor attracted the prey, while the sucker tentacles secured and destroyed it. After sucking out the nutritive elements of the captured animal the land-octopus cast it way. The natives of Central America very appropriately call this blood-thirsty plant the "Devil's Noose."

Cotton Seed as Human Food.

It looks as though the byproducts of our staple are to exceed the value of the fleecy lint itself. A doctor in our sister state, South Carolina, has been experimenting with his nephew, his cook and his cotton-seed meal. Observing that his nephew in feeding the meal to the stock, also fed himself from the same bin, he discovered that the boy grew lusty and fat on the singular diet, and after watching progress for two years with favorable results, the doctor began experimenting in his own kitchen and his laboratory. Analysis proces that cotton seed meal is very rich in albuminoids, or the nitrogenous elements (flesh and blood formers), as compared with the starch and fat elements (heat producers), in a nutritive ratio of one to one, i. e., one of the former to one of the latter, while that of whole wheat is one to six. The kitchen experiment was a mixture of one-third of cottonseed meal with two-thirds of white flour or corn meal and baked or fried in the usual manner. The mixture cooked well and possessed a rich, nutty flavor very pleasant to the palate. This mixture, almost identical in nutritive value with graham or whole wheat flour, is superior to it in taste and flesh forming quality. Cottonseed oil in various forms is being largely and healthfully substituted for lard in our kitchens and it now looks as though king cotton is not only to clothe the world, but also to largely feet it. With cottonseed meal at 1 cent per pound and flour at 2 and 3 cents, the economic advantage of the use of cottonseed meal as human food are very obvious.

The Geomagnetifere.

It is a well-known fact that atmospheric electricity is a most powerful factor in stimulation of plant growth; in fact, an absolute essential to vegetable life. Many experiments have demonstrated that seeds electrically treated germinated with remarkable quickness and grew with phenomenal strength and rapidity. But these experiments while demonstrating the value of electricity were of no practical use to the farmer on account of cost. The Boston Evening Transcript describes a new invention which appears to have the economic merits of cheapness and easy application. The Transcript says:

"The new invention is called the geomagnetifere, and consists of an ordinary pole forty or fifty feet high, surmounted with a cheval de frise of copper spikes designed to act as a collector of atmospheric electricity. This collector is insulated from the pole by a porcelain knob, and connects with a copper wire (also insulated from the pole), which transmits the current to a network of wires which are laid under the soil at a depth of about six feet. These wires are made of galvanized iron, and their cost is not large. By the use of this apparatus the production on a given area has been increased 50 per cent, so it is claimed. The grapes from vineyards in which the geomagnetifere is used are richer in sugar and alcohol than ordinary grapes. Flowers have a stronger perfume also when stimulated in this manner. The exact chemical action which the current has upon fruits and vegetables cannot be determined. It is only certain that such action takes place. Some hold that it acts by aiding the plants to assimilate the azote of the atmosphere while others think it favors the assimilation of certain mineral salts in the soil. The experiment can be tried on any lawn or flower bed so long as the pole is away from the house. If it is too close it acts as a lightning conductor, but without giving any protection. It is estimated that a geomagnetifere sixty feet high will enrich the soil to the same degree as ten times its cost in manure. At the present time a successful farmer has to be something of a chemist, and it now seems as though he will have to be an electrician, too."

Sterilized Water for Domestic Use.

From The Northwestern Christian Advocate.

A very simple and efficient method of sterilization of water is highly recommended by M. Meillere, chemist-in-chief of the French Academy of Medicine. Four drops of the tincture of iodine sterilizes in a few minutes a quart of spring water, all pathogenic micro-organism being destroyed.

From The Medical Record,

M. Fremont has succeeded in proving experimentally that water maintained for twenty minutes at a temperature of 80 degrees Centigrade loses all the pathogenic micro-organisms it may have contained without being deprived of its gases and without involving any precipitation of the contained salts. It is stated that the flavor of the water is in nowise modified by the process—a most important consideration.

Butter Made from Whey.

From The New York Tribune.

The officials of the agricultural department are satisfied with the general results of the experiments made at Cornell university, which have shown the possibility of making butter from the whey left after the manufacture of cheese. The only other question to be determined is whether the butter can be made in such quantities as to pay. It is said to be good butter, qualified judges being unable to detect it from that made from milk in the first place. The department leaves it to the manufacturers of cheese to show whether butter can be thus made in quantities sufficient to pay for the labor expended upon it. In this connection, the following figures from the annual report of the commissioner of agriculture of New York, the great cheese-making state, will go far toward answering this question: There was made in the state in 1892, 130,991,310 pounds of cheese. There are eight and a half pounds of whey for each pound of cheese, making a total of 4,113,426,135 pounds of whey. The average of fat left in the whey is about 39-100 of 1 per cent, which, reduced to pounds of fat, equals 4,342,362. Butter contains only about 85 per cent of fat, and these figures show that the whey thus lost is capable of yielding 4,776,598 pounds of butter, which, at 29 cents a pound, would be worth $995,319. This looks to be a matter worth the investigation of those who have whey from which to manufacture this valuable by-product.

An Electric Weed Killer.

From Electricity.

An electric weed killer for destroying the weeds and other vegetation along a railroad track—which are a source of considerable expense to railroad companies—has recently been invented, and is described as consisting of an alternating generator mounted on a car and, producing electricity at 2,000 volts pressure and stepped up to from 6,000 to 24,000 volts, depending on the kind and quality of the vegetation which it is wished to destroy.

The conductivity of vegetable bodies varies as the moisture within them varies; the greater the moisture the less resistance they offer to the current. The current, after being stepped up to the voltage noted, is conducted through a series of fine wires or brush to the top of the weeds or grass; the other side of the circuit is made through the wheels of the car, as a matter of course, to the ground; the current, therefore, will leap from the brush suspended over the weeds to the ground, and thus complete the circuit; but in doing so the current traverses the entire length of the plant, including the roots, and ruptures the cellular tissues, thereby totally destroying it. This destruction seems to be equally distributed throughout the entire system, the roots suffering, perhaps, more than the body of it from the fact that the roots generally contain more moisture. It is said that in many cases the current in passing through the plant heats it to such an extent that it cannot be held in the hand without discomfort.

Calico Roadbed.

Nearly all things have been used as construction material on roads, but calico is surely new. The road commissioners of Martha's Vineyard being perplexed with the substratum of sand that underlies their roadbeds, propose to spread cotton cloth upon the surface of this shifting material by which they hope to prevent the coating of macadam from sinking into it.

All Around Competition.

The steam railways are suffering from the competition of the trolley roads, and now the cry is raised that the trolleys are being painfully depleted of their traffic by the bicycles.

The Sunflower.

Some months ago we called attention, in this column to the wonderful productiveness and profit in cultivating this plant which grows independent of drought or rain. We now take pleasure in quoting the following from The Boston Evening Transcript:

"S. D. Cone, a South Dakota farmer, will this year plant 100 acres of Russian sunflowers. The yield is from thirty to forty bushels per acre, and the seed produces about one gallon of oil per bushel. The oil is high-priced, and is what is known as the nearest approach to the oil of olive. After the oil has been extracted the seed meal makes a good cake for cattle and horse feed, much superior, in fact, to that made from the flax. Then the stalks, which will number about 13,000 to the acre, will yield five to six cords of fuel about equal to wood, and worth in the neighborhood of $15 per acre."

The Oldest And the Best

"In the Fall of '93, my son, R. B. ROUZIE, had a huge carbuncle on his neck. The doctor lanced it, but gave him no permanent benefit.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

was then resorted to, and the result was all we could have wished for. The carbuncle healed quickly, and his health is now perfect."
—H. S. ROUZIE, Champlain, Va.

The Only Sarsaparilla At World's Fair.

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It is well to be posted upon the bicycle price situation.

The great Columbia plant is working for the rider's benefit, as usual.

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CARTER'S WOMEN RELIEF is safe and always reliable; better than Tansy or Pennyroyal Pills and all similar medicines. Insures regularity. Successfully used in thousands of cases; is a sure remedy. Guaranteed. Sent promptly (sealed) on receipt of $1.00, and 4c. for postage, or Full particulars for 2c. stamp. RICH MEDICAL CO., East Hampton, Conn.



The Sweet Odor of Almonds

clean, pure and pungent, pleases the nostrils as the cork comes from a jar of Mme. Yale's celebrated Almond Blossom Complexion Cream. For years and ages women have sought a safe and certain preservative of the complexion. The sun in summer and the heat of stoves and steam in winter make nature's work too hard for her. The dust that is always in the air grinds itself into the sensitive skin. Soap and water are not enough to get it out and to soothe and soften the dry, chapped skin.

Yale's Complexion Cream

will do it. It cleanses the skin and its pores, softens the foreign matter within and without, soothes all irritation, cools the heat of chapping and fever blisters and gives a satin surface to the suffering skin.

It is good for burns and for any abrasion. A single application is effective. Put it on at night and rub it briskly into the skin and you will be pleasantly astonished in the morning. There have been imitations of this wonderful beautifier. Look out for them. Accept nothing but the real.

If your druggist will not supply you, send the price, $1, to MME. M. YALE, health and complexion specialist, 116 State street, Chicago. Beauty Guide mailed free.

FITS CURED

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect Digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity.

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Female Irregularities, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. 25 cents a box at druggists, or by mail. "Book of Advice," free by mail. RADWAY & CO., P. O. Box 365, New York.

To Live Long and to Live Well.

What we all want, and will leave nothing undone to secure is good health. Good health means good digestion and good digestion is only obtainable by the use of good, fresh, wholesome food.

The question comes in right here, where can we find a first-class, reliable house to furnish the desired supplies?

W. R. HOYT,
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Is daily feeding more people with nice, fresh, wholesome eatables of all kinds than any grocery house in the state, and at such reasonably low prices that all can enjoy them.

We give below a very limited number of our goods and prices.

Do you eat butter? If so eat the best, when it costs you no more than common butter. We are headquarters for butter, and are daily receiving the well-known brand, Elgin Creamery butter, fresh and sweet, from the clover fields of Illinois. Our old price was 36 and 40c. per pound, now only 25c.

Flour has taken a big jump, but we are selling our popular brand, Peachtree patent, the very best, 25 pounds for 65c.; 50 pounds for $1.25.

20 pounds best Standard granulated sugar, $1.

Reboiled N. O. Syrup, per gal. .. ..$ 50
Old-fashion Porto Rico molasses 30
Best sugar-cured hams, per pound 11½c
10-Pound can pure leaf lard 90
Best N. Y. cream cheese, per pound 15

Canned meats and picnic goods of every description; also finest California canned fruits and preserves at strictly wholesale prices.

We are supplying hotels and boarding houses all over the state. We pack carefully and ship promptly all out-of-town orders.

Phone 451. W. R. HOYT, 90 Whitehall.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.	
From Hapeville 6 30 am	To Hapeville.... 8 30 am
†From Savannah and Jacksonville 7 45 am	To Hapeville .... 9 00 am
From Hapeville 8 15 am	†To Savannah and Jacksonville 7 20 am
From Hapeville 1 40 am	To Hapeville.... 8 30 am
From Macon and Albany 11 30 am	To Hapeville.... 12 15 pm
From Hapeville 1 00 pm	To Hapeville.... 1 45 pm
From Hapeville 4 15 pm	†To Macon and Albany 4 00 pm
From Hapeville 4 45 pm	To Hapeville ... 4 45 pm
From Hapeville 7 20 pm	To Hapeville.... 4 10 pm
†From Savannah and Jacksonville 8 05 pm	†To Savannah and Jacksonville 7 00 pm
Following Trains Sunday only	Following Trains Sunday only:
From Hapeville.. 10 40 am	To Hapeville.. .. 9 00 am
†From Hapeville.. 2 45pm	To Hapeville..... 12 50 pm
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.	
†From Nashville.. 7 05 am	†To Nashville. .. 8 05 am
From Marietta.... 8 30 am	†To Chattanooga.. 2 00 pm
From Rome.....10 30 am	To Rome ..... 4 00 pm
†From Chatt'n'ga 12 25 pm	To Marietta..... 5 50 pm
†From Nashville 6 25 pm	†To Nashville .... 8 20 pm
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.	
†From Montg'm'y 6 45am	†To Montgomery 5 35 am
From Newnan..... 8 00 am	To Manchester... 8 15 am
From Manchester 10 30 am	To Palmetto..... 11 50 am
†From Selma.....11 40 am	†To Montgomery 1 35 pm
From Palmetto... 2 20 pm	To Manchester.... 3 15 pm
From Manchester. 5 30 pm	†To Selma ..... 4 20 pm
†From Montg'm'y 6 15 pm	To Newnan ..... 5 45 pm
Following Train Sunday only:	Following Train Sunday only:
From Newnan.....10 30 am	To Newnan..... 5 10 pm
GEORGIA RAILROA	
†From Augusta.... 5 00am	†To Augusta..... 7 15 am
From Covington... 7 45am	†To Augusta ..... 3 05 pm
†From Augusta...14 15 pm	To Covington .... 6 15 pm
†From Augusta... 6 10 pm	†To Augusta..... 12 45 pm
MIDDLE GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC. (VIA GEORGIA RAILROAD TO COVINGTON.)	
From Milledgeville 12 15 pm	To Milledgeville 7 45 am
From Milledgeville. 6 00pm	To Milledgeville 3 05 pm
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY	
No.	No.
35 Frm W'sh'ton 5 25 am	12 To Richmond 7 50 am
37 Frm W'sh'ton 3 55 pm	38 To Washing'n 12 00 m
7 Frm Mt. Airy.. 8 50 am	36 To Washing'n 9 00 pm
11 Frm Richm'nd 9 00 pm	18 To Mt. Airy.... 4 35 pm
8 Frm Ch't'n'ga 7 30 am	13 To Chattan'ga 7 30 am
10 Frm Ch't'n'ga 1 58 pm	9 To Chattan'ga 2 00 pm
14 Frm Ch't'n'ga 7 05 pm	7 To Chattan'ga 11 45 pm
38 Frm G'nv'l Mis 11 40 am	35 To Birm'g'm 6 00 am
36 Frm B'mn'h'm 8 50 pm	37 To Gr'nv'l, Mis 4 15 pm
18 Frm T'lapoosa 8 50 am	17 To Talapoosa 5 33 pm
13 Frm J'ks'v'lle 5 45 am	8 To Brunswick 8 09 am
9 From Macon..11 45 am	10 To Macon..... 4 10 pm
7 Frm Br's'w'k 8 50 pm	14 To Jacksonville 9 10 pm
SEABOARD AIR-LINE. (GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION.)	
From Norfolk..... 5 20 am	To Charleston..... 7 15 am
From Athens..... 8 00 am	To Washington.... 12 00 m
†From Washing'n 4 09 pm	To Athens..... 3 40 pm
From Charleston.. 6 45 pm	To Norfolk..... 7 45 pm
GEORGIA MIDLAND AND GULF. (VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD TO GRIFFIN)	
From Columbus...11 30 am	To Columbus ..... †7 30 am
From Columbus...*8 05 pm	To Columbus ..... 4 00 pm
*Saturday and Sunday only.	†Sunday and Mond'y only
ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.	
From Ft. Valley..11 00 a m	To For. Valley..... 2 30 pm

S. A. L.

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Norfolk..	$ 6 00
Richmond..	8 30
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CHEAP EXCURSION

—TO—

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

On account of the meeting of the Travelers' Protective Association at San Antonio, June 3d, the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, the great through short line via Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans, will sell tickets on May 30th only at the very low rate of one fare for the round trip, good for fifteen days. Fifteen extra days can be had by depositing ticket with agent at San Antonio. For further particulars apply to George W. Allen, T. P. A., 12 Kimball House; John A. Gee, General Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

PETER LYNCH

55 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell streets, and branch store at 201 Peters street, in addition to his large and varied stock, is now receiving his usual supply of spring seeds, such as clover, orchard, blue and red top grass seeds, German millet, eastern-raised Irish potatoes, onion sets; all kinds of watermelon and cantaloupe seeds, and garden seeds of all kind; gardening tools and other hardware; guns and pistols, cartridges and ammunition of all kinds, and other varieties of goods, too numerous to mention here. He keeps up the old style. Whenever you fail to find anything, be sure and come to his place and you will be very apt to find it. All of the above varieties are to be found at his stores on Whitehall and Peters streets.

The usual supply of fine wines, ales, beers, porters, brandies, gins, rums and whiskies of the very best grade, for medicinal and beverage purposes are to be found at his Whitehall street store.

A perfect variety store at each place. All orders, accompanied with the cash, filled promptly and at reasonable prices. On hand a good lot of arctic and rubber overshoes and rubber boots for the cold and bad weather. Terms cash.

Just received, 600 pounds fresh and genuine codfish.



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72 South Pryor Street,

ATLANTA .... GEORGIA.

Established 1874.

Since February, 1874, this institution has been actively and continuously engaged in the treatment of chronic diseases and deformities, and its work has been done so quietly and so free from parade and laudation that very few, except those cured, know of the varied and splendid facilities employed and the wonderful results secured. The methods employed embrace manual and mechanical massage, thermal and vacuum treatment, vibratory and oscillating motions, Turkish, Russian, thermal, needle and electric baths; Swedish movements, static, faradic and galvanic electricity, the application of the kneeding, rubbing and brushing appliances, physical culture, etc., etc. Indeed the best and most successful facilities known to hygienists are employed as well as many new mechanical devices peculiar to this institute alone.

Among the affections cured may be mentioned; Uterine derangements, prolapsus or falling of the womb, leucorrhoea, painful, frequent, profuse, scanty and irregular menstruation, ulceration and laceration of the womb, diseased ovaries, dyspepsia, constipation, general nervous debility, affections of the kidneys, liver and bladder, neurasthenia, nervous prostration, "that tired feeling," insomnia, malnutrition and assimilation and all the train of evils brought on by overwork, dissipation and excesses.

A cordial invitation is extended by the proprietors to all who may feel interested to call at the institute and see what is being done for the cure of diseases and deformities.

To Furnish A Table

With the daintiest of China and the richest of Crystal is the aim of every clever housewife. Those who are best posted say that nowhere can this be done so readily as at our store. Not only is the variety immense, but everything is artistic and superior and prices are on a basis of rock-bottom economy.

SPECIAL:—When you are ready to buy don't forget the ALASKA REFRIGERATOR

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61 Peachtree St.

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SPECIALIST.
Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose,
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Hours: Daily 9 to 1 except Sundays.



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Quality First and Always.

KELLAM & MOORE, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS.
The oldest lens-grinders in the state.
Retail salesroom, 40 Marietta street.

Old papers for sale at this office 20 cts per hundred.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Marietta Street School.

The young ladies of Marietta street school are surpassing the boys in the examinations this year. Nearly all of the first honor pupils on the yearly roll will be girls.

Miss Alice Jeffries is one of the smallest young ladies in school. She is bright and



ALICE JEFFRIES.

pretty and certainly will be on the yearly roll.

Miss Seable Lucile Adams is the name of the bright looking miss whose pic-



SEABIE LUCILE ADAM.

ture appears herewith. She is one of the brightest little ladies in the first grade of this school. The picture is one that was taken a year or so ago and it is still a good resemblance. She is a wee little tot, but her learning is very large considering.

Williams Street School.

Next week will decide who are on the yearly roll. This is the most important honor roll of the whole school year, as it embraces nearly all that we have gone over during the whole year. Williams street school has some of the brightest boys and girls in the city attending it, and it will no doubt have one of the largest yearly rolls.

It is with great pleasure that we present one of our brightest little girls, Mary Schley Billups. She is frequently on the



MARY SCHLEY BILLUPS.

roll of honor and is sure to be on the yearly roll. Her average has been among the very best in school. She is a great favorite on the playground—also in the schoolroom.

Crew Street School.

This last week has been particularly dull. On Tuesday grammar examinations came and on Friday we had arithmetic.

All next week will be devoted to rehearsing for the last day.

Next week we will print the pictures of Miss Emmie Johnson, Miss Mary Ann Rucker, Miss Bates Stewart and a number of other honor pupils.

The debate on the last day in the Eighth Grade Literary Society is on "Resolved, That the judges should be elected by the people." Affirmative side leader, Lamar Cobb Rucker; negative side leader, Paul McDonald.

The attendance of the school has been very poor this week.

The programmes on the last day are going to be fine, and those who like fine music and good recitations should not fail to come.

Paul McDonald.

Atlanta's Night School.

Every day the last night of school approaches nearer and we are waiting anxiously for the time to come.

On that night, June 5th, the Atlanta Night School Literary and Debating Society will have an entertaining programme which will be as follows:

Debate—"Resolved, That whisky has done more damage to the world than wars." Affirmative—Messrs. E. Barrer, O. Boyle, W. Reeves and A. Videll. Negative—F. Rauschenberg, L. Strickland, H. Hutchinson and A. Boyle. All of the debaters are good and an interesting debate may be expected by those present. The debate will occur on Wednesday night, in order that the board of education and city council can be present. Always before there has been a large crowd present on the last night, and it is hoped that a large number will be there on this night. All of the boys will do their best in order to show the appreciation felt for the great opportunity given us by the city. There will be music by Wurm's orchestra. Everybody invited to attend.

W. B. Reeves.

SCHOOL SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Leona Jackson gave a delightful party last Thursday evening. Dancing was indulged in, after which delicious refreshments were served.

Miss Sallie Jim Carter gave a dance last Thursday at Mr. Estes's dancing hall, which he tendered to her as his birthday present. She received a great many presents from her friends.

A picnic was given yesterday at Ponce de Leon Springs by the Ponce de Leon Spring Club. It was given to the S. S. S. S. S. Club.

The lawn party given Monday afternoon and evening was quite an enjoyable affair. It was for the benefit of the woman's building.

The exercises of the A. L. and D. at Browning hall Friday were splendid. Mr. E. Marvin Underwood presided with the grace and ease which so well become him. Mr. Oglesby's speech was very good.

The exercises at all the schools Friday will be particularly good, and those who attend may expect a very enjoyable time.

The graduating exercises of both the boys and girls this year are going to be splendid. As the board forbade the boys to wear dress suits they have decided on the next best thing—a cutaway.

The girls are going to have dresses of some white stuff, with palm leaf fans, and each fan will have the monograms of all the members of the class and they will be quite pretty.

Mr. George Boynton gave quite a nice party Friday evening. The girls were put under sheets and auctioned off to the boys, who had to abide by their bargain. After the dancing was over, the girls and boys repaired to the supper room, where delightful refreshments awaited them.

Paul McDonald.

Syrian Pets.

The author of the "Inner Life of Syria" gives an interesting account of the success with which wild beasts have been tamed in that country. The writer, being a lady, and having some singular pets of her own, was the better prepared to appreciate what the natives had accomplished in that direction. At one time she visited the wife of a Hungarian officer.

She was living quite contentedly in a mud hut, and her only companions were a hyena and a lynx, which slept on her bed like two lapdogs. The hyena received me at the gate, and though I was not prepared for it, I innocently did the right thing, as she afterwards informed me.

The animal came and sniffed at my hands, and then jumped up and put its forepaws on my shoulders, and smelt my face.

"Oh," I thought, "if it takes a bit out of my cheek, what shall I do."

But I stood as still as a statue, and tried not to breathe, looking it steadily in the eyes all the while. At last it made up its mind to befriend me, jumped down, and ran before me like a dog into the house, where I found the lynx on the divan.

Pet No. 2 sprang at me, mewed, and lashed his tail till his mistress came in. She told me that when people began to scream or to drive the hyena away, it took a pleasure in worrying and frightening them.

I went afterwards to the husband's reception room. He had gone out for a short while. The hyena had got in, and I found my husband, the Russian consul and a French gentleman all sitting on the divan, with their legs well tucked under them, and looking absurdedly uncomfortable at the frightful beast, as the count called it. I had a good laugh at them, as the hyena and I were always on friendly terms.



Junior League.

The standing of the league:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
B. Stars	8	7	1	.875
S. S. Stars	9	6	3	.666
Brisbine Park	9	6	3	.666
Grant Park	8	3	5	.375
East Atlantas	2	0	2	.000

The Second Division.

S. S. S. Juniors	4	4	0	.000
Crescents	9	8	1	.888
A. Juniors	9	4	3	.566
Sluggers	9	5	4	.555
B. Tigers	2	1	1	.500
Hornets	9	1	5	.444
Stingers	4	1	3	.250
Colts	2	0	2	.000

The Schedule.

South Side Stars vs. East Atlantas on East Atlantas' grounds.

Boulevard Stars vs. Grant Park Stars at Boulevards' grounds.

Brisbine an off day.

Crescents vs. S. S. S. Juniors at Ponce de Leon Springs.

Tigers vs. Sluggers on Tigers' grounds.

Atlanta Juniors vs. Hornets at West End.

South Side Stingers vs. Colts on Stingers' grounds.

League Managers.

The Boulevard Colts have elected Master Emmett O'Callagan as manager. He is the crack player of the team and one of the



EMMETT O'CALLAGAN.

heaviest hitters in the Junior League. His picture shows one of those determined looks which is a great deal in a game of ball. He is getting his team in good trim and the next few games will change their average.

The Colts is made up of some of the smallest players in the league, but they do not play small ball. It is all big ball and their defeat was because two of the infield were unable to play in the game against the Tigers. They showed up to better advantage in yesterday's game.

Tuesday Games.

Tuesday evening the South Side Stars, Jrs., played an off game with the Stingers, which resulted in the defeat of the Stingers to the tune of 16 to 5. For the Stingers Hood played an excellent game. Gatins, Winningham and Dorsey, of the S. S. S., Jrs., did good work.

Wednesday Games.

Boulevard Stars vs. East Atlanta Stars.

The score was 19 to 3 in favor of the Boulevards.

The features of the game were the pitching of Adams, striking out twelve men and giving up only three hits, and the batting of the Boulevard team. Witt knocked one home run, two three-baggers and one single. Smith got four hits. Kohan and Vaughan got two hits each, and every other man on the team made one hit each.

Brisbine vs South Side Stars.

The Brisbines defeated the South Side Stars Wednesday evening in a hotly contested game in spite of the great kick made by both teams and on account of the good playing put up by both teams it was hard to decide who would win.

When the teams lined up for the day's work the Brisbines presented Dukes and J. Wilson for their battery and the South Siders presented McGuiry, their great brag pitcher, and J. Lalitte, but before the last of the fifth inning McGuiry's record was broken and he was taken out of the box and was succeeded by H. Cox.

At the ending of all sitting on the diss score stood 7 to 6 in favor of the Brisbines, but the South Sides succeeded in bunching their hits and the score in the first part of the ninth inning was tied, but in the Brisbines' half they succeeded in bringing a man across the plate, winning by the following score:

Brisbines—	ab.	r.	h.	sh.	po.	a.	e
C. Wilson, ss	4	1	1	0	2	4	3
J. Wilson, c	5	2	2	0	2	2	1
Harrison, 1b	3	0	0	1	14	2	0
N. Cox, 2b	4	0	0	1	3	6	1
J. Cox, cf	4	0	0	1	1	3	1
Peyton, lf	4	0	1	0	1	0	0
Dukes, p	4	0	2	0	0	5	0
A. Cox, rf	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
McLeod, 2b	4	1	2	0	1	5	0
Totals	36	9	12	2	27	28	6

S. S. Stars—	ab.	r.	h.	sh.	po.	a.	e
Boynton, cf	3	1	1	0	3	0	0
Hall, lf	3	0	1	0	1	0	0
J. Lalitte, c	4	2	1	0	1	2	1
J. Murphy, 1b	5	0	2	0	13	0	3
C. Murphy, ss	4	0	1	0	1	3	1
E. Murphy, 3b	5	2	0	0	4	5	1
H. Cox, p and 2b	5	1	0	0	0	1	0
McGuiry, p and 2b	4	1	1	0	2	5	0
G. Lalitte, rf	4	1	2	0	3	0	0
Totals	40	8	9	1	27	20	6

Score by innings:

Brisbines ..... 1 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 1—9

S. S. Stars ..... 0 0 0 0 1 2 3 0 2—8

Summary: Earned runs, Brisbines 9, South Side Stars 5. Two-base hits, G. Lalitte 2, McLeod 1. Passed balls, Wilson 1. Bases on balls, by Dukes 2, by McGuiry 2. Struck out, by McGuiry 2, by Dukes 7, by Cox 3. Time, one hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires, Gatins and Moon.

The S. S. S. Juniors defeated the Sluggers by the score of 9 to 0. The Sluggers failed to show up and the umpire gave the game to the Juniors.

The Crescents defeated the Boulevard Tigers in a listless and almost featureless game by the score of 11 to 5. The defeat was due to some rotten pitching. Fluker, who pitched for the Crescents, gave only one hit.

Boulevard Stars vs. Brisbine Park.

The score in this game was 22 to 10 in favor of the Boulevards. Kaphan pitched for the Boulevards and put up a good game. He struck out six men and gave up only five hits. Smith knocked a home run and Adams, shortstop, made a three-base hit. The game was not very interesting, being one-sided.

The South Side Stars defeated the Grant Park Stars by a score of 12 to 4. Boynton and Lalitte, of the South Side Stars, covered themselves with glory. Boynton is a great player.

The Stingers struck a snag when they ran up against the S. S. S. Juniors. It was simply a walkover for the S. S. S. Juniors. Score, 22 to 6.

Gatins, of the Juniors, batted finely, making four two-base hits. Dorsey also did some good hitting. The team work of the Juniors was great. But two errors were made.

The game between the Colts and the Hornets resulted in a victory for the latter by the score of 15 to 12. Howell, of the Hornets, pitched a magnificent game.

The Crescents beat the Junior Sluggers by a score of 9 to 0 on account of the non-appearance of the latter.

The Tigers baseball team has disbanded. Cox and G. Lalitte have signed with the S. S. S., and both are valuable additions to that team.

The Junior has not received the report of the game between the Boulevard Tigers and Atlanta Juniors; consequently we cannot change the percentage. It will be corrected next week.

Diamond Dust.

Archie Little, of the West End Hornets, is a promising young player. He has made a good record so far and continues to improve.

The Hornets have signed a new catcher, and in Frank Gray they have a jewel behind the bat. Walter Forbes is managing the team and intends to land it near the top before the end of the season.

Adams, of the Boulevards, is pitching great ball. He struck out thirteen men in the game with the East Atlanta Stars Wednesday. "Duty" is doing his duty as a pitcher.

Every player on the Crescents is to wear crepe for several days in respect to the departure of the old reliable "Peter Daniels." He left today for Alabama, where he is to make his future home. There is not a single player in the team but is sorry to see Bob leave. To show their appreciation they are to attend the train in a body, wearing the team colors.

The Crescents have signed Dudley Burden in Bob Daniels's old place. He is one of the old players of the Peachtree Blues, and plays good ball.

It is positively against the rules of the Junior League for a team to play a player who is in another team. In the game with the Crescents Wednesday the Tigers had three of the S. S. S. Juniors players. The games will be forfeited if this rule is not strictly followed.

Wilkie, of the Tigers, played a pretty game against the Crescents Wednesday. He has a winning team when they all play together.

The "Kicker" of the Junior League, has signed with the Stingers, so he informs me. It would be a good policy for him to play ball and stop kicking.

An entire page will be devoted to baseball in next week's issue. A number of photos of the managers will be published.

Boynton, of the South Side Stars Juniors, is not showing up as well lately as he did at the first part of the season. He evidently has his coming party on his brain and not baseball.

Harris.

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Supplement to The Atlanta Constitution. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, JUNE 2, 1895.

COMMODORE RICHARD DALE

One of the Bravest Men Who Ever Sailed Blue Water.

Fought with Paul Jones Aboarn the Bon Homme Richard.

By MOLLY ELLIOT SEAWELL

(Copyright 1895.)

If an example were asked of the superiority of character and courage over mere intellect no more fitting person could be named than Commodore Richard Dale. He had few advantages of school education, and was perhaps the most reckless and original speller the United States navy ever produced. But he was educated in all the courtesies of life, and was an able and brilliant seaman, and through all of his comically misspelled letters, the courage, gentleness and probity of the man shines clear.

Nothing is more beautiful than the reverence which Fenimore Cooper, a man of great genius, had for Richard Dale, and in this Cooper shows to lesser minds that intellect can never lose anything by paying tribute to character. Dale was one of the most lovable of men, and as fighting, not writing, was his profession, his one weakness—the murder of the king's English—may easily be forgiven him.

He was born in Virginia in 1756, and at twelve years of age went to sea, driven by the poverty of home. He was destined to have as many hard knocks as any man who ever sailed blue water, and he had the extraordinary fate of never going through an action without being wounded or captured, and sometimes both. Four times was he taken prisoner during the revolution, three times was he severely wounded. Yet in spite of it, he managed to serve his country actively through many of these troublous eight years.

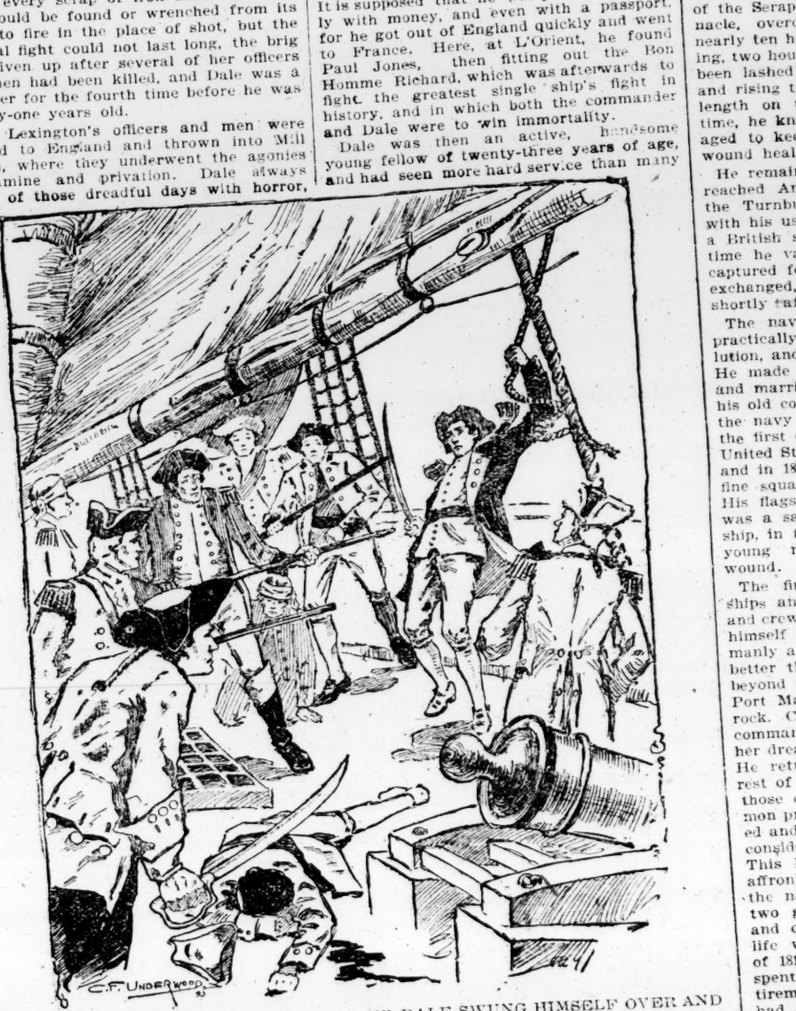
He also had such minor experiences as being knocked overboard and battling for his life an hour in an angry sea, of falling into the hold and breaking most of his bones except his neck, and of being struck by lightning and remaining insensible for hours. Yet he lived to a good old age, and died peaceably in his bed.

Almost as soon as war was declared, Dale, then a fine young fellow of nineteen, enlisted in the feeble naval forces of the colonies, and the very first time he smelled powder, in 1776, he was captured by the British and taken to Norfolk. There he found a friend of his boyhood, a young man of his own age, Bridges Gutteridge. Gutteridge was a royalist, and took it upon himself to convert the young rebel, Dale. So well did Gutteridge do his work that Dale turned royalist, and actually enlisted upon a small British vessel. The first action in which he was engaged—a fight with American pilot boats—Dale met his usual fate and was severely wounded. He was carried back to Norfolk and in the long days of illness and convalescence he began to see his conduct in its true light, and bitterly repented of having fought against his country. He went to work upon his friend Gutteridge, and succeeded in converting him, after once having been converted by him, into a patriot. Dale then quietly bided his time to get back into the American navy, and as he said: "I made up my mind if I got into the way of bullets, it should never again be the bullets of my own country." He managed to get aboard a merchant ship and was captured as usual. But this time it was just the very sort of a capture that Dale desired, his ship being taken by the Lexington, a smart little cruiser under the command of Captain Barry, a brave officer with whom Dale's life was afterwards much connected. Dale lost not a moment in enlisting as midshipman on the Lexington, and the first time she backed her topsails at a British vessel, she was captured and Dale was a prisoner for the third time.

The British threw a prize crew on the American brig, and directed her to make a port. But a number of Americans, among them Dale, being left on board, they rose against the prize crew, retook the ship and carried her into Baltimore. Within a few months the Lexington again put to sea, with Dale as master's mate. The ship sailed for France and cruised boldly into European waters. One night, in September, 1777, Captain Johnson, of the Lexington, found himself close under the quarter of a well-armed British cutter. The two gallant little vessels opened fire with great spirit, and the Americans were getting decidedly the better of it, when their shot gave out. Dale and the other officers collected every scrap of iron about the ship that could be found or wrenched from its place to fire in the place of shot, but the unequal fight could not last long, the brig was given up after several of her officers and men had been killed, and Dale was a prisoner for the fourth time before he was twenty-one years old.

The Lexington's officers and men were carried to England and thrown into Mill prison, where they underwent the agonies of famine and privation. Dale always spoke of those dreadful days with horror, a shed close by and lay concealed under straw for hours, until the pursuing party had left. They then slipped down to the docks and were entered as hands on a vessel for Scotland. But Dale's usual ill fortune followed him. The British navy, wanting able seamen, sent a press gang to the Scotch vessel and Dale and his friend, unluckily attracting notice by their stalwart appearance, were impressed. In a little while they were found out to be American officers and were sent back to Mill prison. Forty days in the black hole followed. When this was over, Dale earned another forty days in it by singing rebel songs. He continued to sing his songs, though, while in the black hole. After a whole year in prison he made his escape under circumstances which he never revealed to the day of his death, except that he had on a complete suit of British uniform. How he got it remains a mystery, and from that day until his death, forty-seven years afterwards, Dale kept the dangerous secret of the person who risked so much for him. It is supposed that he was provided liberally with money, and even with a passport, for he got out of England quickly and went to France. Here, at L'Orient, he found Paul Jones, then fitting out the Bon Homme Richard, which was afterwards to fight the greatest single ship's fight in history, and in which both the commander and Dale were to win immortality.

Dale was then an active, handsome young fellow of twenty-three years of age, and had seen more hard service than many



"A LINE HUNG FROM THE RIGGING AND DALE SWUNG HIMSELF OVER AND LANDED ALONE ON THE SERAPES DECK."

officers of the highest rank. At the first glance Paul Jones saw his steadiness, coolness and splendid qualities as a sea officer, and soon made him first lieutenant on the Bon Homme Richard. A deep attachment sprang up between these two kindred souls, and they were so intimate that in private, Dale always spoke of his old captain as "Paul," although there was much difference in age between them.

In the summer of 1779 the Bon Homme Richard, old, crazy and weakly armed, but carrying as much valor as any ship afloat, started upon her daring cruise in the narrow seas of Great Britain. Every day showed Paul Jones more and more, the admirable character of his young first lieutenant, and in all the hazardous enterprises of that bold cruiser, Dale was the man who was always Paul Jones's right arm of strength. On the 23d of September, 1779, was fought the celebrated battle between the Bon Homme Richard and the Serapis. Dale was not only the first, but the only sea lieutenant on board, and proved himself altogether worthy to serve under the great captain who took the Serapis. He commanded the main deck and although his wretched and defective guns soon became disabled, his activity did not cease for a moment.

At the most critical stages of the battle, when the leaking, burning and helpless Bon Homme Richard seemed in extremity, the master-at-arms let loose more than a hundred prisoners, who came crowding up into the magazine passage. Dale, running below, with his pistol cocked, faced the mob, and, under Paul Jones's orders, set them to work at the pumps. He then returned to the deck, and so carried away with his invariable fortune, a shot struck him in the leg he was quite unconscious of it. As soon as Captain Pearson hauled down his flag Paul Jones directed Dale to take possession of the Serapis. The main yard of the Serapis hung cock-a-bill over the Bon Homme Richard's poop. A line hung from the torn rigging, and Dale seizing it, swung himself over, and landed alone on the Serapis's deck. The Serapis's officers and people did not all know the colors had been struck, and there was some fighting on the deck afterwards. But this did not intimidate Dale, who at once passed the captain and his first lieutenant aboard the Bon Homme Richard.

As soon as the Americans had possession of the Serapis, Dale sat down on the pinnacle, overcome with exhaustion, after nearly ten hours of maneuvering and fighting, two hours of the time the ships having been lashed together. He gave an order, and rising to see it executed measured his length on the deck. Then, for the first time, he knew he was wounded. He managed to keep the deck, however, and his wound healed quickly.

He remained with Paul Jones until they reached America in 1781. He then joined the Turnbull frigate, and went through with his usual experience, a hot fight with a British ship and a severe wound. This time he varied the performance by being captured for the fifth time. He was soon exchanged, however, and the war ended shortly afterwards.

The navy of the United States ceased practically to exist at the close of the revolution, and Dale went into the China trade. He made a modest fortune, came ashore and married a beautiful girl, the ward of his old commander, Captain Barry. In 1794 the navy was reorganized, and Dale was the first captain who got afloat under the United States flag. He made several cruises and in 1801 he was made commander of a fine squadron sent to the Mediterranean. His flagship was the "President," and it was a sad coincidence that upon this very ship, in the war of 1812, his son, a gallant young midshipman, received his death wound.

The fine appearance of the American ships and the smartness of their officers and crews was generally admired, and Dale himself made friends and admirers by his manly and modest bearing. He spelled no better than ever, but his seamanship was beyond reproach. Once, on coming out of Port Mahon, the President struck upon a rock. Commodore Dale immediately took command of the ship, and got her out of her dreadful position with the utmost skill. He returned home, expecting to spend the rest of his active life in the navy. But in those days it seems to have been a common practice to treat the most distinguished and deserving officers without the least consideration of their rights or feelings. This happened to Commodore Dale. An affront being offered him by the head of the navy, he promptly resigned. He had two gallant sons in the navy, however, and one of these, his namesake, lost his life while gallantly fighting in the war of 1812. Dale retired to Philadelphia and spent the rest of his life in honorable retirement. His old friend, Captain Barry, had come into possession of the splendid gold sword given Paul Jones by the King of France, and which Paul Jones's relatives had given to Robert Morris, and Captain Barry's death he left this to Dale, the worthily and appropriately, great captain's first lieutenant.

Dale never lost his interest in sailors and all who live by the sea. He was a deeply-religious man and organized a mariners' church, where he urged all sailors, if not Sunday afternoon for to attend. Every Sunday afternoon he went to this humble little chapel, and besides joining in the service, would sit about among the sailors who were present, gently inquiring into their wants and never failing to do a kindness for them when possible. It is said that no one had ever heard to speak a word against him. He died peacefully, after a short illness, in 1826. The United States named for him a fine sloop of war, which, like Dale himself, saw much service and many vicissitudes. In the main gangway a memorial plate to him was placed, recalling his services in the fight between the Serapis and the Bon Homme Richard, and quoting the never-to-be-forgotten words of Paul Jones, when, in his leaking, burning and disarmed ship, he was asked if he had struck:

"I have not yet begun to fight."

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All Letters and Communications Intended for this Issue Must be Addressed to The Constitution, Jr.

ATLANTA, GA., June 2, 1895.

A Narrow Escape.

Martin Barnes, a track-walker on the New Orleans and Northeastern railroad, recently had an exciting race with a special train which he is not likely to forget. Martin has a track tricycle and his employment is to guard the long trestle over Lake Pontchartrain, and to follow all trains, so as to extinguish whatever coals may have dropped from the engine in its transit across the trestle. One evening about 6 o'clock he started out, and when about two miles out on the trestle he heard the ominous rumbling of wheels. No train was scheduled for that hour, and hence no danger was apprehended. But a train was certainly coming, and it suddenly flashed upon his mind that it was a special. A desperate contest then followed between muscle and steam. The peril of the track-walker urged him to superhuman efforts in plying the tricycle so as to reach a point of safety. The race was a very short one, however. The engine gained and presently there was a bump and the track-walker found himself clinging to the cowcatcher. Fortunately, the engineer had noticed the obstacle in the gloom and had slackened speed, so the track-walker escaped with some severe bruises, although the tricycle was completely wrecked. It was a terrible scare, however, and now the track-walker never ventures out, even in daylight, without a lantern.

Two Deadheads.

At a recent gathering of notable men, the after-dinner chat turned upon personal experiences, and a distinguished jurist related this:

"After graduation he migrated to a western town. Months of idleness, with no prospect of improvement, induced him to seek a new home. Without money to pay his fare he boarded a train for Nashville, intending to seek employment as reporter on one of the daily newspapers. When the conductor called for his ticket he said:

"'I am on the staff of The ——, of Nashville; I suppose you will pass me.'

"The conductor looked at him sharply.

"'The editor of that paper is in the smoker; come with me; if he identifies you, all right.'

"He followed the conductor into the smoker; the situation was explained; Mr. Editor said:

"'Oh, yes; I recognize him as one of the staff; it is all right.'

"Before leaving the train the lawyer sought the editor.

"'Why did you say you recognized me? I'm not on your paper.'

"'I am not the editor, either! I'm traveling on his pass, and was scared to death lest you should give me away.'"

Charming a Rattler.

Paul Keister is a California musician of considerable local fame, and his services are in great demand in the rural districts. Not long ago he gave a violin solo under remarkable circumstances. He was wending his way toward a certain farmhouse, along a mountain trail that led through a deep canyon. At one point the path, which is cut into the mountain side, winds around a sharp spur, and is very narrow. The musician was sauntering leisurely along, and had reached this point when his attention was attracted by the warning noise of a rattlesnake, and, looking up, he saw a formidable rattler directly in his path. He promptly took to his heels, but had taken but a step or two when, from the weeds by the side of the path, another rattler rose up. There was not room enough to pass the snake without running the risk of being bitten, and the frightened musician backed up against the ledge that hung above him and eyed the reptiles. Escape was impossible, and he was pondering over the dire fact when it suddenly occurred to him that he had read of magicians in India charming snakes with music. Drawing his violin from its box, he began to play, and almost instantly it had the desired effect. The snakes gradually uncoiled, and, stretching themselves out in the path, glided slowly toward the musician. The move was anything but pleasing, but he kept sawing away. Closer and closer came the snakes, and faster and faster flew the bow over the strings. At last they reached a point within two feet of the terrified fiddler, and, winding themselves up, lifted their heads closely together. At this point the musician's nerves gave way, and, with a yell, he grabbed his fiddle by the neck and brought it down with crushing force on the heads of the snakes. The blow stunned them, and before they could recover, Keiter killed them with a rock. The violin was knocked out of shape, but the violinist had saved his life.

KEEP YOUR TEMPER.

An exchange gives the following very good advice to people about keeping a cool temper at all times:

"The cool man is the strong man, the popular man and the great man. We always associate coolness with bravery, and we cannot imagine a truly courageous man in a high state of excitement, roaring out what he is going to do. There may be persons who are boasters and fighters at the same time, but the combination is certainly rare.

"Perhaps you remember about the French soldier who, jocularly spoke of the shower of sand cast by a cannon ball on the dispatch he had written as 'his blotting paper.' If you did, you must have admired his coolness as much as Napoleon, who stood by.

"A parallel case is that of the general who put a lieutenant under arrest, not because he pulled a pistol on him, but because it did not go off.

"'I will punish you for not keeping your firearms in good order,' said the general, coolly.

"And as he walked away, the lieutenant must have felt exceedingly cheap.

"It is not alone in war that a good temper is requisite. The cool, self-balanced man is always the successful man in business. To act on impulse is to act wrongly nine times out of ten. It rarely takes more than a few minutes to inquire into details and look at all sides of a question before coming to a decision, and, as a rule, it saves hours or perhaps days of after vexation.

"The man who loses his temper is not always the wrong, but, to the onlooker, he always appears to be wrong.

"When two persons engage in an argument or debate, the one who keeps his temper will almost invariably get the best of it.

"Why do the utterances of a judge have so much weight with a jury? Because he keeps his temper. The lawyers may be ever so vehement, pathetic or angry, but the judge must be calm and cool, or he is not fit to be a judge.

"Boys and girls are men and women in miniature, and youth is the time to form the habits of after life.

"Think twice before you speak once." is an excellent rule for your guidance. To keep your temper, you cannot afford to speak hastily.

"To keep your temper is to be popular. If you will notice in school and among your playmates, you will see that the good-tempered boy or girl has more friends than the smart boy and the rich girl put together. Good temper always pays. In all the affairs of life, no matter how much quarreling or fighting there may be, matters are finally settled by reasoning, and there can be no reasoning until good temper rules. So why not let it rule in the beginning?

"If for no other reason, you should keep your temper on the score of good health. Choleric people are rarely long-lived. People have been known to die in a fit of anger, while no one ever heard of a death caused by being too placid.

"Nothing will preserve good looks to old age like a good temper. The irritable, quarrelsome person is always wrinkled and distorted in visage as well as in mind, and the only way to avoid these terrors of old age is to keep your temper."

A Clock That Runs a Century.

A thing to rival the seven wonders of the world, if not in size and elaborateness, at least in ingenuity and variety, is a clock that requires winding only once in 100 years. Nor is it a modern piece of mechanism. Such a horological curiosity is actually in existence and is now in the possession of M. Pottin, who lives in Ivry-sur-Seine, France. Nearly a decade ago he bought it of a farmer, who had inherited it of his father. Neither the latter nor his son could tell how it came to be an heirloom in the peasant family.

Expert clockmen claim that it is the work of some inventive genius of the period of Henry II. For some mysterious reason all imitations thus far attempted have been failures. The original is a sort of water clock, not, however, in the accepted sense of the term.

It is made in the shape of a narrow upright chest. In its front slits a cylinder is suspended on stout cords. The cylinder turns on its axis as it moves up and down and indicates the time on the two faceboards, on the one the hours and on the other the half and quarter hours. When the cylinder is on top then all the cord is twined around it, and in proportion to the rapidity of its descent the cord is unwound.

It takes the cylinder just thirty-six hours to make the round trip, eighteen hours each way. The movement maintaining a perfect regularity. It is thus that the points of the axis are made to serve as correct time indicators.

What puzzles the investigator most is how is it made possible for the unwound cylinder when it has arrived at the bottom to again wind the cord around itself and be drawn up to the top.

It is vested with this power of regular movements by a very complicated system of small water filled reservoirs, with which it is connected and which serve as a propelling power. The incessant moving up and down of the cylinder keeps up a constant change of the center of gravity. The receiving tubes are so constituted that only a measured quantity of water is admitted into the reservoirs and the same precaution is taken at the outlets. It has been calculated that the cords wear out in a little more than 100 years and that enough rust collects in the buckets to require cleaning or replacement after the same length of time.

"Divinely Rancid."

There are many kinds of fashionable foolishness, some of which are best corrected by a lesson in kind. A writer in The Boston Post reports such a lesson, which might well be tried in many families. The young members of the family of one of his friends had fallen into the way of using many senseless phrases. With them everything was "awfully sweet," or "awfully" something else.

One evening this gentleman came home with a budget of news. An acquaintance had failed in business. He spoke of the incident as "deliciously sad." He had ridden up town in the car with a noted wit, whom he described as "horridly entertaining," and, to cap the climax, he spoke of the butter which had been set before him at a country hotel as "divinely rancid."

The young people stared, and the oldest daughter said, "Why, papa, I should think you were out of your head."

"Not in the least, my dear," he said, pleasantly. "I'm merely trying to follow the fashion. I worked out 'divinely rancid' with a good deal of labor. It seems to me rather more effective than 'awfully sweet.' And now," he continued, "let me help you to a piece of this exquisitely tough beef."

Adverbs, he says, are not so fashionable as they were in his family.

A Strange Ride.

A strange story comes from California of a man's queer escape from a forest fire. Sam Clark, a ranchman, was trying to prevent a brush fire from ascending a small gulch, when the wind suddenly changed and filled the air around him with dense and stifling smoke. Almost suffocated, the young man did not know which way to turn for safety. While stumbling around, half stupefied by the smoke, endeavoring to escape from the fast approaching flames, he ran across a large bear that was also running away from the fire. Hardly knowing what he was doing, Clark jumped on the beast's back, and the frightened animal carried him to an open space, where they were safe. The bear lost no time in scampering away.

Anecdotes of Carlyle.

The following amusing anecdotes appear in an able work, entitled, "Glances at Great and Little Men." "I never knew Carlyle," says the author, "except by sight. To tell the truth, I did not greatly covet his acquaintance in those days of his, when alone I could have known him. I was even not without a certain dread of this roaring apostle of taciturnity. Once, however, finding myself sitting opposite to him in a Chelsea omnibus, I ventured to address him. I tried the weather—the recognized conversational aperient—but in this case it failed of its usual effect. He gave no answer, but sat there, leaning on his staff in brooding silence and with introspective eyes, until he reached his destination. When he had got out, I, affecting not to know him, asked the conductor who he was. The latter had touched his hat to him.

"'Oh, yessir. I know him well enough. 'E orfen rides in my 'bus. 'E's wot you call a littery gent—writes books wot nobody can understand.'

"The conductor paused, as if mentally summing up from his superior standpoint—the footboard—poor Carlyle's characteristics, and then added, with a touch, half of pity, half of contempt in the voice:

"'E's a bit off his chump, like many of those gents; but he ain't a bad sort if you take him the right way.'

"Apparently I had not taken Carlyle the right way, but the conductor did not explain what the right way was. However, he went on to tell me a little anecdote.

"'One night, just as the omnibus was about to start, a poor woman came up and asked the fare to Hoxton.

"'"Sixpence," I answered.

"'"Oh, please, couldn't you take me for thruppence? It's all I've got, and I want so very much to get there."

"'"Couldn't be done," I said.

"'Then Carlyle, who was in the omnibus, spoke: "Jump in, woman," he said. "It shall cost you nothing."

"'And he didn't even take the thrupence,' added the conductor, with genuine admiration for a disinterestedness so far beyond his ideal.

"Still, even this may have furnished, in his eyes, another proof that the great writer was a little 'off his chump.' The latter phrase itself tickled me, as did also the mental attitude that prompted the use of it. If the educated ridicule the ignorant, the ignorant have often a genuine contempt for the educated.

"The late bishop of Ely was once talking to a laborer, and unfortunately let fall a remark which plainly showed that he had no idea how turnips should be sown. Hodge looked at him round eyed, in an amazement too big for utterance. But when the bishop had turned aside he said: 'E's a bishop, indeed! Whoy, 'e ain't fit to 'old a plough.'"

YOUNG FOLKS' CORRESPONDENCE

Joe Dodson, Palona, Miss.—Dear Junior: I am a little Mississippi boy, and wish to join the happy circle. I enjoy reading The Junior very much.

I have several pets; I have a little oxen I can ride and plow. I am not going to school now; our school closed in March.

My father is a doctor and farmer; I can plow, hoe and pick cotton, and do most any kind of work.

I will answer Frances Dixon's question:

It was Horace Greeley that said "Young man, make your record clear."

I send 5 cents for the children's ward in the Grady hospital.

Silas Riddle, Rockingham, N. C.—I want to tell you all something of our Easter services in the Methodist Episcopal Church at this place. The church was nicely decorated with flowers and evergreens.

We have a good preacher and his subject was the death and resurrection of Christ, and at the close of the services, the Easter offering was taken by the stewards, and at night a concert was given by the "Bright Jewels," and from all appearances it was a success.

We have a large church with a gallery, and it was packed with attentive listeners.

I inclose 10 cents for the Grady hospital.

Ema Humphreys, Gansden, Tenn.—Dear Junior: I live three miles from Gansden. We have three churches: Methodist, Baptist and Christian.

I like to read the letters of The Constitution. I am not going to school now for our school is out.

I have three brothers and two sisters.

I will answer Pearl Mary Wagner's question; The United States paid $24 for Manhattan Island.

I will send 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

Claud Willis, Jumbo, Ala.—Dear Junior: This is the first time I have visited you, so I hope you will let me come in.

I live far out in the country, but my papa takes The Constitution and some other papers, and we have books, so we hear what people are doing out in the world, if we do not see them. I hope to see some day as well as read of things and people.

My little brother Grover is our pet. Of course we named him for the president, but I think now papa wishes he had given him some other name.

Wouldn't it be good if one of our southern men could go to the white house?

Can you and some of the cousins come to see me? The woods are full of flowers, and there is something else in the woods too, but it isn't very polite to say what it is; I will not say it out loud, so just hold your head lower so I can whisper in your ear—it is ticks!

Remember, I live in Jumbo, not in the whale.

Grady Head, Bear Creek, La.—Dear Junior: I am a little boy six years old; my name is Grady, after Henry W. Grady.

My papa has been taking The Constitution a long time, and says he cannot get along without it.

I go to school and study third reader, arithmetic and spelling. I like to go fishing and play with the girls.

When I get older I am going to memorize Henry W. Grady's two last speeches.

I send 5 cents for the children's ward.

Luelle Allen, Tuskegee, Ala.—Dear Junior: I feel so sorry for the little sick orphans that I thought I would write a short letter and send you 10 cents for the Grady hospital.

I am an orphan, and live in the country with my aunt and uncle.

How many of the cousins like to read? I do for one. I have read a good many nice books and stories.

I will close by asking a question:

What white man was a great chief of the Indians?

Aunt Bealle, Forrest City, Ark.—Dear Junior: I write in behalf of my little niece, Dorothy J. Fitzsimmons (she being too small to write), and send a dime for her to the children's ward.

I will tell the Juniors something about Dorothy. She is just three years of age, but just as smart as she can be. She won't be called by her right name, but calls herself "Little People." Is not that a queer name?

She can sing "After the Ball" and "Daisy Bell," just as good as any one. Dorothy has three aunties, and we call her Bavy.

One morning she heard her Aunt Stella singing and she said: "I wish all the people could be happy and sing like my Aunt Stella."

Bavy thinks there is no one like my "Damma," and my "Dam pa."

I would like to introduce to The Junior my invalid brother, James. He subscribes for The Constitution, and thinks it a splendid paper. I shall I shall try to get him to write to The Junior.

Annie Belle McAlister, Blue Springs, Miss.—Dear Junior: Inclosed please find 10 cents for the children's ward in the Grady hospital.

After reading your letter asking for money, I wanted to send something; so mamma said if I would churn for her, I might sell butter to get some money.

I am a farmer's daughter and like to live in the country much better than in the city. I enjoy gathering wild flowers in the woods; violets are my favorites.

I am nine years old. Mamma gave me a nice dinner my birthday.

Virginia Maysel Springer, Evergreen, Miss.—Dear Junior: I am a little girl eight years old. My papa takes The Constitution; papa reads The Junior to me and I enjoy it very much.

I have three pets, one white cat and two pet chickens.

I go to school and study the second reader and spell in the word primer. We have a good teacher.

I send 10 cents to the Grady hospital. I am so sorry for the poor little children that have no home and kind parents to take care of them.

Lucy Harris, Laneville, Ala.—Dear Junior: I live in a little village called Laneville, and I like my home very much.

I go to school to my cousin who teaches her brother and sister. I have five studies.

My papa takes The Constitution, and I like it so much. I have one little brother five years old.

For pets I have a pretty shepherd dog and three bantams.

THE CHILDREN OF THE SLOPE.

A LITTLE ATLANTA GIRL

Tells of Those She Has Met, and of Some of the Queer Little Ones.



I AM having such er nice time here wif my little cousins, that I thought all of you children down there in my country would like to know erbout ther good time I'm having.

My moeyer said you would, an' so she is writin' this letter for me to ther Constitution, Jr. I am stayin' out at a big ranche, which is what they call farms in this country.

My little cousins are Andrietta, Virgie and Willie. They are big, fat children, wif golden hair an' rosy, red cheeks, an' blue eyes. Virgie looks like my beautiful queen Titania doll baby, what Santa Claus brought me. She can do the split just like er stage girl, an' can kick higher than her head, an' can keep her feet on ther floor an' touch ther floor wif ther back of her head, all at the same time, an' I bet Flournoy, in Atlanta, can't do that.

Andrietta is only seven years old, and she's ther oldest, an' she can write a nice letter, an' when she wasn't but five years old she embroidered some lovely squares for her mother.

Willie is just four days younger than I am, which makes him five years old now. He has the most beautifulest curly hair what you ever saw, an' his moeyer says she wishes she could scalp him an' put his curly wig on ther girls, because they hair has ter be put up, but I don't see why Willie shouldn't have ther curls, 'cause they look pretty on him.

Their home is so pretty, and we have a good time playing all over it. Early every morning in this country there is a fog, an' so we play in the house till the sun shines. There is a nice nursery full of pictures, but we loves ther big playroom up stairs, because we can scatter things erround there. Ther playroom has an art gallery on ther walls what ther childrun cut out and pasted, but some of ther pictures are what they call "blue prints"—what ther moeyer took of them in ther rose gardens and ther hay fields. On foggy days, too, we have pictures taken. One day we all dressed up to look like little children in different countries and Cousin Rietta took us ter ther ex way. Willie was dressed like a Scotchman with a violet cap and plaid scarf, an' little plain kilt, an' Andrietta because she was ther rosiest an' ther fattest was dressed like a Dutch girl. She had on a grey skirt worked in red silk, an' a wide red scarf fer a sash round her waist, an' a blue jacket wif er white waist. Her hair was plaited in two plaits an' tied wif blue ribbon, an' she wore a yellow cap on her head, and what do you spose she wore on her feet for wooden shoes? Why, her daddy's tan leather slippers. Virgie was dressed as er Turkish girl all in some scarfs an' some fine laces an' she had a piece of lace caught on her hair wif a bunch of pink roses an' she looked just like er fine queen. I was dressed like er 'Talian flower girl an' my moeyer took a piece of pasteboard an' cut it square an' covered it wit a thin scarf an' made me an apron wif a piece of muslin, an' then I wore a little 'broidered dress of Virgie's an' carried the flowers in another piece of pasteboard swung erround my neck wif yellow ribbons. Some of ther pictures we took were fine, but in one I rolled my eyes an' Virgie wagged her head so they looked all misty.

We had a paper doll fancy ball in the playroom one day, an' what do you think Virgie did? She made paper masks fer all the dolls an' I dressed my row of queens up in their coronation robes an' Marie Antoinette had ther ugliest mask on. We play queen a great deal an' ther big doll of Andrietta's what Willie smashed in ther face when he got mad is always ther queen. Virgie has a doll with long straight black hair, an' it is real hair, an' we curl it wif ther curling tongs when we have parties. She is a sad kind of er doll, because now she can never go to sleep. You see, Virgie punched out her eye what opened and shutted, and now she has some blue eyes glued in, an' the doll don't like them, because they won't shut when she goes to bed, an' she has to lay awake all night, seein' things in the dark.

When the sun shines out bright in the middle of ther day we run out an' play in ther rose garden an' ther lawn, an' we make tents on ther lawn, an' Willie an' ther big black dog an' ther little dog all play like they was Indians coming ter scalp us an' our dolls, an' then, when we get through playing we run in the lot an' play like the little calves are buffaloes.

In the afternoon we go to walk in the wheat fields an' up on the hills where we can see Old Baldy. I bet you don't know who Old Baldy is. He is a great big, tall mountain, with a crown of snow on his head, an' because the crown is always there, an' he is so much taller an' grander than the over mountains, he is king of all the whole country. In ther green hills far off from our yellow hills we can see ther white cows an' goats, an' they look like little white stones so far away. Sometimes the clouds drop down all over ther mountains, an' then I wish I was right on top of them so I could sail up an' sit on Old Baldy's crown, but I'd have to take my muff an' tippet an' my leggins, if I went up there, I spect. Sometimes we go up to Verduga canon an' spend all the afternoon. A canon, you know, is a narrow valley between the mountains, an' the one we go to has a beautiful stream of water running through it what comes right from the tops of ther mountains. There are beautiful flowers all erbout on ther sides of ther mountains, purple an' red an' yellow an' white flowers. There is a flower what looks like a lady's slipper an' it is ther same color as the cantaloupes what we eat fer breakfast. There are plants, too, just like er seaweed, because once on a time ther sea was all in these canons, but that was long before anybody lived in this country.

Now, we have to go ten miles fer to get to ther sea, an' it is beautiful there an' we find lovely little shells an' sea weed an' make froghouses in ther sand. We are goin' to Redondia soon, which is at the sea, an' where they catches fishes what weighs thirty pounds. We children can't fish because the big fishes might eat our hooks an' pull us in, but they have pretty shells there and some bird eggs, too.

There are more funny little children an' babies in this country than you ever did see. In Los Angeles there are cute little Chinese an' Mexican children, an' when the Indian mens and wimmens comes into town they bring their little babies on their backs. They are the cutest things with such dark skin the color of the red hills in my moeyer's old home an' wif ther straightest black hair and little bits of black eyes. They are all wrapped up in colored cloth an' bound erround with



A CHINESE FAMILY GROUP.

baskets an' ther handles are hung over ther necks of the moeyers.

Virgie says the little Indian children at Yuma eat raw meat an' raw birds an' fish an' they won't eat anything what's cooked, which is horrid bad, I think. They don't wear much clothes cause its hot there any way an' their moeyers don't know much about sewing, so they just



TWIN PAPPOOSES.

paints their little children up with red an' blue mud an' puts some beads round their necks an' gets a few feathers to tie about their waists. Willie says he's goin' ter be an' Indian or er cowboy when he gets growed up. Ther little Chinese children are ther cutest of all. They have all sorts of bright colored ribbons braided in with ther black pig tails, which they have ter wear all their lives long so they can go back to China when they gets grown. They wear loose coats with fine gold an' silver an' red embroideries, an' ther little girl children wear trousers just like ther boys, only their trousers are of thin fine silk trimmed or embroidered. They wear fine crowns an' head dresses of gold an' silver when they dress up, an' their funny, thick slippers are embroidered on the top, an' as they walk the togs sound plunketyplank. An' ther little girls go tipping erlong like peafowls. The little girls have ther feets all bound up when they are babies so they will keep small, an' when they walks they fat little legs hangs over ther tops of ther little shoes. When they eat they sit down flat on the floor an' cross their little legs an' eat rice out of pretty bowls with wooden sticks, but I don't see how they can eat that way, an' I like spoons better. Little Chinese children are good an' quiet an' they don't get whippings often. They don't have any Christmas, though, an' they don't know 'bout Santa Claus, but they have er big New Year, a little while after the New Year that we have in this country, an' then all the children get beautiful presents an' dress up in their very grandest clothes an' have lots of nice candies an' go in the percession with beautiful banners. Some of 'em beat gongs and some of 'em carry banners an' some ride pretty white ponies all covered over with satin cloths, embroidered in all sorts of beautiful birds an' flowers. I don't think I'd mind being a Chinese baby, if it wasn't fer having my feets all bound up an' having ter wear a long black queue an' eat with little wooden sticks. The Mexican children are dirty little things, but they have big, soft eyes like the little deers in Grant park, an' their black, black hair is just as fine as black silk, an' they look wild an' bright an' pretty. They mothers dress them in red an' yellow frocks an' white kerchiefs, an' they go barefooted. The little girls wears bright clothes on they heads an' ther boys wear sombreros. I can't pronounce sombreros, but my moeyer will spell it for me. They are hats with wide brims an' tall crowns an' sometimes they are very fine an' embroidered in true, true gold. When the little boys dress up they puts on dark blue trousers with gold chords over scarlet at ther sides, an' coats are wif gold an' scarlet. These little boys are not afraid of nothin' an' they can ride any sort of horses an' the more they horses prance, the better they likes it. Sometimes they has spurs on their heels to make their horses rear up on their hind legs. The little Mexican girls look peaceful and sweet and swing all day in the grape vines by their little bits of houses. But I don't think I'd like ter be one of them, because they are not bathed often, an' they do have to eat such hot stuff. Everything what they eat, Andrietta says, is full of hot red pepper, and there is always garlic in their dinners, too, which isn't good a bit. Their little houses are covered with strings of red pepper, so that you can see them miles and miles away.

Well, now I have told you lots about the children out here, but I couldn't begin to tell you all the fun we are having. We play all sorts of things from morning til night. We make beautiful secrets all with roses and fuschias an' sweet syringa an' sweet peas. I came and told my moeyer I had a beautiful secret an' she looked so funny an' when I took her to it she laughed and then she wrote a poem about it. I can't understand it now, but she says it will, maybe, when I am as old as she is. The children are having a doll wedding ter day, an' I must tell you goodby an' go an' help dress ther bridesmaids.

JOAN OHL.



A Secret.

"I have a secret, moeyer."
At secret, surely not;
What secret could be kept by
This little bit of tot?

"A very bu'ful secret—"
And then she took my hand
And led me to the garden.
There, in a bed of sand,

She showed me her deep secret—
A thing of flowers and vines,
The sort of old-time posies
That deck quaint valentines.

A secret pure and holy,
No pain of any sort,
About it, save the window-pane
That lay the flowers athwart.

This was her revelation,
Half tearfully I smiled
At this enchanting secret
That's known to every child.

I had forgot the fancy,
Since childhood's flowers had gone,
And left me, as a secret,
One cruel, piercing thorn.

I stooped and kissed my baby,
And said: "May this one be
Your only secret, darling,
For all eternity."

MAUDE ANDREWS.



HAPPY CHILDHOOD DAYS.

THE LAST SACRIFICE

By IAN MACLAREN,

Author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," "Afterwards," Etc.

(Copyright, 1895.)

Firelight casts a weird enchantment over an old-fashioned room in the glooming betwixt the light and the dark. Distant corners are veiled in a shadow full of mystery; heavy curtains conceal unknown persons in their folds; a massive cabinet is flung into relief, so that one can identify an Indian god who distinctly nods and grins, although in daylight a personage of awful solemnity; a large armchair, curiously embroidered, grows so human that you expect the waistcoat every moment to express itself on the effects of the reform bill, and on a huge mirror the whole scene is reflected in a flickering phantasmagoria.

"It is, I do believe the dearest room in Bloomsbury, and surely one cannot go farther," said the young woman at ease on the white bearskin before the fire; "and yet, I believe, my room at Kensington will not show more lovely, nor your black oak at the rectory."

"If you had got your will, Frances," answered a sister some six years older from the couch, "every stick of this furniture would have been sold long ago, and the very walls draped in pale green; you are full of sentiment tonight."

"It's our double wedding and the departure from the ancestral mansion casting shadows over my sensitive heart," and Frances concealed her emotion with a fan. "Your already matronly staidness is removed from such moods; it is a mercy one daughter at least reproduces mother."

"Are you also deceived by mother's composure?" and Gertrude's quiet tone emphasized the contrast between her refined face and Frances's Spanish beauty. "Strangers count her cold as marble, but she has always seemed to me the very type of tenderness and faithfulness."

"She is the dearest mater ever was, and most patient with her youngest daughter, but she is, well—not carried away by emotion."

"You believe, I suppose, in women who kiss frantically on meeting, and write, 'with a thousand remembrances, yours most affectionately,' who adopt a new friend every month, and marry three times for companionship, or is it protection with a woman?"

"My particular destations, as you know very well, are a couple of girls with their arms round each other's waists and a widow who marries again; but I enjoy your eloquence; it will be a help to Fred when he is a sermon-making. You will collaborate—that is the correct word, isn't it?"

"None of us will ever know how deep and strong is the mater's love," continued Gertrude, giving no heed to her sister's badinage; "she cannot speak, and so she will always be misunderstood.

"Did you ever notice that she writes her letters on that old desk, instead of using the escritoire? that is because it was father's; and although she never mentions his name, I believe mother would rather starve than leave this house or part with a chair that was in it when he was living.

"Frances, I'll tell you something I once saw and can never forget. When I slept in mother's room, I woke one night, and found she had risen. She opened a drawer that was always kept locked, and took out a likeness of father. After kissing it again and again—can you believe that?—she laid it on a chair, and, kneeling down, prayed to God for us all, and that they might meet again; and then she kissed him once more, and put the picture in its place.

"Pray God, Frances, that you and I may love as she has done, once for ever; do you know I've often thought that Grace is the only one of us that has mother's power of affection, and yet we are to be married and she is to be left."

"Yes, Grace is like mother, and yet I don't think mother understands her one bit. What a wife she would make to some man; only it would be like a slave, and he would be insufferable.

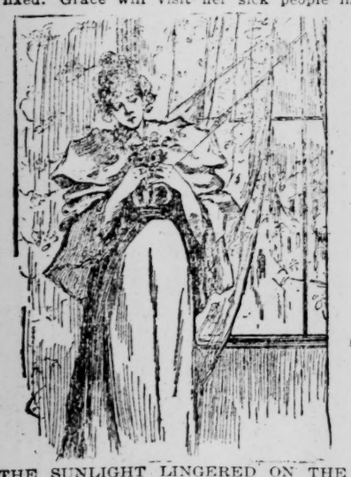
"But there is no fear of that calamity," Frances went on, "for Grace will never marry. She is beginning to have the airs of an old maid already."

"It passes me," said Gertrude, "how no man has seen her excellence and tried to win her; do you know I've sometimes thought that Mr. Lennox admired her; they would certainly make a perfect pair."

"You are the dearest old stupid, Gertrude. Of course George Lennox adores Grace, as he would do a saint in a painted window, and Grace appreciates him because he teaches astronomy or conchology or something to working men in the East End. Neither of them knows how to make love; their conversation is a religious exercise," and Frances's eyes danced with the delight of a mistress in her art. "Why, I did my best with him just to keep my hand in, and, Gertrude, you might as well have flirted with that wretched god. I would rather have the god, for he winked to me just now quite distinctly."

"Perhaps you're right, and Grace does not wish to marry. But it will be lonely in this big empty house for mother and her when we are gone."

"Dull! It will be a relief to have this love traffic over, and no more men about the house; they have their programme fixed. Grace will visit her sick people in



THE SUNLIGHT LINGERED ON THE WHITE ROSES GEORGE LENNOX HAD BROUGHT.

the forenoon, and the mater will do her tradesmen; in the afternoon the two will attend the committee for the relief of decayed washerwomen, and after dinner Gracie will read to mother out of Hallam's 'Middle Ages.'

"I'll box that creature's ears," and Frances jumped to her feet, a very winsome young woman indeed; "he's grinning from ear to ear on his pedestal over some wicked joke."

II.

"My work at court was finished a little earlier today, and I have done myself the pleasure of calling to inquire for Mrs. Leconte and you after the marriage." The manner was grave and a trifle formal, but the man was one in whom any woman might safely put her trust—tall and well built, with a strong face and kindly eyes—a modest and courteous gentleman.

"It is good of you to remember us, but indeed, you have always been most kind," said Miss Leconte, with the faintest flush on her cheek. "Mother is out, and will be sorry to have missed you. Will you not sit down, and I'll order tea?"

The London Sun, which labors hard, with many ingenuities, to do his part by every home, found the right angle at that moment, and played round Grace's face with soft afternoon light.

She was not beautiful like her sisters, but one man out of a thousand would learn to love her for a loyalty that could be read in the gray eyes, and the smile a very revelation of tenderness, as if her soul had looked at you.

"Yes, mother, and I have settled down to our quiet round after the festivities; mother needs a rest, for you know how little she thinks of herself; her unselfishness puts one to shame every day."

Mr. Lennox looked as if he knew another unselfish person, and Grace continued, hurriedly:

"Every one thought the marriage went off so well, and the day was certainly perfect. Didn't Gertrude and Frances make lovely brides, each in her own way?"

"So the people said, and I knew how they would look, but it happened that I stood where I could only see the bridesmaids."

"Will you excuse me putting the roses in water? They are the finest I've seen this summer, and I want to keep them fresh," and she escaped for the moment.

He watched her place, one dish on the end of the grand piano and another on a table near her mother's chair, and a yearning look came over his face.

They talked of many things, but both were thinking of one only, and then it was she, in her kindness, that provoked the catastrophe.

"You will come again and see mother; she misses Gerty and Frances, and it is very pleasant to have a talk with old friends."

"And you, Grace—Miss Leconte, I mean—may I not come to visit you?"

"You know that I am glad when you



"DEAR ME, THIS IS VERY SAD."

come, and always will be; you are my friend also," and she looked at him with frank, kind eyes.

"Never more than friends after all these years—seven now since first we met. Do you not guess what I was thinking as your sisters stood beside their bridegrooms in church?" But she did not answer.

"Can you give me no hope, Grace? If you told me to come back in five years, I would count them days for the joy of hearing you call me by my name at the end, as the woman speaks to the man she loves."

"You ought not to open this matter again," but she was so angry, "for my mind is made up, and cannot be changed. There is no man living whom I respect more; none to whom I would rather go in time of trouble; there is nothing I would not do for you, Mr. Lennox, except one—"

"But it is the one thing I desire," and then Lennox began to plead. "No man is worthy of you, Grace, and I least of all. The world counts me proud and cold, and I regret my manner every day, but I can love you with all my heart.

"You know I can give you a house and every comfort of life—perhaps I may be able to bring you honor and rank some day; but these are not the arguments I would urge or you would care to hear. Love is my plea—that I never loved before I saw you, and if you refuse me, will not love any other."

"Do not speak yet." His face was white, and he stretched out his hands in appeal. "Have we not the same faith and the same ideals? Could not we work together for a lifetime, and serve the world with our love?

"Perhaps I ought to have spoken years ago, but the bar is an uncertain profession, and my position was not made. It seems to me cowardly to ask a woman's love before one could offer her marriage, so I kept silent till last spring, when I saw your sisters' lovers—and could not help telling you that one man hoped to win your heart. Now I ask for your answer.

"If you love another man or feel that you can never love me, tell me at once, Grace, for this were better for us both. I would never cease to love you, for we slow, cold men do not change, and if you had need I would serve you, but never again would I trouble you," and the ablest of the junior counsel at the chancery bar broke down before a girl that had no other attraction than the goodness of her soul.

Grace Leconte was the calmest of the two when she spoke, but her face was set like a martyr's in his agony.

"I had hoped, Mr. Lennox, that you would not have followed up what you said in March, but yet so selfish is a woman, I am not sorry to be told that I am loved by such a man.

"Believe me, it is I that am unworthy. You have made too much of a very ordinary woman. But I am proud of your love, and in after years, when I find the strain too heavy, will often say, God has been good to me. George Lennox loved me."

He was waiting anxiously, not knowing how this would end.

"You have spoken frankly to me, and have laid bare your heart," she went on. "I do not see why I should be hindered by custom from telling you the truth also," and then she hesitated, but only for a little. "For years—I do not know how may—I have loved you, and have followed your career as only a woman who loves could—gathering every story of your success, and rejoicing in it all as if you had been mine. Wait, for I have not yet done.

"If I could say 'yes,' I would, George—may I call you this only today—without any delay, but I must say 'no' instead, although it may break my heart. I can never be your wife."

"What do you mean?"

"Bear with me, and I will tell you all. You know now it is not because I do not want to marry you—I do; I will not pretend indifference, but it is not possible for me to leave my mother."

"Is that all?" cried Lennox, as one who has cast off a great dread. "I would never ask you to part from Mrs. Leconte—the last of her daughters. She will come with you, and we shall strive to make her life peaceful and glad.

"Please do not go on, for this can never be. No power could induce mother to change her way or live with us. She will live and die alone, or I must stay with her. My duty is clear, and, George, you must accept this decision as final."

"You will let me speak to her and put our case—"

"No, a thousand times, no. She must never know our secret. It would still be the same between you and me, but mother would fret every year because I had made this sacrifice. Promise me you will say nothing; that is one favor I have to ask, and there is another, that you do not call again, for I could not bear to see you for a little—for some years. You will do so much for me, will you not?"

He had sat down, his head on his breast, a figure of utter dejection, when she laid her hand on his arm.

"Things cannot end after this fashion," and Lennox sprang to his feet; "does not the book say that a man will forsake father and mother for love's sake, and should it not be so with a woman also? What right have you to deny your love and blight two lives?"

"Do not try me farther, George; God knows howhard it is to obey my conscience. My duty is to mother, and if I made it second even to love, I should be inwardly ashamed and you—you could not respect me.

"Say you understand," and her lips trembled; "say that you forgive me for the sorrow I have brought upon you, and let us say farewell."

He made as though he would have clasped her in his arms and compelled her to surrender, and then he also conquered.

"God keep and bless you, Grace; if I cannot have you in my home, none can keep me from carrying you in my heart," and he was gone.

She watched him till he disappeared round the corner of the square, and noticed that he walked as one stricken with age. One of their windows commanded a corner of the square garden, and the trees were in their first summer greenery. As she turned away the sunlight lingered on the white roses George Lennox had brought as the token of his love, and then departed, leaving the faded room in the shadow.

III.

"This frame seems to have been made for our purpose, Grace," and Mrs. Leconte arranged in order Gertrude with her two girls and Frances with her two boys. "It seems only a few months, instead of six years, since the wedding day.

"They have good husbands and happy homes. I only wish their father—" This was so unusual that Grace looked at her mother. "You are going down to the rectory, I hope, next week, Gertrude is always anxious to have you, and August in London is very trying."

"Certainly, but on one condition, mother; that you go, too; it would be such a joy to Gerty, and you must have some change."

"Perhaps I will a little later, but I never leave London in August. I have always been very strong, and I like a—quiet time then."

"Mother," and Mrs. Leconte turned at the passion in her daughter's voice, "why will you not allow any of us to share your remembrance and your grief? We know why you shut yourself up alone in August, and now, when there are just you and I, it hurts me that I may not be with you, if it were only to pray—or weep. Would it not be some help?" and Grace took her mother's hand, a very rare caress.

"You are a good daugter, Grace," she spoke with much difficulty, "but—God made me to be alone. I was not able to tell either joy or sorrow even to your father. You spoke of weeping; do you know I've never shed a tear since I was a child—not often then.

"When he died, my eyes were dry—? Oh, Grace, you are most like me; may God deliver you from a tearless grief, but it must be so with me to the end."

"Dearest mother," said Grace, but she did not kiss her.

"You are often in my thoughts, Grace," after a long silence, "and I am concerned about you, for you have aged beyond your years. Are you—well?"

"What a question, mater; you know that I have the health of a donkey—save a headache now and then that gives me an interesting pallor. You forget that I'm getting to be an old maid, nearly thirty."

"Is it really that—I mean do you not feel lonely?—it is a contrast and a woman's heart was made for love, but if it be so, do not—I can't explain myself—there are many in this world to love, and, at any rate—you will never know the sense of loss."

"That is the postman's ring," and Grace made for the door; "perhaps Frances will have written from Loch Awe; we need some highland air."

There was only one letter, but it was not lightly brought upstairs, and after Grace had given it to her mother she went over to her favorite seat at the window, where she could see the patch of green, that now had lost its freshness in the city heat.

"I know that hand; it's—of course, from Mrs. Palgrave, George Lennox's aunt. What can she—dear me, this is very sad.

"Are you there, Grace? Did you know George Lennox was so ill?"

"Frances told me that he had overworked himself," and Grace's voice was so quiet that any one except Mrs. Leconte would have suspected something.

"Overworked—poor fellow, it is far worse than that; his aunt writes:

" 'George used to go a great deal to your house in the old days, and I am sure you will be sorry to receive the bad news of this morning. I heard he was lying ill in his rooms, and insisted on his coming to Haslemere to be nursed. For years past he has been looking pinched and sad; in spite of all my husband said to him, he would take no pleasure, and seemed to have no rest except in work. We were horrified at his appearance, he was worn to a shadow, and his hair had turned quite gray. We did our best to cheer him, but it would have made you weep to see him smile. Our doctor said it was an entire breakdown, and that he feared the worst. His nervous system was in such a state that when he saw your photograph or Grace's—I forget which—he burst into tears. That night he announced his intention of going back to his chambers, and no persuasion could keep him. He left us on Thursday, and on Sunday morning he was found dead in his chair, but the expression was of one asleep. It is a lamentable tragedy, for if George had only married and had some one to care for him, he might have been alive and well today.' Her kind regards, and so on. What a fine fellow," said Mrs. Leconte, "he was in every way; so handsome, well-bred and able! Did it ever occur to you, Grace, that George Lennox had a fancy for Frances?"

"No, mother, never," said Grace, hardly knowing the sound of her voice.

"Very likely I am wrong, for I have not been quick to notice those things, as some mothers are; but I remember that he never came again to the house after the marriage, except once to make a formal call, and I missed him.

"Dying all alone, with no woman to hold his hand, or say a word of love; for whose sake any woman might well have left all—but you may be right, he did not want to marry."

Grace made no sign, and shed no tear; but she pressed to her lips a handful of rose leaves dry and withered, and the shadows lengthened on the street along which she had seen him go for the last time.

MALARIA.
CHILLS, DENGUE.
FEVER.

If you live in a malarial district it is a good thing to have Brown's Iron Bitters in the house.



DECEMBER 8th, 1894.

My wife was taken sick with malaria in August; ever since then she has visited the doctor two or three times a week without relief, until she began taking Brown's Iron Bitters. She is now stronger and better than in the last two years.

W. T. REESBY, Church Street, between 42d and 43d, Galveston, Texas.

Brown's Iron Bitters will cure Bad Blood, Kidney and Liver Troubles. Wonderful for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Female Weakness and Malaria.

"It's Brown's Iron Bitters you need!"
For overworked men—debilitated women—puny children.

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Seems to be the fad, and while discussnig them you should not overlook the fact that in order to be in line you should be perfect both physically and mentally. Strong nerves are essential in a successful business. Pure blood is necessary for good health. How to obtain these is the secret of the skillful specialists.

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Who have given diseases of the Blood, Skin and Nervous System a thorough study and are more successful in the treatment of such diseases than the advertising specialists who claim to treat and cure all diseases. DR. HATHAWAY & CO. are true and genuine specialists and limit their specialty practice to above diseases and all diseases peculiar to man and woman kind. Call or write for a free and expert opinion of your case.

YOUNG AND MIDDLE AGED MEN who are suffering from the effects of past or present indiscretion, youthful follies, which break down the entire system and make life a hopeless burden to yourself and friends, should not neglect to get cured by our method, which is safe and sure. Remember it is a permanent cure also.

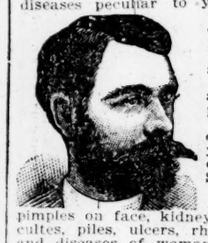
SYPHILIS—This terrible disease is treated by us with the latest methods, and our experience at Hot Springs and eastern hospitals enables us to entirely eradicate this terrible poison from the system. The most rapid, safe and effective remedy. A complete cure guaranteed.

UNNATURAL DISCHARGES promptly cured in a few days. Quick, sure and safe. This includes Gleet and Gonorrhoea.

STRICTURE—A new method. No cutting. The only rational method to effect a complete cure.

PILES—Great discovery. A cure guaranteed. No knife, cutting or ligature.

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Blood poisoning, nervous debility, pimples on face, kidney and urinary difficultes, piles, ulcers, rheumatism, catarrh, and diseases of womankind. Address or call on DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 22½ South Broad Street, Inman Building, ATLANTA, GA.

Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blank. No. 1 for men. No. 2 for women. No. 3 for skin diseases. No. 4 for catarrh.

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Having sold to the leading people in your city in the past years, I beg to solicit your patronage for the coming season. You can save money by buying direct from the importer, besides having a very large and exceptionally fine stock to select from.

Goods will be sent on memorandum to responsible parties. Latest designs furnished for RESETTING STONES.
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Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable Building.

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EXCHANGE—Will take a vacant lot in part payment for new 9-room 2-story house, Capitol avenue; price $5,000, easy terms.

We have for sale some beautiful lots on best part of Piedmont avenue at a bargain.

WEST BAKER—6-room house, close in, for only $2,300.

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Office 409 Equitable. Telephone 1208.

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$9,000 buys a fine Peachtree home.
$800 buys a large Highland avenue lot, paved street, etc.
$3,000 buys property on a corner, now renting for $50 per month.
$1,000 buys a large Copenhill lot.
15 acres 5 miles out on the Peachtree road, cheap.
$4,000 buys a West Peachtree lot fronting Peachtree street and Ben Hill monument place. This lot is well worth $7,000. If you want to be in the swim buy this.
$2,750 buys a 7-room house, water, gas, modern improvements; near in; terms easy.
Several small farms near the city on easy terms.
Mr. J. A. Gifford is associated with us.

J. B. ROBERTS,
45 Marietta Street.

7-r., 2-story, Richardson street	$ 3,000
4-r., Linden avenue	1,300
5-r., Piedmont avenue	2,250
6-r., Mills street, $100 cash, $15 month	1,500
7-r., Forest avenue	6,750
Whitehall street store 30x105	16,500
3 lots 50x185, Piedmont avenue, each	2,250
51x185 at Piedmont park	1,250
50x190, West End	350
9-r., West Baker street, 50x190	5,000
Factory site, near E. T. R. R. freight depot	7,500
3-r., Bellwood, $5 cash; $5 month	350
4-r., Thirteenth street, 55x275	2,250
2-r. and 4½ acres, Fair st, 200 fruit trees	2,000
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We have several farms with grist and flour mills.

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$1,000 for five lots, 50x120 feet; good locality, cheap.
$6,500—9-r., 2-story residence, lot 100x190 feet to alley; corner lot; Washington street.
$3,500 takes five two-story brick stores; rent well; in three-quarter-mile circle.
50 acres, choice land, wood and water; 2 miles from city limits; near new car line to waterworks; must sell all or part at once; $100 per acre; your chance.
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The present condition of the market makes it an absolute certainty that wheat will sell in the near future for 90c or over. The present supply of wheat is forty million bushels short, and the chinch bugs, Hessian flies, drought and frosts have made a short crop for the coming season a certainty. It is a significant fact that the buyers on the present market are farmers and outsiders who know the actual condition of the crop.

There is a demand for cash wheat, almost regardless of price. Millers are scouring the country for wheat and are paying enormously high prices for it. Country elevator stocks are exhausted, and numerous mills have been obliged to shut down. Never in the history of the country was there such an opportunity for outsiders to make money with small investments. WHEAT WILL NEVER BE LOWER ON THE PRESENT MARKET and intending speculators will only lose by watching it advance from day to day.

Write us for our FREE booklet on speculations in grain, stocks and provisions, and also for our Daily Market Letters.

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The rooms lately occupied by the Exposition Company. Will arrange to suit tenants. Apply Business Office Constitution.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.
Executor's Sale of the Edward Burns Property,
Nos. 302 and 306 E. Fair Street.

I will sell before the courthouse door on Tuesday, June 4th, at 11 o'clock a. m., for Mr. C. P. Johnson, executor of Edward Burns, two splendid residences on East Fair street. Mr. Burns's will authorizes and directs the executor to sell this property either at public or private sale and convert the same into cash within three years after his death, and, in accordance with the directions, the sale cannot be longer postponed, but the property must be converted into cash at once. No. 302 is a four-room house and No. 306 has eight rooms. Both are well constructed and rent readily and either would make a splendid home. This property is very near the center of the city, has electric cars, paved streets, water, gas and all modern conveniences and is just such property as will continue to enhance in value and will always bring in a good income on the investment. The titles are perfect and the terms one-half cash, balance in six and twelve months at 8 per cent interest. The property will be sold absolutely upon its merit to the highest bidder without any reserve or limit. Call at my office for plats.

G. W. ADAIR.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

LOVELY HOME cheap on Howard street.

10-r. h., Pulliam street; large lot; for less than the house cost.

8-r. h., on 50x200 lot, Washington street, $5,000.

7-r. h., West End, near Gordon street, $3,750.

9-r. h., Capitol avenue, $6,500.

9-r. h., south side; nothing like it on the market, $5,000.

Large Peachtree street lot, $100 per foot.

Two-story 7-room house, water and gas, Spring street, on car line, for one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, $2,750.

Fine lot on South Pryor street, 50x200, $1,500.

Fine lot on South Pryor street, 50x150, $1,100.

Large Copenhill lot, very cheap, $1,500.

We can offer you several bargains if you will call in. We will take silver, gold or greenbacks, and no question asked. We have sold over $125,000 worth of Atlanta dirt in the last forty days. Come in and we will show you the books.

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$3,400 buys elegant 10-room, 2-story, slate-roof home, lot 50x200 to 20-foot alley on Washington heights—$600 cash, $400 in 6, 12 and 18 months, and assume a mortgage for $3,600, bearing 7 per cent interest, due in 2 years. Just like paying rent.

$1,050 for 1 3-4 and 1 2-room house, well built and nicely finished, on corner lot 50x130 on Martin street; renting now for $11 per month. Will bring more. Good investment.

$850 buys a 3 and 2-room house, lot 46x80 on Dover street, near Haynes street; rent now for $10.50 per month. Assessed by city at $900.

$1,250 buys 5-room house; lot 25x100, on Powers street.

$800 buys 3-room house, corner lot, 50x100 on North avenue.

$1,600 buys 5-room house; lot 45x107, on Carlton street.

$850 buys 4-room house; lot 60x162, on Corley's avenue. Cheap.

$250 buys 40x100 on Emmett street, near Kennedy street.

The cheapest piece of property in town. Call at my office, and I will give you the particulars. Situated on Washington street.

$40 per front foot buys lots on North avenue near Spring street. Cheap.

$4,000 buys 80x185 to alley on Juniper street—$15 per front foot less than adjacent lots.

Five lots on corner Juniper and Twelfth streets that can be bought for $1,000 less than ever offered before. Terms can be made.

$1,050 buys two new 3-room houses; lot 8ix 84, fronting three streets, in western part of city. Will pay big interest.

I can make some small loans on real estate, repayable monthly, quarterly or annually. Also larger sums on long time, interest payable semi-annually.

ISAAC LIEBMAN, 28 Peachtree St.

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$5,000—7-rooms and nearly 3 acres land at Kirkwood, fronting Georgia railroad.

$7,300—5 houses on Crew street, within the three-fourth mile limit; renting for $72.50 per month; $1,500 cash and $5,000 of the balance in 5 years. This will produce over $4,000 income in that time.

$1,000—Splendid lot on car line, south side, 50x160; reduced from $2,500; awful cheap.

$2,800—5-room West End cottage, nice lot; at cost.

$5,500—Nice South Pryor house and lot, this side Fair street; this is mighty cheap.

$3,500—Splendid Courtland avenue lot, very cheap.

Office, 12 East Alabama street. Telephone, 363.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate,
14 Wall street, Kimball house.

I have for sale one of the prettiest lots on Ponce de Leon circle, 225 feet front with good depth, and the price is only $8,000. The proximity of this property to Piedmont park gives it the full benefit of all the improvements now in progress. It is not only a beautiful site for a home, but offers a splendid opportunity for speculation.

I have several nice lots at low figures on Piedmont, Juniper, West Peachtree, Peachtree and other desirable residence streets.

I have several nice homes on the north side for sale and if you are contemplating a purchase I will be glad to have you give me a call. G. W. ADAIR,
14 Wall Street.



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Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Lumbago, Inflammation, Frostbites, Headache, Toothache,

Used Internally as well as Externally.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water cures Stomach troubles, Cold Chills, Malarial Fevers, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Fifty Cents a Bottle. Sold by Druggists

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STUART'S

Gin and Buchu

CURES

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Bladder troubles arise from varied causes and manifest themselves in varied forms. Commencing in some part of the urinary tract an irritation often extends to the neck of the bladder, and even involves the whole organ—producing cystitis, mucus discharges, etc. At other times an irritable condition of the urine will develop bladder trouble in its most aggravated form.

Pain in the small of the back, hips and thighs, heat and inflammation, frequent desire to pass water, smarting, indescribable agonies which render life a burden, are a few of the symptoms of diseased bladder.

The reason why people are so distressed when sick, and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine that will pass to the afflicted parts—a medicine that strikes the root of the disease.

Stuart's Gin and Buchu

is specially adapted for all bladder troubles. It is not good for everything, but in all bladder, kidney and urinary complaints it has no equal. Sold by all druggists.

Cures the Measles

"Our little girl, eleven years old, is up out of a spell of measles. She took fever last Monday. Tuesday we began to use Germetuer and continued it every hour or two through the day. On the second morning she was broken out with measles, and on the fourth morning they were all gone—no sign of measles. It left her skin in good condition. This is the sixth day since she took the measles, and she is well.

"We gave her nothing but Germetuer. I believe it is a dead shot for measles, and recommend it to sufferers of this disease.

"L. N. HOLMES.
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Writes of His Recent Trip Among the Mountain People.

THE STORY OF A POOR CONVICT

The Coming Section of the State Is What Is Predicted of the Section—Some Other Matters.

For The Constitution.

Such a trip as I have just closed up through northeast Georgia is calculated to make any one feel good, and to see things entirely on the bright side.

The northeast Georgia people know me and Brown, and there is none of that suspicion shown toward us one reads of as being a part of the character of these mountaineers. Parties who are reported as being "moonshiners" had no concealment from us. Of course, we did not go to their stills, nor we did not hear them say they had any stills, but the little brown jugs would put in an appearance in the early morning and whet our appetites to enjoy the good country fare. There is no danger in these mountain people, who attend to their own business, and every latchstring hangs outside the door for any one who is not a meddler.

It is hard for me to decide which is the best scope of country through all the stretch we traveled. The valleys between the hills with crystal streams a-flowing and delightful springs gushing out from the rocks at the foot of these hills are so pleasing to an old man that we are more than apt to see only the bright side of the section. The only trouble is to get your produce to market from among these mountains. This will be overcome in time, and then will be the most desirable country to live in on the face of the earth. The section has everything to recommend it. The soil is rich, the water so pure, the fresh air so bracing and healthful, that it is no wonder the mountaineer is recognized as brave and generous by those who know him as he is.

In the travel of a week I failed to find a single thing save just one incident that was brought to my mind by visiting the mining region of Dade that could throw a damper over the spirits and good cheer engendered by the surroundings. The mines recalled a poor fellow that was sent from my section to serve a term of twenty years there, and the story is worth repeating, that the young generation may be impressed to their advantage.

The man I speak of was a blacksmith of the good old times, and I remember him as the picture of health and a model of fine physical manhood. His dwelling was close to his shop in these old times, and many has been the time that I have looked upon him as blessed as I would watch his children as they played under the big oak that stood near his door. But the house has tumbled down, the trees have passed away and the family have all died or scattered, 'till there is nothing now but a memory.

Once the smith had been a drinking man, and liked much to join in the sports that then pertained around the cross-roads grocery. But he had turned over a "new leaf," as the saying goes, and had become a prosperous and happy father. Twenty years ago this smith was sent to Dade county as the penalty of a rash act in an evil moment.

He, with his little son, John, was returning home from the village. On the roadside stood one of these doggeries, and at this little house the smith was led to stop for a moment.

"Don't go in, papa," pleaded his little boy, as the smith drew up his reigns and stopped the horses.

"Ah, John," said the father, "you have all got to treating me as though I was a child," whereupon he pushed the reins into little John's hands and bid him mind the team for a moment. In another moment he was standing with some of his old associates in front of the plank counter of the bar.

"Just one drink, comrades" said the smith; "and hurry, for little John is holding the team, and my folks treat me as though I was as weak and tender as a babe in these days, and little John will be grieving if I don't get right along."

In haste the drinks were poured into the glasses and the smith was hurrying to return to his boy. Just a moment he was detained to get his change from the bartender. This was the fatal moment. A rough, rowdy fellow staggered up from a dark corner of the little house and, getting between the smith and the door, insisted that he had been insulted in no. being invited to drink, and nothing would do but a fight to settle the matter.

The smith was no man to back down from a fight, especially after he had taken one drink. In less time than it takes to write it there was a general row going on in the room, one man was lying dead upon the floor, the smith's team had become frightened and run away, smashing the wagon, and up the road little John lay dying at the root of a tree.

The smith was arrested upon the charge of murder, found guilty and sent to the Dade coal mines for twenty years, while the poor wife and two little girls were left all alone in the world.

In two years the mother died, the two girls drifted away and were lost sight of, while the father fretted for eighteen years in the mines. In some way he was turned loose after eighteen years and returned to his old home, to find all that he had known to be gone. I shall never forget the look of that poor man upon his return. I saw him coming down the road, bent and gray. He halted at our gate and leaned upon the gatepost. He looked at me and then at my wife, and then his eyes would wander off at the trees.

"Come right in, stranger," said I.

Not a word did he speak and not a move did he make, save to stare about him in a dazed manner.

My wife vowed that it was some crazy fellow; but, crazy or no crazy, I hobbled out to where he was, and there in this broken-down old man I saw the smith of eighteen years before.

As I approached him he turned and wobbled down the road, muttering as he went:

"The price of a drink! The price of a drink!"

But everything is bright and cheerful in this mountain region. It seems to me that the roosters crow louder, the hens sing merrier, the turkeys strut prouder, in this section than anywhere I have been since the war. It is from such sections as this that the towns must draw from to purify and bless the great streams of crowded population. The people commune with nature under the most happy conditions. The wild flowers of their mountains, the cooling streams and healthful air—everything there tends to the making of a people happy and pure.

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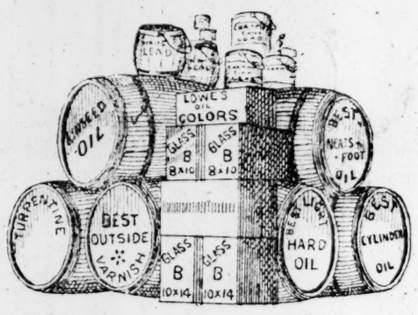
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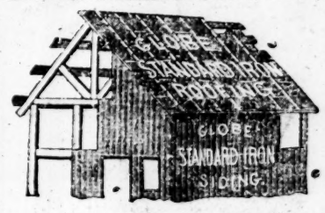
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